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1. **Introduction**

1. By resolution 31/189 B of 21 December 1976, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session devoted to disarmament, to be held in New York in May/June 1978. It further decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, composed of 54 Member States appointed by the President of the Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, with the mandate of examining all relevant questions relating to the special session, including its agenda, and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-second session appropriate recommendations thereon.

2. The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to render the Preparatory Committee all necessary assistance, including the provision of essential background information, relevant documents and summary records.

3. At its 2nd meeting on 31 March 1977, the Preparatory Committee requested the Secretariat to begin the preliminary work on certain factual background papers. Included among them was a paper on disarmament resolutions adopted by the General Assembly.

4. In response to this request of the Preparatory Committee, the Secretariat has prepared this paper intended to set forth a compilation of all disarmament resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its first to thirty-first session (1946-1976). Among the resolutions on the peaceful uses of outer space and the peaceful uses of the sea-bed, only those resolutions which are relevant to the subject headings of the chapters of this paper are reproduced. Apart from adopting resolutions on disarmament, the General Assembly has on various occasions taken notes and decisions on disarmament items. For easy reference, these notes and decisions are reproduced in this paper.

5. The resolutions have been divided into subject headings. In grouping the headings, the Secretariat relied on United Nations documentation on disarmament, including the publications entitled, *The United Nations and Disarmament* (1945-1970 and 1970-1975).* On occasions, cross-references will be necessary since there is an overlap in the subject actually dealt with by some of the resolutions.

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* United Nations publications, Sales Nos. E.70.IX.1 and E.76.IX.1.
2. General and complete disarmament

(1) Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of armaments

41 (1). Principles governing the general regulation and reduction of Armaments

1. In pursuance of Article 11 of the Charter and with a view to strengthening international peace and security in conformity with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations,

   The General Assembly,

   Recognizes the necessity of an early general regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces.

2. Accordingly,

   The General Assembly,

   Recommends that the Security Council give prompt consideration to formulating the practical measures, according to their priority, which are essential to provide for the general regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces and to assure that such regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces will be generally observed by all participants and not unilaterally by only some of the participants. The plans formulated by the Security Council shall be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Members of the United Nations for consideration at a special session of the General Assembly. The treaties or conventions approved by the General Assembly shall be submitted to the signatory States for ratification in accordance with Article 26 of the Charter.

3. As an essential step towards the urgent objective of prohibiting and eliminating from national armaments atomic and all other major weapons adaptable now and in the future to mass destruction, and the early establishment of international control of atomic energy and other modern scientific discoveries and technical developments to ensure their use only for peaceful purposes,

   The General Assembly,

   Urges the expeditious fulfilment by the Atomic Energy Commission of its terms of reference as set forth in section 5 of the General Assembly resolution of 24 January 1946.

4. In order to ensure that the general prohibition, regulation and reduction of armaments are directed towards the major weapons of modern warfare and not merely towards the minor weapons,

   The General Assembly,

   Recommends that the Security Council expedite consideration of the reports which the Atomic Energy Commission will make to the Security Council and that it facilitate the work of that Commission, and also that the Security Council expedite consideration of a draft convention or conventions for the creation of an international system of control and inspection, these conventions to include the prohibition of atomic and all other major weapons adaptable now and in the future to mass destruction and the control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes.

5. The General Assembly,

   Further recognizes that essential to the general regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces, is the provision of practical and effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying States against the hazards of violations and evasions.

   Accordingly,

   The General Assembly,

   Recommends to the Security Council that it give prompt consideration to the working out of proposals to provide such practical and effective safeguards in connexion with the control of atomic energy and the general regulation and reduction of armaments.

6. To ensure the adoption of measures for the early general regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces, for the prohibition of the use of atomic energy for military purposes and the elimination from national armaments of atomic and all other major weapons adaptable now or in the future to mass destruction, and for the control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes,

   There shall be established, within the framework of the Security Council, which bears the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, an international system, as mentioned in paragraph 4, operating through special organs, which organs shall derive their powers and status from the convention or conventions under which they are established.
7. The General Assembly,

Regarding the problem of security as closely connected with that of disarmament,

Recommends the Security Council to accelerate as much as possible the placing at its disposal of the armed forces mentioned in Article 33 of the Charter;

Recommends the Members to undertake the progressive and balanced withdrawal, taking into account the needs of occupation, of their armed forces stationed in enemy territories, and the withdrawal without delay of their armed forces stationed in the territories of Members without their consent freely and publicly expressed in treaties or agreements consistent with the Charter and not contradicting international agreements;

Further recommends a corresponding reduction of national armed forces, and a general progressive and balanced reduction of national armed forces.

8. Nothing herein contained shall alter or limit the resolution of the General Assembly passed on 24 January 1946, creating the Atomic Energy Commission.

9. The General Assembly,

Calls upon all Members of the United Nations to render every possible assistance to the Security Council and the Atomic Energy Commission in order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and collective security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources.

Sixty-third plenary meeting,
14 December 1948.

704. (VII). Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments: report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that:

Under the Charter of the United Nations all States are bound to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered, and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

The aim of a system of world-wide disarmament is to prevent war and release the world's human and economic resources for the purposes of peace,

1. Takes note of the report of the Disarmament Commission;

2. Reaffirms General Assembly resolution 502 (VII) of 11 January 1952 and requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its work for the development by the United Nations of comprehensive and co-ordinated plans providing for:

(a) The regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and armaments;

(b) The elimination and prohibition of all major weapons, including bacteriological, adaptable to mass destruction;

(c) The effective international control of atomic energy to ensure the prohibition of atomic weapons and the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only;

The whole programme to be carried out under effective international control in such a way that no State would have cause to fear that its security was endangered;

3. Requests the Commission to report to the General Assembly and to the Security Council no later than 1 September 1953, and hopes that all the members of the Commission will cooperate in efforts to produce constructive proposals likely to facilitate its task.

424th plenary meeting, 8 April 1953.

715 (VIII). Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments: report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations for considering the problem of disarmament and affirming the need of providing for:

(a) The regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments,

(b) The elimination and prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other types of weapons of mass destruction,

(c) The effective international control of atomic energy to ensure the prohibition of atomic weapons and the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only,

the whole programme to be carried out under effective international control and in such a way that no State would have cause to fear that its security was endangered.

Believing that the continued development of weapons of mass destruction such as atomic and hydrogen bombs has given additional urgency to efforts to bring about effectively controlled disarmament throughout the world, as the existence of civilization itself may be at stake,

Mindful that progress in the settlement of existing international disputes and the resulting re-establishment of confidence are vital to the attainment of peace and disarmament and that efforts to reach agreement on a comprehensive and co-ordinated disarmament programme with adequate safeguards should be made concurrently with progress in the settlement of international disputes,

Believing that progress in either field would contribute to progress in the other,

Realizing that competition in the development of armaments and armed forces beyond what is necessary for the individual or collective security of Member States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations is not only economically unsound but is in itself a grave danger to peace,

Conscious of the continuing desire of all nations by lightening the burden of armaments, to release more of the world's human and economic resources for peace,

Having received the third report of the Disarmament Commission of 20 August 1953, submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 704 (VII) of 8 April 1953,

Endorsing the Commission's hope that recent international events will create a more propitious atmosphere for reconsideration of the disarmament question, the capital importance of which, in conjunction with other questions affecting the maintenance of peace, is recognized by all,

1. Recognizes the general wish and affirms its earnest desire to reach agreement as early as possible on a comprehensive and co-ordinated plan, under international control, for the regulation, limitation and reduction of all armed forces and all armaments, for the elimination and prohibition of atomic, hydrogen, bacterial, chemical and all such other weapons of war and mass destruction, and for the attainment of these ends through effective measures;

2. Recognizes that, whatever the weapons used, aggression is contrary to the conscience and honour of the peoples and incompatible with membership in the United Nations and is the gravest of all crimes against peace and security throughout the world;

3. Takes note of the third report of the Disarmament Commission;

4. Requests the Commission to continue its efforts to reach agreement on the problems with which it is concerned, taking into consideration proposals made at the eighth session of the General Assembly, and to report again to the General Assembly and to the Security Council not later than 1 September 1954;

5. Calls on all Member States, and particularly the major Powers, to intensify their efforts to assist the Disarmament Commission in its tasks and to submit to the Commission any proposals which they have to make in the field of disarmament;

6. Suggests that the Disarmament Commission study the desirability of establishing a sub-committee consisting of representatives of the Powers principally involved, which should seek in private an acceptable solution and report to the Disarmament Commission as soon as possible, in order that the Commission may study and report on such a solution to the General Assembly and to the Security Council not later than 1 September 1954;

7. Further suggests to the Disarmament Commission, in order to facilitate the progress of its work, to arrange for the sub-committee, when established, to hold its private meetings as appropriate in the different countries most concerned with the problem.

400th plenary meeting, 28 November 1953.

808 (IX). Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments: report of the Disarmament Commission; Conclusion of an international convention (treaty) on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations for seeking a solution of the disarmament problem,

Conscious that the continuing development of armaments increases the urgency of the need for such a solution,

Having considered the fourth report of the Disarmament Commission of 29 July 1954 and the documents annexed thereto, and the draft resolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the conclusion of an international convention (treaty) on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction,

1. Concludes that a further effort should be made to reach agreement on comprehensive and co-ordinated proposals to be embodied in a draft international disarmament convention providing for:

(a) The regulation, limitation and major reduction of all armed forces and all conventional armaments;

(b) The total prohibition of the use and manufacture of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction of every type, together with the conversion of existing stocks of nuclear weapons for peaceful purposes;
(c) The establishment of effective international control, through a control organ with rights, powers and functions adequate to guarantee the effective observance of the agreed reductions of all armaments and armed forces and the prohibition of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, and to ensure the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only;

The whole programme to be such that no State would have cause to fear that its security was endangered;

2. Requests the Disarmament Commission to seek an acceptable solution of the disarmament problem, taking into account the various proposals referred to in the preamble of the present resolution and any other proposals within the Commission's terms of reference;

3. Suggests that the Disarmament Commission reconvene the Sub-Committee established in accordance with paragraphs 6 and 7 of General Assembly resolution 715 (VIII) of 28 November 1953;

4. Requests the Disarmament Commission to report to the Security Council and to the General Assembly as soon as sufficient progress has been made.

497th plenary meeting, 4 November 1954.

B

The General Assembly

1. Refers to the Disarmament Commission for appropriate consideration the draft resolution of India contained in document A/C.1/L.100/Rev.1; *

2. Decides also to transmit to the Disarmament Commission for its information the records of the meetings of the First Committee at which this draft resolution was discussed.

497th plenary meeting, 4 November 1954.

C

The General Assembly

1. Refers to the Disarmament Commission for its consideration the draft resolution submitted by Australia and the Philippines contained in document A/C.1/L.101/Rev.1;

2. Decides to transmit to the Disarmament Commission for its information the records of the meetings of the First Committee at which items 20 and 68 of the agenda of the ninth session of the General Assembly were considered.

497th plenary meeting, 4 November 1954.


914 (X). Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments; conclusion of an international convention (treaty) on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 808 (IX) of 4 November 1954, which established the conclusion that a further effort should be made to reach agreement on comprehensive and co-ordinated proposals to be embodied in a draft international disarmament convention providing for:

(a) The regulation, limitation and major reduction of all armed forces and all conventional armaments,

(b) The total prohibition of the use and manufacture of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction of every type, together with the conversion of existing stocks of nuclear weapons for peaceful purposes,

(c) The establishment of effective international control, through a control organ with rights, powers and functions adequate to guarantee the effective observance of the agreed reductions of all armaments and armed forces and the prohibition of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, and to ensure the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only,

the whole programme to be such that no State would have cause to fear that its security was endangered,

Expressing the hope that efforts to relax international tensions, to promote mutual confidence and to develop co-operation among States, such as the Geneva Conference of the Heads of Government of the four Powers, the Bandung Conference of African and Asian countries and the United Nations tenth anniversary commemorative meeting at San Francisco, will prove effective in promoting world peace,

Desirous of contributing to the lowering of international tensions, the strengthening of confidence between States, the removal of the threat of war and the reduction of the burden of armaments,

Convinced therefore of the need to continue to seek agreement on a comprehensive programme for disarmament which will promote international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources,

Welcoming the progress which has been made towards agreement on objectives during the meetings in 1955 of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission,

Noting that agreement has not yet been reached on the rights, powers and functions of a control system, which is the keystone of any disarmament agreement, nor on other essential matters set out in General Assembly resolution 808 (IX),

Noting also that special technical difficulties have arisen in regard to the detection and control of nuclear weapons material,

Recognizing further that inspection and control of disarmament can best be achieved in an atmosphere which is free of fear and suspicion,
1. Urges that the States concerned and particularly those on the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission:

(a) Should continue their endeavours to reach agreement on a comprehensive disarmament plan in accordance with the goals set out in General Assembly resolution 808 (IX);

(b) Should, as initial steps, give priority to early agreement on and implementation of:

(i) Such confidence-building measures as the plan of Mr. Eisenhower, President of the United States of America, for exchanging military blueprints and mutual aerial inspection, and the plan of Mr. Bulganin, Prime Minister of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for establishing control posts at strategic centres,

(ii) All such measures of adequately safeguarded disarmament as are now feasible;

2. Suggests that account should also be taken of the proposals of the Prime Minister of France for exchanging and publishing information regarding military expenditures and budgets, of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for seeking practical experience in the problems of inspection and control, and of the Government of India regarding the suspension of experimental explosions of nuclear weapons and an “armaments truce”;

3. Calls upon the States concerned, and especially those on the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission, to study the proposal of the Prime Minister of France for the allocation of funds resulting from disarmament for improving the standards of living throughout the world and, in particular, in the less-developed countries;

4. Recommends further that scientific search should be continued by each State, with appropriate consultation between Governments, for methods that would make possible thorough and effective inspection and control of nuclear weapons material, having as its aim to facilitate the solution of the problem of comprehensive disarmament;

5. Suggests that the Disarmament Commission reconvene its Sub-Committee and that both pursue their efforts to attain the above objectives;

6. Decides to transmit to the Disarmament Commission, for its information, the records of the meetings of the First Committee at which the disarmament problem was discussed during the tenth session of the General Assembly, and requests the Disarmament Commission and the Sub-Committee to give careful and early consideration to the views expressed in those documents.

559th plenary meeting, 16 December 1955.

1011 (XI). Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments; conclusion of an international convention (treaty) on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 808 (IX) of 4 November 1954,

Recognizing that the achievement of an agreement on the problem of disarmament would contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Welcoming the progress made on certain aspects of the disarmament problem by the Disarmament Commission and its Sub-Committee since the tenth session of the General Assembly,

1. Requests the Disarmament Commission to reconvene its Sub-Committee at an early date;

2. Recommends that the Disarmament Commission and its Sub-Committee give prompt attention to the various proposals that have been submitted to the United Nations including the proposal of Canada, Japan and Norway of 18 January 1957, the comprehensive proposals of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of 11 June 1954, 19 March 1956 and 3 May 1956, the proposals of the United States of America made under date of 14 January 1957, the proposals of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made under date of 10 May 1955, 27 March 1956, 12 July 1956, 17 November 1956, 14 January 1957 and 24 January 1957, the proposals of the Government of India made under date of 25 July 1956, and the proposals of Yugoslavia of 10 July 1956, and give continued consideration to the plan of Mr. Eisenhower, President of the United States of America, for exchanging military blueprints and mutual aerial inspection, and the plan of Mr. Bulganin, Prime Minister of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for establishing control posts at strategic centres.

* Ibid., annex 8.
* Ibid., document DC/92.
* Ibid., annex 15.
3. Recommends further that the Disarmament Commission request its Sub-Committee to prepare a progress report for consideration by the Commission not later than 1 August 1957;

4. Transmits to the Disarmament Commission the records of the meetings of the First Committee at which the problem of disarmament was discussed, with the request that the Commission and its Sub-Committee give careful and early consideration to the views expressed in those documents;

5. Invites the Disarmament Commission to consider the advisability of recommending that special session of the General Assembly or general disarmament conference be convened at the appropriate time.

653rd plenary meeting, 14 February 1957.

1148 (XII). Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments; conclusion of an international convention (treaty) on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 808 (IX) of 4 November 1954,

Emphasizing the urgency of decreasing the danger of war and improving the prospects of a durable peace through achieving international agreement on reduction, limitation and open inspection of armaments and armed forces,

Welcoming the narrowing of differences which has resulted from the extensive negotiations in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission,

Believing that immediate, carefully measured steps can be taken for partial measures of disarmament and that such steps will facilitate further measures of disarmament,

1. Urges that the States concerned, and particularly those which are members of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission, give priority to reaching a disarmament agreement which, upon its entry into force, will provide for the following:

(a) The immediate suspension of testing of nuclear weapons with prompt installation of effective international control, including inspection posts equipped with appropriate scientific instruments located within the territories of the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in Pacific Ocean areas, and at other points as required;

(b) The cessation of the production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes and the complete devotion of future production of fissionable materials to non-weapons purposes under effective international control;

(c) The reduction of stocks of nuclear weapons through a programme of transfer, on an equitable and reciprocal basis and under international supervision, of stocks of fissionable material from weapons uses to non-weapons uses;

(d) The reduction of armed forces and armaments through adequate, safeguarded arrangements;

(e) The progressive establishment of open inspection with ground and aerial components to guard against the possibility of surprise attack;

(f) The joint study of an inspection system designed to ensure that the sending of objects through outer space shall be exclusively for peaceful and scientific purposes;

2. Requests the Disarmament Commission to reconvene its Sub-Committee as soon as feasible for this purpose;

3. Requests the Disarmament Commission to invite its Sub-Committee to establish, as one of its first tasks, a group of technical experts to study inspection systems for disarmament measures on which the Sub-Committee may reach agreement in principle and to report to it within a fixed period;

4. Recommends that any such technical group or groups be composed of one expert from each of the States members of the Sub-Committee and one from each of three other States Members of the United Nations which shall be designated by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Sub-Committee;

5. Invites the States concerned, and particularly those which are members of the Sub-Committee, to consider the possibility of devoting, out of funds made available as a result of disarmament, as and when sufficient progress is made, additional resources to the improvement of living conditions throughout the world and especially in the less developed countries;

6. Requests the Sub-Committee to report to the Disarmament Commission by 30 April 1958 on the progress achieved.

716th plenary meeting, 14 November 1957.

1149 (XII). Collective action to inform and enlighten the peoples of the world as to the dangers of the armaments race, and particularly as to the destructive effects of modern weapons

The General Assembly,

Considering that the armaments race, owing to advances of nuclear science and other modern forms of technology, creates means whereby unprecedented devastation might be inflicted upon the entire world and that peoples of all countries should be made to realize this,

Considering that any agreement, whether partial or general, on the regulation of armaments necessarily implies adequate international control,
Considering consequently that public opinion must be made aware both of the effects of modern weapons of all kinds and of the necessity of reaching a disarmament agreement providing effective measures of control,

Considering that it is therefore desirable to seek ways and means of organizing an effective and continuing publicity campaign on a world-wide scale, under the auspices of the United Nations and disregarding all ideological or political considerations,

1. Requests the Disarmament Commission to make recommendations on the nature of the information to be disseminated and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on the means available for conducting such an international campaign;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to furnish the Disarmament Commission whatever assistance it may request for this purpose;

3. Invites Member States to communicate to the Disarmament Commission or to the Secretary-General in good time any views they may see fit to submit as to the scope and content of the proposed campaign.

716th plenary meeting, 14 November 1957

1252 (XIII). Question of disarmament; the discontinuance of atomic and hydrogen weapons tests; the reduction of the military budgets of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and France by 10 to 15 per cent and the use of part of the savings so effected for assistance to the underdeveloped countries

A

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the continuing interest and responsibility of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, which have found expression in the Charter of the United Nations and in previous resolutions of the General Assembly,

Welcoming the agreement which has been achieved in the Conference of Experts to Study the Possibility of Detecting Violations of a Possible Agreement on the Suspension of Nuclear Tests,

Noting that negotiations on the suspension of nuclear weapons tests and on the actual establishment of an international control system on the basis of the report of the Conference of Experts\(^1\) began on 31 October 1958,

Noting further that qualified persons are expected to meet soon to study the technical aspects of measures against the possibility of surprise attack,

Recognizing that these developments are encouraging steps in the direction of progressive openness of information concerning technologies and armaments, which may assist in promoting the fundamental aims of the United Nations in the field of disarmament,

I

1. Urges that in the negotiations between States that have tested nuclear weapons the parties make every effort to reach early agreement on the suspension of nuclear weapons tests under effective international control;

2. Urges the parties involved in these negotiations not to undertake further testing of nuclear weapons while these negotiations are in progress;

II

3. Calls attention to the importance and urgency of achieving the widest possible measure of agreement in the forthcoming study of the technical aspects of measures against the possibility of surprise attack;

III

4. Expresses determination that the trend of the recent encouraging initiatives, including the technical approach, should continue with a view to contributing to a balanced and effectively controlled world-wide system of disarmament;

IV

5. Invites the conferences on nuclear weapons tests and on surprise attack to avail themselves of the assistance and services of the Secretary-General and requests them to keep the United Nations informed;

6. Invites the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Governments concerned, to render whatever advice and assistance may seem appropriate to facilitate current developments or any further initiatives related to problems of disarmament;

7. Requests that the records of the meetings of the First Committee at which various aspects of disarmament were discussed be transmitted by the Secretary-General to the participants in the conferences on nuclear weapons tests and on surprise attack;

V

8. Reiterates to the States concerned the invitation, made in General Assembly resolution 1148 (XII) of 14 November 1957, to devote, out of the funds made available as a result of disarmament, as and when sufficient progress is made, additional resources to the improvement of living conditions throughout the world and especially in the less developed countries.

779th plenary meeting, 4 November 1958.

\(^1\)Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirteenth Session, Annexes, agenda items 64, 70 and 72, document A/3987.
B

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the report of the Conference of Experts to Study the Possibility of Detecting Violations of a Possible Agreement on the Suspension of Nuclear Tests;¹

Welcoming further the decision of the States which have tested nuclear weapons to meet in a conference at Geneva, commencing 31 October 1958, concerning the question of nuclear weapons tests,

1. Expresses the hope that the conference will be successful and lead to an agreement acceptable to all;

2. Requests the parties concerned to report to the General Assembly the agreement that may be the result of their negotiations;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to render such assistance and provide such services as may be asked for by the conference commencing at Geneva on 31 October 1958.

779th plenary meeting, 4 November 1958.

C

The General Assembly,

Noting the agreement among certain States to meet to study the technical aspects of measures against the possibility of surprise attack,

1. Expresses the hope that the widest possible measure of agreement will be achieved in the forthcoming study;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to render such assistance and provide such services as may be asked for and required by this conference;

3. Requests the States participating in the study to inform the United Nations of the progress achieved.

779th plenary meeting, 4 November 1958.

D

The General Assembly,

Having regard to the universal desire for the establishment of genuinely peaceful conditions in the world and therefore for taking steps to avoid the destruction that would result from a major armed conflict,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations for seeking a solution of the disarmament problem,

Expressing its determination that all Members of the United Nations should be in a position to contribute to a solution of this problem on a continuing basis,

1. Decides that the Disarmament Commission shall, for 1959 and on an ad hoc basis, be composed of all the Members of the United Nations;

2. Transmits to the Disarmament Commission all the documents, proposals and records of discussions relating to disarmament at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly;

3. Requests the Disarmament Commission to convene as appropriate and to submit to the Security Council and to the General Assembly, at a special session if necessary, constructive proposals and recommendations in the field of disarmament;

4. Decides that the first meeting of the Disarmament Commission shall be convened by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Member States and that the Commission, having begun its activities under rule 162 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and taking that rule into account, shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

779th plenary meeting, 4 November 1958.

(11) General and complete disarmament

1378 (XIV). General and complete disarmament

The General Assembly,

Moved by the desire to save the present and succeeding generations from the danger of a new and disastrous war,

Striving to put an end completely and forever to the arms race which places a heavy burden on mankind, and to use resources thus released for the benefit of mankind,

Desiring to promote the creation of relations of trust and peaceful co-operation between States,

Mindful of the resolution of the United Nations Disarmament Commission of 10 September 1959,¹

Being convinced that any progress towards the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control will contribute to the achievement of these high aims,

Considering that the question of general and complete disarmament is the most important one facing the world today,

1. Calls upon Governments to make every effort to achieve a constructive solution of this problem;

2. Transmits to the United Nations Disarmament Commission and requests the Secretary-General to make available to the ten-nation disarmament committee for thorough consideration the declaration of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of 17 September 1959² and the declaration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of 18 September 1959,³ and the other proposals or suggestions made, as well as the

³ Ibid., document A/4219.
records of the plenary meetings and the meetings of the First Committee at which the question of general and complete disarmament was discussed;

3. Expresses the hope that measures leading towards the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control will be worked out in detail and agreed upon in the shortest possible time.

840th plenary meeting, 20 November 1959.

1767 (XVII). Question of general and complete disarmament

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 1722 (XVI) of 20 December 1961,
Convinced that the aim of general and complete disarmament must be achieved on the basis of the eight agreed principles recognized by the General Assembly in resolution 1722 (XVI),
Reaffirming its responsibility for disarmament under the Charter of the United Nations,
Taking note of the two interim progress reports of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, the draft treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict international control, submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the outline of basic provisions of a treaty on general and complete disarmament in a peaceful world, submitted by the United States of America,
Noting with regret that during six months of negotiations at Geneva little agreement was achieved on vital problems of disarmament,
Expressing its appreciation to the participants in the Eighteen-Nation Committee engaged in disarmament negotiations at Geneva for their perseverance in trying to reach agreement,
Welcoming the spirit of compromise which prompted the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to introduce certain modifications into their two draft treaties on disarmament,

Recalling hopefully the letters exchanged recently between Mr. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. Kennedy, President of the United States of America, and Mr. Macmillian, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in which they expressed their readiness to resume disarmament negotiations with renewed determination and vigour,

Determined to avert the grave dangers to the human race of nuclear confrontation, on which the recent crisis focused attention,

1. Reaffirms the need for the conclusion, at the earliest possible date, of an agreement on general and complete disarmament based on the joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations, submitted on 20 September 1961 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 1722 (XVI);

2. Calls upon the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to resume at Geneva its negotiations on general and complete disarmament, with effective controls, expeditiously and in a spirit of constructive compromise, until agreement has been reached;

3. Recommends that urgent attention should be given by the Eighteen-Nation Committee to various collateral measures intended to decrease tension and to facilitate general and complete disarmament;

4. Requests the Eighteen-Nation Committee to report periodically to the General Assembly on the progress of its work and, in any case, not later than the second week of April 1963;

5. Transmits to the Disarmament Commission, and requests the Secretary-General to make available to the Eighteen-Nation Committee, the documents and records of plenary meetings of the General Assembly and meetings of the First Committee at which the question of disarmament was discussed.

1173rd plenary meeting, 21 November 1962.

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4 Ibid., Fourteenth Session, Plenary Meetings, 799th and 840th meetings.
5 Ibid., Fourteenth Session, First Committee, 1026th to 1042nd meetings.
6 Ibid., documents DC/203 and DC/205.
8 A/C.1/875.
1908 (XVIII). Question of general and complete disarmament

The General Assembly,

Conscious of its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for disarmament and the consolidation of peace.

Convinced that the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control is the surest safeguard for world peace and national security,

Recognizing that mankind demands with increasing urgency that decisive measures be taken towards the realization of that goal,

Recalling its resolution 1378 (XIV) of 20 November 1959,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1722 (XVI) of 20 December 1961 and 1767 (XVII) of 21 November 1962,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament of 29 August 1963,

Expressing its satisfaction that agreement has been reached on a partial test ban treaty and on the establishment of a direct communications link between Moscow and Washington, and its satisfaction over the expressions of intention recorded in its resolution 1884 (XVIII) of 17 October 1963 not to station in outer space or place in orbit any objects carrying nuclear weapons or other kinds of weapons of mass destruction,

Noting that all signatories to the partial test ban treaty have proclaimed in its preamble, as their principal aim, the speediest possible achievement of an agreement on general and complete disarmament under strict international control, and that they have emphasized the advisability that the partial test ban should be followed by other initial steps,

Noting further that the Eighteen-Nation Committee, in fulfilment of paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 1767 (XVII), has under consideration various proposals for other collateral measures,

I

1. Calls upon the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to resume, with energy and determination, its negotiations on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, in accordance with the joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations and in a spirit of goodwill and mutual accommodation;

2. Recommends the Eighteen-Nation Committee to continue to encourage the widening of the areas of basic agreement or similarity in the principal parties' approaches to the fundamental issues of general and complete disarmament;

II

Urges the Eighteen-Nation Committee to make efforts to seek agreement on measures which could serve to reduce international tension, lessen the possibility of war and facilitate agreement on general and complete disarmament;

III

1. Requests the Eighteen-Nation Committee to submit to the General Assembly an interim report on the progress of its work at an early appropriate date, and a comprehensive report not later than 1 September 1964;

2. Commends the Secretariat of the United Nations for its services to the Eighteen-Nation Committee and requests the Secretary-General to continue to make available to the Committee the necessary assistance and services.

1265th plenary meeting.
27 November 1963.

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2 Ibid., Sixteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 19, document A/1879.
2031 (XX). Question of general and complete disarmament

The General Assembly,
Having received the reports of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament,6
Recalling its resolutions 1378 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, 1722 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, 1767 (XVII) of 21 November 1962 and 1908 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963,
Conscious of its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for disarmament and the consolidation of peace,
1. Requests the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to continue its efforts towards making substantial progress in reaching agreement on the question of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as well as on collateral measures;
2. Decides to refer to the Eighteen-Nation Committee all documents and records of the First Committee concerning all matters related to the disarmament question;
3. Requests the Eighteen-Nation Committee to resume its work as early as possible and to report to the General Assembly, as appropriate, on the progress achieved.

1388th plenary meeting, 3 December 1965.

2162 (XXI). Question of general and complete disarmament

A

The General Assembly,

Considering that one of the main purposes of the United Nations is to save mankind from the scourge of war,

Convinced that the armaments race, in particular the nuclear arms race, constitutes a threat to peace,

Believing that the peoples of the world should be made fully aware of this threat,

Noting the interest in a report on various aspects of the problem of nuclear weapons which has been expressed by many Governments, as well as by the Secretary-General in the introduction to his annual report for 1965-19667 and on other occasions,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a concise report on the effects of the possible use of nuclear weapons and on the security and economic implications for States of the acquisition and further development of these weapons;
2. Recommends that the report should be based on accessible material and prepared with the assistance of qualified consultant experts appointed by the Secretary-General;

3. Requests that the report be published and transmitted to the Governments of Member States in time to permit its consideration at the twenty-second session of the General Assembly;
4. Recommends that the Governments of all Member States should give the report wide distribution in their respective languages, through various media of communication, so as to acquaint public opinion with its contents.

1484th plenary meeting, 5 December 1966.

B

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law,

Considering that weapons of mass destruction constitute a danger to all mankind and are incompatible with the accepted norms of civilization,

Affirming that the strict observance of the rules of international law on the conduct of warfare is in the interest of maintaining these standards of civilization,

Recalling that the Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, of 17 June 1925,8 has been signed and adopted and is recognized by many States,

Noting that the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament has the task of seeking an agreement on the cessation of the development and production of chemical and bacteriological weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and on the elimination of all such arms from national arsenals, as called for in the draft proposals on general and complete disarmament now before the Conference,

1. Calls for 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, and condemns all actions contrary to those objectives;
2. Invites all States to accede to the Geneva Protocol of 17 June 1925.

1484th plenary meeting, 5 December 1966.

C

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament,6

Recalling its resolutions 1378 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, 1722 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, 1767 (XVII) of 21 November 1962, 1908 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963 and 2031 (XX) of 3 December 1965,

7 Ibid., Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 1A (A/6301/Add.1), section II.
Conscious of its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for disarmament and the preservation of peace,

Firmly believing that it is imperative to make further efforts to achieve early progress towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

1. Requests the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to pursue new efforts towards achieving substantial progress in reaching agreement on the question of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as well as on collateral measures, and in particular on an international treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and on the completion of the test ban treaty so as to cover underground nuclear weapon tests;

2. Decides to refer to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament all documents and records of the meetings of the First Committee concerning all matters related to the disarmament question;

3. Requests the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to resume its work as early as possible and to report to the General Assembly, as appropriate, on the progress achieved.

1641st plenary meeting, 5 December 1966.

2342 (XXI), Question of general and complete disarmament

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2162 A (XXI) of 5 December 1966, in which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare a concise report on the effects of the possible use of nuclear weapons and on the security and economic implications for States of the acquisition and further development of these weapons,

Noting that the report has been completed and is available,11

Convinced that the wide dissemination of the report would contribute to a better understanding of the threat presented by nuclear weapons and encourage speedy progress in the prevention of their spread, as well as in other measures of disarmament,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the Secretary-General’s report as an authoritative statement on the effects of nuclear weapons and on the implications of their acquisition and further development;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the consultant experts who assisted him for the prompt and effective manner in which the report was prepared;

3. Notes the conclusions of the report and expresses the hope that all the parties concerned will consider them carefully;

4. Recommends that the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament should take into account the report and the conclusions thereof in its efforts towards the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the full report as a United Nations publication and, making full use of all the facilities of the United Nations Office of Public Information, to publicize the report in as many languages as is considered desirable and practicable;

6. Recommends to all Governments the wide distribution of the report and its publication in their respective languages, as appropriate, so as to acquaint public opinion with its contents;

7. Invites regional intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and national and international non-governmental organizations to use all the facilities available to them to make the report widely known.

1640th plenary meeting, 19 December 1967.

B

The General Assembly,

Having received the interim report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament,12

Recalling its resolutions 1378 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, 1722 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, 1767 (XVII) of 21 November 1962, 1908 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, 2031 (XX) of 3 December 1963 and 2162 C (XXI) of 5 December 1966,

Noting that since then the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament has not been able to devote sufficient time to the consideration of the question of general and complete disarmament,

Reaffirming its conviction of the necessity of continuing to exert new efforts, for the purpose of ensuring tangible progress towards the achievement of an agreement on the question of general and complete disarmament,

1. Requests the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to resume at the earliest possible date consideration of the question of general and complete disarmament in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2162 C (XXI);

2. Decides to transmit to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament all the documents and records of the meetings of the First Committee, as well as those of the plenary meetings of the General Assembly pertaining to this item;

3. Requests the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to report on the progress achieved on the question of general and complete disarmament to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session.

1640th plenary meeting, 19 December 1967.

11 A/6483. In pursuance of paragraph 5 of the present resolution, the report will be reproduced as a United Nations publication (Sales No.: E.68.IX.1).

3. Calls upon Governments, national and international scientific institutions and organizations to cooperate with the Secretary-General in the preparation of the report;

4. Requests that the report be transmitted to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, the Security Council and the General Assembly at an early date, if possible by 1 July 1969, and to the Governments of Member States in time to permit its consideration at the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

5. Recommends that Governments should give the report wide distribution in their respective languages, through various media of communication, so as to acquaint public opinion with its contents;

6. Reiterates its call for 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, and invites all States to accede to that Protocol.

1750th plenary meeting, 20 December 1968.

B

The General Assembly,

Considering that the main purposes of the United Nations is to save mankind from the scourge of war,

Convinced that the armaments race, in particular the nuclear arms race, constitutes a threat to peace,

Believing that it is imperative to exert further efforts towards reaching agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Noting with satisfaction the agreement of the Governments of the United Nations Socialist Republics and of the United States of America to enter into bilateral discussions on the limitation and reduction of both offensive and defensive nuclear weapon delivery systems and systems of defence against ballistic missiles,

Having received the report of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, to which are annexed documents presented by the delegations of the eight non-aligned members of the Committee and by Italy, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America,

Noting the memorandum of the Government of the United Nations Socialist Republics dated 1 July 1968 concerning urgent measures to stop the arms race and achieve disarmament and other proposals for collateral measures which have been submitted at the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament,

2 Ibid, section 9
3 Ibid, section 6
5 Ibid, sections 3-7 and 8.
6 Ibid, section 4.
Recalling its resolutions 1767 (XVII) of 21 November 1962, 1908 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, 2031 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 2162 C (XXI) of 5 December 1966 and 2344 (XXII) and 2342 B (XXII) of 19 December 1967,

1. Requests the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to make renewed efforts towards achieving substantial progress in reaching agreement on the question of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, and urgently to analyse the plans already under consideration and others that might be put forward to see how in particular rapid progress could be made in the field of nuclear disarmament;

2. Further requests the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to continue its urgent efforts to negotiate collateral measures of disarmament;

3. Decides to refer to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament all documents and records of the meetings of the First Committee concerning all matters related to the disarmament question;

4. Requests the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to resume its work as early as possible and to report to the General Assembly, as appropriate, on the progress achieved.

1750th plenary meeting, 20 December 1968.

2602 (XXIV). Question of general and complete disarmament

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2456 D (XXIII) of 20 December 1968,

Noting with satisfaction that, on 17 November 1969, the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America initiated bilateral negotiations on the limitation of offensive and defensive strategic nuclear-weapon systems,

Expressing the hope that these negotiations will bring about early and positive results which would pave the way for further efforts in the field of nuclear disarmament,

Convinced of the necessity for creating the most favourable conditions for the achievement of that aim,

Appeals to the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to agree, as an urgent preliminary measure, on a moratorium on further testing and deployment of new offensive and defensive strategic nuclear-weapon systems.

1836th plenary meeting, 16 December 1969.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1660 (XVI) of 28 November 1961 on the question of disarmament,

Recalling further its resolution 1722 (XVI) of 20 December 1961 on the same question by which it endorsed the agreement reached on the composition of a Disarmament Committee, the membership of which was as follows: Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, United Nations of Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America,

Bearing in mind that in the debates of the First Committee during the twenty-third session attention was drawn to the convenience of enlarging the composition of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament in order to make it more representative of the international community,

Noting that the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have reached agreement on the inclusion of eight additional members, which have already been participating in the deliberations of the Committee,

Recognizing that all States have a deep interest in disarmament negotiations,

1. Endorses the agreement that has been reached on the title\textsuperscript{15} and on the following composition of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sweden, United Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia;

2. Welcomes the eight new members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament;

3. Expresses its conviction that, to effect any change in the composition of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament specified in paragraph 1 above,\textsuperscript{16}


\textsuperscript{16} ibid., para. 12.
the procedure followed at the sixteenth session of the General Assembly should be observed;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance and provide the necessary services to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament.

1836th plenary meeting, 16 December 1969.

C

The General Assembly,

Noting with grave concern that among the possible effects of radiological warfare could be the destruction of mankind,

Aware that radiological warfare may be conducted both by maximizing the radioactive effects of nuclear explosions and through the use of radioactive agents independently of nuclear explosions,

1. Invites the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to consider, without prejudice to existing priorities, effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare conducted independently of nuclear explosions;

2. Recommends that the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament consider, in the context of nuclear arms control negotiations, the need for effective methods of control of nuclear weapons that maximize radioactive effects;

3. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to inform the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session of the results of its consideration of this subject.

1836th plenary meeting, 16 December 1969.

D

The General Assembly,

Noting that continued scientific and technological advancements create new opportunities for the application of science and technology both for peaceful and military purposes,

Noting the rapid development of laser technology, which is becoming increasingly important in many civilian and military fields,

Concerned with the possible military applications of laser technology,

Recommends that the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament give consideration, without prejudice to existing priorities, to the implications of the possible military applications of laser technology.

1836th plenary meeting, 16 December 1969.

E

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 1378 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, in which it considered that the question of general and complete disarmament was the most important one facing the world today,

Reaffirming further the responsibility of the United Nations in the attainment of disarmament,

Recalling its resolution 1722 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, by which it welcomed the joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations submitted on 20 September 1961 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, and reaffirming the recommendation that further disarmament negotiations be based on those principles,

Recalling its resolution 2454 B (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, whereby it requested the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to make renewed efforts towards achieving substantial progress in reaching agreement on the question of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, and to continue its urgent efforts to negotiate collateral measures of disarmament,

Convinced that the process of disarmament would be encouraged and stimulated by the entry into force at the earliest possible stage and the strengthening of multilateral international instruments in the field of disarmament,

Convinced that the participation of all nuclear Powers in the efforts to contain the nuclear arms race and to reduce and eliminate all armaments is indispensable for a full measure of success in these efforts,

Convinced that peace and security in the world, like development, are indivisible, and recognizing the universal responsibilities and obligations in this regard,

Further convinced of the need to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Having received the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, Bearing in mind the grave dangers involved in the development of new nuclear weapons through a spiraling nuclear arms race, Believing that the diversion of enormous resources and energy, human and material, from peaceful economic and social pursuits to an unproductive and wasteful arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, places a great burden on both the developing and the developed countries,

Believing that the security and the economic and social well-being of all countries would be enhanced as progress is made towards the goal of general and complete disarmament,

1. Declares the decade of the 1970s as a Disarmament Decade;

2. Calls upon Governments to intensify without delay their concerted and concentrated efforts for effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament and the elimination of other weapons of mass destruction, and for a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control;
3. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to resume its work as early as possible, bearing in mind that the ultimate goal is general and complete disarmament;

4. Further requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, while continuing intensive negotiations with a view to reaching the widest possible agreement on collateral measures, to work out at the same time a comprehensive programme, dealing with all aspects of the problem of the cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament under effective international control, which would provide the Conference with a guideline to chart the course of its further work and its negotiations, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;

5. Decides to this effect to draw the attention of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to all pertinent proposals and suggestions formulated during the debates on disarmament, referring to the Conference all documents and records of the meetings of the First Committee relating to the items on disarmament;

6. Recommends further that consideration be given to channelling a substantial part of the resources freed by measures in the field of disarmament to promote the economic development of developing countries and, in particular, their scientific and technological progress;

7. Requests the Secretary-General and Governments to publicize the Disarmament Decade by all appropriate means at their disposal in order to acquaint public opinion with its purposes and objectives and with the negotiations and developments related thereto;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all appropriate facilities and assistance with a view to furthering the fullest implementation of the present resolution.

1836th plenary meeting, 16 December 1969.

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the common interest of mankind in the reservation of the sea-bed and the ocean floor exclusively for peaceful purposes,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and noting with appreciation the work of that Committee in the elaboration of a draft treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof,

Noting the suggestions and proposals relating to the draft Treaty annexed to the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, which were made during the course of the discussion of this matter in the First Committee, as well as the suggestions made during the special session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction,

Considering that the prevention of a nuclear arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor serves the interests of maintaining world peace, reducing international tensions and strengthening friendly relations among States,

Convinced that the conclusion of a treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof would constitute a step towards the exclusion of the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof from the arms race,

1. Welcomes the submission to the General Assembly at its present session of the draft Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, annexed to the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, and the various proposals and suggestions made in regard to the draft Treaty;

2. Calls upon the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to take into account all the proposals and suggestions that have been made at the present session of the General Assembly and to continue its work on this subject so that the text of a draft treaty can be submitted to the General Assembly for its consideration.

1836th plenary meeting, 16 December 1969.
A

The General Assembly,

Convinced of the necessity, for the very survival of mankind, of bringing the nuclear arms race to an immediate halt,

Recalling its resolutions 2456 D (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 and 2602 A (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Noting with satisfaction the continuation of bilateral negotiations between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the limitation of offensive and defensive strategic nuclear-weapon systems,

Believing that the possibilities for rapid success in these negotiations would increase if steps were taken now by the nuclear-weapon Powers to halt the development of new nuclear weapons,

Urges the Governments of the nuclear-weapon Powers to bring about an immediate halt in the nuclear arms race and to cease all testing as well as deployment of offensive and defensive nuclear-weapon systems.

1919th plenary meeting, 7 December 1970.

B

The General Assembly,

Noting that all States have the inalienable right to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination,

Aware of the development of new techniques for uranium enrichment,

Considering that these new techniques may contribute to the promotion of the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Considering also that material produced by these new techniques may be diverted for weapons purposes unless subject to effective safeguards,

Noting that the International Atomic Energy Agency is engaged in the study of safeguards under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

1. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to pay attention also to the safeguards required with respect to new techniques for uranium enrichment;

2. Further requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on its consideration of this subject.

1919th plenary meeting, 7 December 1970.

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2 The Treaty was signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 11 February 1971.

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C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Further recalling its resolution 1722 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, by which it welcomed the joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations, submitted on 20 September 1961 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America,

Reaffirming once again the responsibility of the United Nations in the attainment of general and complete disarmament, which is the most important question facing the world today,

Considering that it has declared the decade of the 1970s as the Disarmament Decade,

Having considered the working papers on a comprehensive programme of disarmament submitted by the Netherlands on 24 February 1970 and by Italy on 19 August 1970, and the draft comprehensive programme of disarmament submitted by Mexico, Sweden and Yugoslavia on 27 August 1970 to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,

Having considered also the opinions expressed in the debates of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and of the First Committee concerning the question of a comprehensive programme of disarmament,

1. Urges the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to make more intensive efforts to bring about a faster pace towards the achievement of disarmament measures;

2. Expresses its appreciation of the important and constructive documents and views submitted at the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, including the working papers on a comprehensive programme of disarmament submitted by the Netherlands on 24 February 1970 and by Italy on 19 August 1970, and the draft comprehensive programme of disarmament submitted by Mexico, Sweden and Yugoslavia on 27 August 1970, and of the comprehensive programme of disarmament submitted to the General Assembly by Ireland, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Sweden and Yugoslavia on 1 December 1970;

3. Recommends to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament that it take into account in its further work and its negotiations the comprehensive programme of disarmament submitted on 1 December 1970, as well as other disarmament suggestions presented or to be presented in the future.

1919th plenary meeting, 7 December 1970
225 (XXVI). General and complete disarmament

A

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 2661 B (XXV) of 7 December 1970,
Noting with appreciation the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency,9
Noting with satisfaction the success of the International Atomic Energy Agency in drawing up detailed guidelines for the structure and content of agreements between the Agency and States required in connexion with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,
Noting that the procedures embodied in such agreements are applicable to all stages of the nuclear fuel cycle and are to be concentrated on those stages involving the production, processing, use or storage of nuclear material from which nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices could readily be made,
Noting from the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency that detailed safeguards procedures with respect to nuclear enrichment plants, including those employing new techniques of uranium enrichment, have still to be elaborated and applied,
1. Expresses its confidence in the ability of the International Atomic Energy Agency to meet, without delay, the obligations likely to be placed upon it in respect of the application of safeguards to nuclear material in all types of civil nuclear facilities, including uranium enrichment plants;
2. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to include in its annual report to the General Assembly full information on the progress of its work on the application of safeguards in connexion with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, including safeguards on nuclear material in uranium enrichment plants using both existing and new techniques.

2022nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1971.

B

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolutions 1722 (XVI) of 20 December 1961 and 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, Further recalling its resolution 2661 C (XXV) of 7 December 1970, in which it urged the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to make more intensive efforts to bring about a faster pace towards the achievement of disarmament measures, expressed its appreciation of the important and constructive documents and views submitted at the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, and recommended to the Conference that it take into account in its further work and its negotiations the comprehensive programmes of disarmament9 as well as other documents presented on the same subject,
Considering that it has declared the decade of the 1970s as the Disarmament Decade,
Taking into account the proposals, suggestions and views put forward in the General Assembly and in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,
1. Reaffirms the responsibility of the United Nations in the fundamental goal of the attainment of general and complete disarmament;
2. Urges the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, at its next session, to resume its efforts on the question of general and complete disarmament along the lines set forth in General Assembly resolution 2661 C (XXV);
3. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the results of these efforts.

2022nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1971.

C

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 1149 (XII) of 14 November 1957 on collective action to inform and enlighten the peoples of the world as to the dangers of the arms race, and particularly as to the destructive effects of modern weapons,
Recalling its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it declared the decade of the 1970s as a Disarmament Decade and requested the Secretary-General and Governments to publicize the Decade by all appropriate means at their disposal,
Recalling its resolution 2661 C (XXV) of 7 December 1970 which dealt, inter alia, with the comprehensive programme of disarmament.10
Considering that public opinion should be adequately informed about the problems of the arms race and of disarmament so that it might bring its influence to bear on the strengthening of disarmament efforts,
1. Affirms the value of holding conferences of experts and scientists from various countries on the problems of the arms race and disarmament;
2. Expresses its support for the practice of requesting the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of consultant experts, authoritative reports on concrete questions relating to the arms race and disarmament;
3. Declares that progress would be promoted towards general and complete disarmament if universities and academic institutes in all countries were to establish continuing courses and seminars to study problems of the arms race;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States and to the attention of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with a view to its wide publication and dissemination.

2022nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1971.

9 Ibid., Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 92, document A/8191, annex.
10 Ibid., Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/8429).
10 Ibid.

2932 (XXVII). General and complete disarmament

A

The General Assembly,

Conscious that all armed conflicts and the use of any weapons bring suffering and that the only effective means of eliminating this suffering is through the elimination of armed conflicts and through general and complete disarmament,

Recalling the general rules of international law that the use of weapons that cause unnecessary suffering is especially forbidden and that only military targets are legitimate objects of attack,

Convinced that the widespread use of many weapons and the emergence of new methods of warfare that cause unnecessary suffering or are indiscriminate calls urgently for renewed efforts by Governments to seek, through legal means, the prohibition of the use of such weapons and of indiscriminate and cruel methods of warfare and, if possible, through measures of disarmament, the elimination of specific, especially cruel or indiscriminate weapons,

Conscious that incendiary weapons have always constituted a category of arms viewed with horror and that the International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran in 1968, in its resolution XXIII on human rights in armed conflicts considered napalm bombing to be among the methods and means that erode human rights,

Noting that complete proposals for both elimination and non-use of incendiary weapons were advanced at the disarmament negotiations in 1933 and that proposals have recently been made to prohibit or restrict their use,

Recalling that the Secretary-General, in his reports on human rights in armed conflicts of 20 November 1969 and 18 September 1970, stated the view that the legality or otherwise of the use of napalm would seem to be a question calling for study that might eventually be resolved in an international document that would clarify the situation,

Recalling further that, in response to an express suggestion made by the Secretary-General in his report of 18 September 1970, the General Assembly, by paragraph 5 of the resolution 2852 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971, requested him to prepare as soon as possible, with the help of qualified governmental and expert consultants, a report on napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use,

Noting that the report of the Secretary-General entitled *Napalm and Other Incendiary Weapons and All Aspects of Their Possible Use* concludes that the massive spread of fire through incendiary weapons is largely indiscriminate in its effects on military and civilian targets,

Noting further the conclusion that burn injuries, whether sustained directly from the action of incendiaries or as a result of fires initiated by them, are intensely painful and require exceptional resources for their medical treatment that are far beyond the reach of most countries,

Noting finally the conclusion that the rapid increase in the military use of these weapons is but one aspect of the more general phenomenon of the increasing mobilization of science and technology for purposes of total war, alongside which the long-upheld principle of the immunity of the non-combatant appears to be receding from the military consciousness, and that these trends have grave implications for the world community,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General entitled *Napalm and Other Incendiary Weapons and All Aspects of Their Possible Use* and expresses appreciation to him for having submitted it without delay;
2. Takes note of the views expressed in the report regarding the need for production, development and stockpiling of napalm and other incendiary weapons;
3. Deplores the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in all armed conflicts;
4. Recommends the report to the attention of all Governments and peoples;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to publish the report for wide circulation;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate the report to the Governments of Member States for their comments and to report on these comments to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

2093rd plenary meeting 29 November 1972

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 A (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, whereby it appealed to the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which on 17 November 1969 had initiated bilateral negotiations on the limitation of offensive and defensive strategic nuclear-weapon systems, to agree, as an urgent preliminary measure, on a moratorium on further testing and deployment of new offensive and defensive strategic nuclear-weapon systems,

Noting with satisfaction that the first phase of such negotiations resulted in the conclusion, on 26 May 1972, of three bilateral instruments on the above-mentioned matter and that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America announced that they had entered, on 21 November 1972, a second phase of negotiations,

Convinced of the necessity that the renewed negotiations should bring about early and positive results in the field of nuclear disarmament,

17 A/7730, para. 200; A/8052, para. 125.
16 A/8052, para. 126.
15 A/8693/Rev.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.I.13).
14 Ibid., para. 186.
20 Ibid., para. 187.
21 Ibid., para. 190.
22 See A/1026.
1. Appeals to the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to make every effort to expedite the conclusion of further agreements including important qualitative limitations and substantial reductions of offensive and defensive strategic nuclear-weapon systems;

2. Invites those two Governments to keep the General Assembly informed of the results of their negotiations.

2093rd plenary meeting
29 November 1972

3184 (XXVIII). General and complete disarmament

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 A (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, relating to the initiation of bilateral negotiations between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the limitation of offensive and defensive strategic nuclear-weapon systems,

Recalling further that the first phase of such negotiations resulted in the conclusion, on 26 May 1972, of three bilateral instruments on that matter,24

Reaffirming resolution 2932 B (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, whereby the General Assembly:

(a) Appealed to the above-mentioned Governments to make every effort to expedite the conclusion of further agreements including important qualitative limitations and substantial reductions of offensive and defensive strategic nuclear-weapon systems,

(b) Invited the two Governments to keep the General Assembly informed of the results of their negotiations,

Noting with satisfaction that those Governments have reached a new agreement entitled "Basic principles of negotiations on the further limitation of strategic offensive arms",

Noting further that this agreement, signed on 21 June 1973, has been brought to the attention of the General Assembly by a letter dated 6 November 1973 from the representatives of both Governments to the Secretary-General,25

1. Appeals to the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to bear constantly in mind in the current phase of the strategic arms limitation talks the necessity and urgency of reaching agreement on important qualitative limitations and substantial reductions of their strategic nuclear-weapon systems as a positive step towards nuclear disarmament;

2. Again invites the two Governments to keep the General Assembly informed in good time of the results of their negotiations.

2205th plenary meeting
18 December 1973

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2373 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, in which it commended the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, annexed thereto, and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to that Treaty,

Noting that article VIII, paragraph 3, of the Treaty provides, inter alia, that:

"Five years after the entry into force of this Treaty, a conference of Parties to the Treaty shall be held in Geneva, Switzerland, in order to review the operation of this Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the Preamble and the provisions of the Treaty are being realized."

Bearing in mind that the Treaty will have been in force for five years on 5 March 1975 and expecting that the review conference called for in the Treaty will take place soon after that date,

1. Notes that, following appropriate consultation, a preparatory committee has been formed of parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons serving on the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency or represented at the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary records, as may be required for the review conference and its preparation.

2205th plenary meeting
18 December 1973

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1722 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, in which it welcomed the joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on 20 September 1961,26

Further recalling its resolutions 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2661 C (XXV) of 7 December 1970 and 2825 B (XXVI) of 16 December 1971 on the comprehensive programme of disarmament,

Bearing in mind its specific responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations with regard to the principles governing disarmament and to the achievement of general and complete disarmament, which is one of the most important issues confronting the world at present,

Emphasizing the vital interest of all peoples and countries of the world in disarmament negotiations,

Convinced of the importance and urgent need that all States should exert further efforts for the adoption of effective measures of disarmament, including the prohibition and elimination of all types of weapons of mass destruction,

24 See A/C.1/1026.

25 See A/9293.
1. Reaffirms the responsibility of the United Nations with regard to all matters pertaining to disarmament, in particular the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

2. Invites the States parties to disarmament negotiations to ensure that the disarmament measures adopted in one region should not result in increasing armaments in other regions, thus upsetting their stability;

3. Invites the Governments of all States to keep the General Assembly suitably informed of their disarmament negotiations so as to allow the proper performance of its functions;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, as well as all other States and Governments, and to include in the provisional agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly the item entitled "General and complete disarmament".

2205th plenary meeting
18 December 1973

3261 (XXIX). General and complete disarmament

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it declared the decade of the 1970s the Disarmament Decade,

Having received the reports of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament since 1970 relating to the question of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Mindful of the grave dangers involved in the continuing development of new nuclear weapons through a spiralling nuclear arms race and proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming its conviction that the diversion of enormous resources and energy, human and material, from peaceful economic and social pursuits to unproductive and wasteful arms race, particularly in the nuclear arms race, impairs the security and the economic and social well-being of both the developed and developing countries,

Recalling the link between the Disarmament Decade and the Second United Nations Development Decade,

1. Reaffirms the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade;

2. Requests the Secretary-General and Governments to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on the action and steps which they have taken so far to publicize the Disarmament Decade in order to acquaint the general public with its purposes and objectives;

3. Invites Member States to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, through the Secretary-General, on the measures and policies they have adopted to achieve the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Mid-term review of the Disarmament Decade".

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1660 (XVI) of 28 November 1961 and 1722 (XVI) of 20 December 1961 on the composition of a Disarmament Committee of eighteen members,

Recalling further its resolution 2602 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 by which it endorsed the agreement that had been reached on the title of the Committee as "Conference of the Committee on Disarmament" and on an enlarged composition of the following twenty-six members: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia,

Noting that the German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Iran, Peru and Zaire have expressed an interest in becoming members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and that the present members of the Committee have agreed to invite them to become members beginning on 1 January 1975, as stated in the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, 80

Reaffirming that all States have a deep interest in disarmament negotiations,

1. Endorses the agreement that has been reached to the effect that the composition of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament will be enlarged as from 1 January 1975 by the addition of the following members: German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Iran, Peru and Zaire;

2. Welcomes the five new members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament;

3. Expresses its conviction that, to effect any change in the composition of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament specified in the present resolution, the procedure followed on this occasion should be observed;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the necessary assistance and services to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament.

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 A (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 relating to the initiation of bilateral negotiations between the Governments of the Union of

80 A/3908-DC/231, para. 7. For the printed text, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/3927).
Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the limitation of offensive and defensive strategic nuclear-weapon systems.

Recalling its resolutions 2932 B (XXVII) of 29 November 1972 and 3184 A and C (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973,

Recalling that the first of the Basic Principles of Negotiations on the Further Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms,81 approved by the above-mentioned Governments on 21 June 1973, provided that in the course of 1974 the two sides would make serious efforts to work out the provisional agreement on more complete measures on the limitation of strategic offensive arms with the objective of signing it in 1974,

Further recalling that in the same principle it was also contemplated to agree on the subsequent reduction of such arms,

Bearing in mind that unfortunately these efforts have yet to yield the desired results,

1. Notes that the Secretary of State of the United States of America, in his address to the General Assembly on 23 September 1974, stated, inter alia,

“The world has dealt with nuclear weapons as if restraint were automatic. Their very awesomeness has chained those weapons for almost three decades; their sophistication and expense have helped to keep constant for a decade the number of States which possess them. Now, as was quite foreseeable, political inhibitions are in danger of crumbling. Nuclear catastrophe looms more plausible, whether through design or misadventure, accident, theft or blackmail”—82

2. Notes that the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in his address to the General Assembly on 24 September 1974, stated, inter alia,

“Stable and lasting peace is incompatible with the arms race. They are antipodes. One cannot seriously think of eliminating the threat of war while at the same time increasing military budgets and endlessly building up armaments.

“The supreme interests not only of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the United States but also of the peoples of the whole world require that the Soviet Union and the United States, possessing the colossal might of nuclear weapons, should make every effort to achieve appropriate understandings and agreements”–83

3. Fully shares the deep concern reflected in those statements with regard to the gravity of the situation created by existing nuclear arsenals and the continued nuclear arms race;

4. Urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to broaden the scope and accelerate the pace of their strategic arms limitation talks, and stresses once again the necessity and urgency of reaching agreement on important qualitative limitations and substantial reductions of their strategic nuclear-weapon systems as a positive step towards nuclear disarmament;

5. Invites the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep the General Assembly informed in good time of the results of their negotiations.

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

D

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the urgent need for prevention of nuclear proliferation,

Recalling also its resolution 2829 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971,

Recognizing that the acceleration of the nuclear arms race and the proliferation of nuclear weapons endanger the security of all States,

Convinced that recent international developments have underlined the urgent necessity for all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, to take effective measures to reverse the momentum of the nuclear arms race and to prevent further proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Further convinced that the achievement of these goals would be advanced by an effective comprehensive test ban,

Bearing in mind that it has not yet proved possible to differentiate between the technology for nuclear weapons and that for nuclear explosive devices for peaceful purposes,

Noting with concern that, during the current year, six States have engaged in nuclear testing,

Recognizing that even those States which renounce the possession of nuclear weapons may wish to be able to enjoy any benefits which may materialize from nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes,

Noting with great concern that, as a result of the wider dissemination of nuclear technology and nuclear materials, the possible diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful to military uses would present a serious danger for world peace and security,

Considering, therefore, that the planning and conducting of peaceful nuclear explosions should be carried out under agreed and non-discriminatory international arrangements, such as those envisaged in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,84 which are designed to help prevent the proliferation of nuclear explosive devices and the intensification of the nuclear arms race,

Recalling the statements made at the 1577th meeting of the First Committee, on 31 May 1968, by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America concerning the provisions of article V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons which relate to the conclusion of a special international agreement on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes,85

Noting that the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons will be held at Geneva in May 1975,

81 A/9293, annex II.
83 Ibid., 2240th meeting, paras. 163 and 180.
84 Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.
85 See A/C.1/1052.
Noting further that, in the introduction to his report on the work of the Organization dated 30 August 1974, the Secretary-General pointed out the possible danger of peaceful nuclear explosions leading to the proliferation of nuclear weapons and suggested that the question of peaceful nuclear explosions in all its aspects should now be a subject for international consideration, 36

1. Appeals to all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, to exert concerted efforts in all the appropriate international forums with a view to working out promptly effective measures for the cessation of the nuclear arms race and for the prevention of the further proliferation of nuclear weapons;

2. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue its studies on the peaceful applications of nuclear explosions, their utility and feasibility, including legal, health and safety aspects, and to report on these questions to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

3. Calls upon the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, in submitting its report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on the elaboration of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban, to include a section on its consideration of the arms control implications of peaceful nuclear explosions and, in so doing, to take account of the views of the International Atomic Energy Agency as requested in paragraph 2 above;

4. Expresses the hope that the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to be held at Geneva in May 1975, will also give consideration to the role of peaceful nuclear explosions as provided for in that Treaty and will inform the General Assembly at its thirtieth session of the results of its deliberations;

5. Invites, in this connexion, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to provide the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons with information concerning such steps as they have taken since the entry into force of the Treaty, or intend to take, for the conclusion of the special basic international agreement on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes which is envisaged in article V of the Treaty;

6. Invites the Secretary-General, should he deem it appropriate, to submit further comments on this matter, taking into account the reports referred to in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 above.

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

E

The General Assembly,

Determined to promote an agreement on general and complete disarmament, in pursuance of the objectives of the United Nations, which would put an end to the arms race and eliminate the incentive to the production, stockpiling and testing of all kinds of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons,

Convinced that the proliferation of nuclear weapons would seriously enhance the danger of nuclear war,

Believing that militarily denuclearized zones covering the territories of Member States would arrest the proliferation of nuclear weapons and contribute to the maintenance of peace and security in their respective regions and the world,

Affirming the inalienable right of all the peoples of the United Nations to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Recalling its resolutions 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961 and 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965, which called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa, including the continental African States, Madagascar and other islands surrounding Africa, as a nuclear-free zone,

Considering that 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, issued a solemn declaration on the denuclearization of Africa, in which the Heads of State and Government announced their readiness to undertake, in an international treaty to be concluded under the auspices of the United Nations, not to manufacture or acquire control of nuclear weapons,

Noting that the aforementioned Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, adopted by the African Heads of State and Government, was endorsed by the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries in the Declaration issued on 10 October 1964 at the close of their second conference, held at Cairo,

1. Reaffirms its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa as a nuclear-free zone;

2. Reiterates its call upon all States to respect and abide by the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa issued by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity;

3. Reiterates further its call upon all States to refrain from testing, manufacturing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons on the African continent;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Organization of African Unity towards the realization of the aims and objectives of the present resolution;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled “Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa”.

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

F

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the need to make every effort towards achieving a cessation of the nuclear arms race, nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recognizing, in pursuance of these ends, the urgent need to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world,

Recalling the different efforts and achievements undertaken on a regional level with a view to the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones,

36 See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentyninth Session, Supplement No. 1A (A/9601/Add.1), sect. X.

37 Ibid., Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 195, document A/5705.

38 See A/5763.
Recalling, in particular, the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),

Considering that further efforts concerning nuclear-weapon-free zones would be enhanced by a comprehensive study of the question in all its aspects,

1. Decides to undertake a comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects;

2. Requests that the study be carried out by an ad hoc group of qualified governmental experts under the auspices of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament;

3. Calls upon interested Governments and international organizations concerned to extend such assistance as may be required from them for the carrying out of the study;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide such services and to give such assistance for the study as may be required;

5. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to transmit the comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects in a special report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects".

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that it is imperative for the international community to devise effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States,

Noting that the non-nuclear-weapon States have called for assurances from nuclear-weapon Powers that they will not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against them,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Also bearing in mind that the effort to strengthen world security must be pursued unceasingly in all appropriate bodies and forums,

Believing it necessary to consider ways to strengthen assurances against nuclear attack or threat and thus give greater confidence to the non-nuclear-weapon States,

1. Declares its firm support for the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States;

2. Recommends to Member States to consider in all appropriate forums, without loss of time, the question of strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States.

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

As a result of the enlargement referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution B above, the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament will be composed of the following States: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia, and Zaire.

3484 (XXX). General and complete disarmament

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3261 D (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 3386 (XXX) of 12 November 1975,

Convinced of the urgent necessity that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, take effective measures to reverse the momentum of the nuclear arms race,

Recalling also its resolutions on the urgent need for the prevention of nuclear proliferation and for an effective comprehensive nuclear weapon test ban,

Bearing in mind that it has not yet proved possible to differentiate between the technology for nuclear weapons and that for nuclear explosive devices for peaceful purposes and that, consequently, it is not possible at present to develop nuclear explosive devices for peaceful purposes without at the same time acquiring a nuclear weapon capability,

Conscious of the fact that the testing and application of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes can have significant arms control implications both for the spread of nuclear weapons and their technology to States which do not already have them and, in the context of limitations of nuclear weapon testing, for the refinement of the arsenals of existing nuclear-weapon States,

Desirous of ensuring the fullest possible exchange of nuclear technology and nuclear materials for the economic and social benefit of mankind without increasing the risk of diversion to military purposes and the consequent danger to world peace and security,

Noting that non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons have the right to obtain the potential benefits from any applications of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, under appropriate international observation and through appropriate international procedures, pursuant to a special international agreement, through an appropriate international body with adequate representation of non-nuclear-weapon States, as contemplated in article V of the Treaty,

68 Resolution 2373 (XXII), annexe.
Noting further that the potential benefits from any applications of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes could be made available to non-nuclear-weapon States not parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons by way of nuclear explosion services provided by nuclear-weapon States, as defined by the Treaty, and conducted under the appropriate international observation and appropriate international procedures called for in article V of the Treaty and in accordance with other applicable international obligations,

Recalling once again the statements made at the 1577th meeting of the First Committee, on 31 May 1968, by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America concerning the provisions of article V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons which relate to the conclusion of a special international agreement on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes,\(^7\)

Convinced of the need for the special international agreement or agreements contemplated in article V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in respect of the peaceful application of nuclear explosions,

1. Appeals once again to all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, to exert concerted efforts in all the appropriate international forums with a view to working out promptly effective measures for the cessation of the nuclear arms race and for the prevention of the further proliferation of nuclear weapons;

2. Notes with appreciation:

(a) The report of the International Atomic Energy Agency concerning its studies of the peaceful applications of nuclear explosions, their utility and feasibility, including legal, health and safety aspects, which comprises information regarding the establishment by the Agency of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes;\(^8\)

(b) The section of the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament with respect to the arms control implications of peaceful nuclear explosions within the framework of a comprehensive test ban;\(^9\)

(c) The consideration given by the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to the role of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes as provided for in that Treaty;\(^10\)

(d) The observations of the Secretary-General in the introduction to his annual report submitted to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;\(^11\)

3. Notes the conclusions of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons with respect to article V of the Treaty, contained in the Final Declaration of the Conference, adopted by consensus on 30 May 1975;\(^12\)

4. Notes also that the final documentation of the Conference included a draft resolution submitted by eight States which attended the Conference,\(^13\) which urged the Depositary Governments of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to initiate immediate consultations with all of the other States parties to the Treaty in order to reach agreement on the most appropriate place and date for holding a meeting of the parties in order to conclude the special basic international agreement contemplated in article V of the Treaty;

5. Notes in this connexion that, according to information provided by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in response to the invitation addressed to them in General Assembly resolution 3261 D (XXIX), no consultations have yet taken place for the conclusion of the special basic international agreement on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes as envisaged in article V of that Treaty;

6. Invites the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to provide information on such consultations as they may have entered into or may intend to enter into for the conclusion of the special basic international agreement on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, as envisaged in article V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session through the Secretary-General;

7. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency, within its sphere of competence, to continue its present examination of the aspects of the peaceful application of nuclear explosions, which the Board of Governors of the Agency has authorized under its resolution adopted on 11 June 1975,\(^14\) and to report on progress in all these areas to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session;

8. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to keep under review, in its consideration of an elaboration of a comprehensive test ban treaty, the arms control implications of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, including the possibility that such explosions could be misused to circumvent any ban on the testing of nuclear weapons;

9. Stresses the need to ensure, particularly in the context of a comprehensive test ban, that any testing or application of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes does not contribute to the testing or refinement of the nuclear weapon arsenals of nuclear-weapon States or to the acquisition of nuclear explosive capability by other States;

10. Calls upon all Member States to support and assist in the fulfilment of these tasks.

2439th plenary meeting
12 December 1975

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling that disarmament is one of the fundamental objectives of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned that the arms race has continued unabated and that the world expenditure on armaments is increasing,

\(^{13}\)See A/10215, annex, para. 4.

\(^{14}\)See A/10168/Add.1.
Recalling that in its resolution 3261 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 it requested the Secretary-General and Governments to report on the action and steps which they had taken to publicize the Disarmament Decade in order to acquaint the general public with its purposes and objectives, and noting the report of the Secretary-General in this regard,\(^6\)

Regretting that in recent years no significant progress has been made in the field of disarmament,

Recognizing, therefore, the need to pursue negotiations on disarmament in existing negotiating forums,

Conscious of the need to utilize the resources spent in the arms race for economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries,

Reaffirming its conviction that the entire international community has a vital interest and a common responsibility in making every effort towards achieving progress in the search for general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Noting therefore the declaration adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Lima from 25 to 30 August 1975, calling for new initiatives on a universal basis in order to promote progress in disarmament,\(^6\)

Considering that the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament is far from adequate in comparison with existing needs,

Recognizing the need for additional and improved information about relevant developments, progress and results in the field of disarmament to be provided to all Member States,

Noting the increased responsibilities that have been placed upon the Disarmament Affairs Division of the Secretariat in servicing meetings and conferences on disarmament, as well as in implementing the decisions adopted by the General Assembly, including requests for information, studies and reports on matters related to disarmament,

Noting the suggestion made by the Secretary-General in the introduction to his annual report to the General Assembly\(^6\) that a basic review be carried out of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament,

1. Invites all States to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 1 May 1976, their views and suggestions on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament;

2. Decides to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Disarmament, which shall be a committee of the General Assembly, open to the participation of all Member States, to carry out a basic review of the role of the United Nations in that field;

3. Decides that the review should, inter alia, focus on the following objectives:

   (a) Possible new approaches for achieving more effective procedures and organization of work in the field of disarmament, thereby enabling the United Nations to exercise its full role in multilateral disarmament efforts;

   (b) Ways and means of improving existing United Nations facilities for the collection, compilation and dissemination of information on disarmament issues, in order to keep all Governments, as well as world public opinion, properly informed on progress achieved in the field of disarmament;

   (c) Ways and means to enable the Secretariat to assist, on request, States parties to multilateral disarmament agreements in their duty to ensure the effective functioning of such agreements, including appropriate periodic reviews;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to render all possible assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including preparation of summary records;

5. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to meet for a short organizational session of not longer than one week in January 1976 and for substantive sessions of two weeks in June/July 1976 and of one week in September 1976 and to submit its report, including findings and proposals, to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled “Strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament”.

\[2439\text{th plenary meeting}
\[12\text{ December 1975}\]

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 A (XXIV) of 15 December 1969 relating to the initiation of bilateral negotiations between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the limitation of offensive and defensive strategic nuclear-weapon systems,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2932 B (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3184 A and C (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973 and 3261 C (XXIX) of 9 December 1974,

Bearing in mind that the above-mentioned Governments agreed on 21 June 1973 to make serious efforts to work out and sign in 1974 the agreement on more complete measures on the limitation of strategic offensive arms called for in the interim agreement of 26 May 1972, and that on the same occasion they expressed their intention to carry out the subsequent reduction of such arms,

Noting that, as a result of the discussions held at the highest level in November 1974 also between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, both sides reaffirmed their intention to conclude an agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms to last until 31 December 1985 inclusive and declared that they would make an effort to complete such an agreement in the course of 1975,

Noting also that at the same meeting it was agreed to set ceilings both on the strategic offensive nuclear delivery vehicles as well as on such of the three vehicles that may be equipped with multiple independently targetable warheads, and that both sides stated that favourable prospects existed for completing the work on the new agreement in 1975 and stressed that it would include provisions for further negotiations beginning in late

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\(^6\) A/10294.


\(^6\) See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 1 A (A/10001/Add 1), sect. VIII.

Sharing fully the opinion expressed by the Secretary-General to the effect that disarmament negotiations move very slowly in comparison to the obvious perils posed by the enormous arsenals of nuclear weapons,

1. Regrets the absence of positive results during the last two years of the bilateral negotiations between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the limitation of their strategic nuclear-weapon systems;

2. Expresses its concern for the very high ceilings of nuclear arms set for themselves by both States, for the total absence of qualitative limitations of such arms, for the protracted time-table contemplated for the negotiation of further limitations and possible reductions of the nuclear arsenals and for the situation thus created;

3. Urges anew the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to broaden the scope and accelerate the pace of their strategic nuclear arms limitation talks, and stresses once again the necessity and urgency of reaching agreement on important qualitative limitations and substantial reductions of their strategic nuclear-weapon systems as a positive step towards nuclear disarmament;

4. Reiterates its previous invitation to both Governments to keep the General Assembly informed in good time of the progress and results of their negotiations.

2439th plenary meeting
12 December 1975

D

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the increased responsibilities that have been placed upon the Disarmament Affairs Division of the Secretariat in servicing meetings and conferences on disarmament, as well as in implementing the decisions adopted by the General Assembly, including requests for information, studies and reports on matters related to disarmament,

Noting, in particular, that the number of meetings to be serviced and the amount of documentation to be prepared by the Disarmament Affairs Division has doubled within the last four years,

Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps for the strengthening of the Disarmament Affairs Division, including the addition of staff necessary for the effective carrying out of its increased responsibilities.

2439th plenary meeting
12 December 1975

E

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2660 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, in which it commended the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof,

Noting that article VII of the Treaty provides:

"Five years after the entry into force of this Treaty, a conference of Parties to the Treaty shall be held at Geneva, Switzerland, in order to review the operation of this Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Treaty are being realized. Such review shall take into account any relevant technological developments. The review conference shall determine, in accordance with the views of a majority of those Parties attending, whether and when an additional review conference shall be convened."

Bearing in mind that the Treaty will have been in force for five years on 18 May 1977 and expecting that the review conference called for in the Treaty will take place soon after that date,

1. Notes that after appropriate consultation a preparatory committee of parties to the Treaty is to be arranged;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, including summary records, as may be required for the review conference and its preparation;

3. Recalls its expressed hope for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty.

2439th plenary meeting
12 December 1975
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 A (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 relating to the initiation of bilateral negotiations between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the limitation of offensive and defensive strategic nuclear-weapon systems,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2932 B (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3164 A and C (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3261 C (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 3484 C (XXX) of 12 December 1975,

Bearing in mind that the above-mentioned Governments agreed on 21 June 1973 to make serious efforts to work out and sign in 1974 the agreement on more complete measures on the limitation of strategic offensive arms called for in the interim agreement of 26 May 1972, and that on the same occasion they expressed their intention to carry out the subsequent reduction of such arms,

Conscious of the fact that the interim agreement referred to above will expire next year,

Noting that, as a result of the discussions held at the highest level in November 1974 also between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, both sides reaffirmed their intention to conclude an agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms to last until 31 December 1985 inclusive,

Noting also that at the same meeting it was agreed to set ceilings both on the strategic offensive nuclear delivery vehicles as well as on such of those vehicles as may be equipped with multiple independently targetable warheads, and that both sides stated that favourable prospects existed for completing the work on the new agreement in 1975 and stressed that it would include provisions for further negotiations beginning no later than 1980-1981 on the question of further limitations and possible reductions of strategic arms in the period after 1985,

Noting further the information submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, 1/

Reiterating its opinion that disarmament negotiations move very slowly in comparison to the obvious perils posed by the enormous arsenals of nuclear weapons,

1. Regrets the absence of positive results during the last three years of the bilateral negotiations between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the limitation of their strategic nuclear-weapon systems;

2. Expresses its concern for the very high ceilings of nuclear arms set for themselves by both States, for the total absence of qualitative limitations of such arms, for the protracted time-table contemplated for the negotiation of further limitations and possible reductions of the nuclear arsenals and for the situation thus created;

1/ A/31/125.
3. \textit{URGES} anew the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to broaden the scope and accelerate the pace of their strategic nuclear arms limitation talks, and stresses once again the necessity and urgency of reaching agreement on important qualitative limitations and substantial reductions of their strategic nuclear-weapon systems as a positive step towards nuclear disarmament;

4. Reiterates its previous invitation to both Governments to keep the General Assembly informed in good time of the progress and results of their negotiations.

\textbf{B}

\textit{The General Assembly,}

Mindful that the continuation of the arms race endangers international peace and security and also diverts vast resources urgently needed for economic and social development,

Convinced that peace can be secured through the implementation of disarmament measures, particularly of nuclear disarmament, conducive to the realization of the final objective, namely, general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Reaffirming that disarmament is one of the essential objectives of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind that the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976, called for a special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and made specific suggestions in this regard in its declaration and resolution on disarmament, 2/

1. \textit{Decides} to convene a special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held in New York in May/June 1978;

2. \textit{Further decides} to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, composed of fifty-four Member States appointed by the President of the Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, with the mandate of examining all relevant questions relating to the special session, including its agenda, and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-second session appropriate recommendations thereon;

3. \textit{Invites} all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the agenda and all other relevant questions relating to the special session of the General Assembly not later than 15 April 1977;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the replies of Member States pursuant to paragraph 3 above to the Preparatory Committee and to render it all necessary assistance, including the provision of essential background information, relevant documents and summary records;

5. Requests the Preparatory Committee to meet for a short organizational session not longer than one week, before 31 March 1977, inter alia to set the dates for its substantive sessions;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled: "Special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament".

106th plenary meeting
21 December 1976

C

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race and the threat to mankind due to the possibility of the use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that only nuclear disarmament resulting in the complete elimination of nuclear weapons will assure perfect security in the nuclear era,

Recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to devise effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recalling its resolution 3261 G (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, in which it recommended that Member States should consider in all appropriate forums, without loss of time, the question of strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States,

Noting that the non-nuclear-weapon States have called for assurances from nuclear-weapon Powers that they will not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against them,

Deeply concerned over any possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in any contingency,
1. Requests the nuclear-weapon States, as a first step towards a complete ban on the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, to consider undertaking, without prejudice to their obligations arising from treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones, not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States not parties to the nuclear security arrangements of some nuclear-weapon Powers;

2. Decides to review at its thirty-second session the progress made on the question of strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States.

106th plenary meeting
21 December 1976

D

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2373 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, in which it commended the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 3/ and expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to that Treaty,

Noting that one hundred States now are parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Noting further that the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons have accepted the principle of safeguards on all their peaceful nuclear activities,

Recognizing that the accelerated spread and development of peaceful applications of nuclear energy may, in the absence of an effective and comprehensive safeguards system, increase the danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons or equivalent nuclear explosive capabilities,

Noting that the objectives of the International Atomic Energy Agency, as defined in its statute, are to promote the peaceful application of nuclear energy while ensuring that they are not used in such a way as to further any military purpose,

Underlining the important role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in implementing international non-proliferation policies in connexion with the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and noting in this context the communication from Finland concerning the strengthening of the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards on a comprehensive basis, 4/

Recognizing the necessity of continued international co-operation in the application and improvement of International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards on peaceful nuclear activities,

3/ General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.
4/ A/C.1/31/6.
1. Recognizes that States accepting effective non-proliferation restraints have a right to enjoy fully the benefits of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and underlines the importance of increased efforts in this field, particularly for the needs of the developing areas of the world;

2. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to give special attention to its programme of work in the non-proliferation area, including its efforts in facilitating peaceful nuclear co-operation and increasing assistance to the developing areas of the world within an effective and comprehensive safeguards system;

3. Further requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue its studies on the questions of multinational fuel cycle centres and an international régime for plutonium storage as effective means to promote the interests of the non-proliferation régime;

4. Calls upon the International Atomic Energy Agency to give careful consideration to all relevant suggestions aiming at strengthening the safeguards régime that have been presented to the Agency;

5. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to report on the progress of its work on this question to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

106th plenary meeting
21 December 1976
3. Nuclear disarmament

A. Bilateral negotiations concerning limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons

The following resolutions are relevant:
A/RES/2456 D (XXIII),1/ A/RES/2602A (XXIV)2/
A/RES/2661 A (XXIV)2/ A/RES/2932 B (XXI),2/7
A/RES/3184 A (XXIII),2/ A/RES/3261 C (XXIX),2/
A/RES/3484 C (XXX),2/ and A/RES/31/189 A 2/.

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1/ See text under Chapter 3 I
2/ See text under Chapter 2 (ii)
B. Nuclear weapon tests

(1) Nuclear tests in the Sahara

1379 (XIV). Question of French nuclear tests in the Sahara

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the great concern throughout the world repeatedly expressed in the United Nations over the prospect of further nuclear tests and their effects upon mankind,

Noting the declared intention of the Government of France to undertake nuclear tests in the Sahara,

Considering the deep concern felt over the dangers and risks which such tests entail,

Considering that significant progress is being made in the negotiations now proceeding at Geneva concerning the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests under an international control system,

Considering that the parties to those negotiations have facilitated their progress by voluntarily suspending such tests,

Considering that the purpose of the said negotiations is to bring about a general discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests and that it is to be hoped that, in the same spirit which inspired the present voluntary suspension of tests, no State will initiate or resume tests of this kind,

Recognizing the anxiety caused by the contemplated tests in the Sahara among all peoples, and more particularly those of Africa,

1. Expresses its grave concern over the intention of the Government of France to conduct nuclear tests;

2. Requests France to refrain from such tests.

840th plenary meeting,
20 November 1959

(ii) Suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests

1402 (XIV). Suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1252 B (XIII) of 4 November 1958,

Noting that the negotiations on the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests and on the establishment of an appropriate international control system, which began at Geneva on 31 October 1958, are still continuing,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the States concerned for their efforts to reach an agreement relating to the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests and including an appropriate international control system;

2. Expresses the hope that these States will intensify their efforts to reach such an agreement at an early date;

3. Urges the States concerned in these negotiations to continue their present voluntary discontinuance of the testing of nuclear weapons;

4. Requests the States concerned to report to the General Assembly the results of their negotiations.

842nd plenary meeting,
21 November 1959.

B

The General Assembly,

Desiring to safeguard mankind from the increasing hazards resulting from tests of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons,

Bearing in mind the profound concern evinced by the peoples of all countries regarding the testing of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the endeavours at Geneva of the States concerned to reach an agreement on the discontinuance of these tests, and the progress so far achieved,

Noting with appreciation that the States concerned have voluntarily suspended such tests, enabling progress in the discussions at Geneva,

Considering that an agreement on the cessation of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests with effective international control is urgent,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the States concerned for their patient and sincere efforts to reach agreement on the discontinuance of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests with effective international control, and for the progress hitherto achieved;

2. Expresses further the hope that the States concerned will reach such agreement at an early date;

3. Appeals to the States concerned in the Geneva discussions to continue their present voluntary suspension of tests, and to other States to desist from such tests;

4. Requests the States concerned to report to the Disarmament Commission and to the General Assembly the results of their negotiations.

842nd plenary meeting,
21 November 1959.

1577 (XV). Suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1252 B (XIII) of 4 November 1958 and 1402 (XIV) of 21 November 1959,

Considering the importance and urgency of an agreement on the prohibition of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons tests, with effective international control,

Noting with satisfaction that further progress with regard to such an agreement has been achieved at the negotiations in Geneva since the fourteenth session of the General Assembly and that the States concerned have voluntarily suspended such tests since the autumn of 1958,
1. **Urges** the States concerned to seek a solution for the few remaining questions, so that the conclusion of the agreement will be achieved at an early date;

2. **Urges** the States concerned in these negotiations to continue their present voluntary suspension of the testing of nuclear weapons;

3. **Requests** the parties concerned to report the results of their negotiations to the Disarmament Commission and to the General Assembly.

*960th plenary meeting, 20 December 1960.*

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**1578 (XV). Suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling its resolution 1379 (XIV) of 20 November 1959 and 1402 (XIV) of 21 November 1959,*

*Continuing to bear in mind the profound concern evinced by the peoples of all countries regarding the testing of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons and the consequences thereof,*

*Recognizing that, as a result of the endeavours at Geneva of the parties concerned, substantial progress has been made towards reaching agreement on the cessation of the testing of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, under appropriate international control,*

*Recognizing further that agreement on the cessation of tests of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons is not only imperative but urgent,*

1. **Urges** the States concerned to make every effort to reach agreement as soon as possible on the cessation of tests of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, under appropriate international control;

2. **Urges** the States concerned in the Geneva negotiations to continue their present voluntary suspension of the testing of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, and requests other States to refrain from undertaking such tests;

3. **Requests** the States concerned in the Geneva negotiations:
   (a) To keep the Disarmament Commission periodically informed of the progress of their negotiations;
   (b) To report the results of their negotiations to the Disarmament Commission and to the General Assembly.

*960th plenary meeting, 20 December 1960.*

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**1632 (XVI). Continuation of suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests and obligations of States to refrain from their renewal**

*The urgent need for a treaty to ban nuclear weapons tests under effective international control*

*The General Assembly,*

*Seized of the question of halting nuclear weapons tests,*

*Solemnly appeals to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to refrain from carrying out its intention to explode in the atmosphere a 50-megaton bomb before the end of this month.*

*1043rd plenary meeting, 27 October 1961.*

**1648 (XVI). Continuation of suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests and obligations of States to refrain from their renewal**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling its resolution 1577 (XV) of 20 December 1960 which urged the States concerned to continue the suspension of test explosions, and also its resolution 1578 (XV) of the same date,*

*Further recalling its resolution 1379 (XIV) of 20 November 1959,*

*Bearing in mind both the grave and continuing hazards of radiation resulting to humanity from test explosions as well as their adverse consequences to the prospects of world peace through heightening rather than lessening international tensions,*

*Considering it urgent and imperative that no further tests should take place,*

1. **Expresses its deep concern and profound regret** that test explosions have been resumed;

2. **Earnestly urges** the States concerned to refrain from further test explosions pending the conclusion of necessary internationally binding agreements in regard to tests;

3. **Expresses confidence** that the States concerned will reach agreement as soon as possible on the cessation of tests of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, under appropriate international control;

4. **Calls upon** the States concerned to engage themselves with urgency and speed in the necessary efforts to conclude such agreements expeditiously.

*1047th plenary meeting, 6 November 1961.*

(iii) **Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban**

**1649 (XVI). The urgent need for a treaty to ban nuclear weapons tests under effective international control**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling its resolutions 1252 (XIII) of 4 November 1958, 1402 (XIV) of 21 November 1959 and 1577 (XV) and 1578 (XV) of 20 December 1960,*
Noting with regret the recent initiation of nuclear weapons testing and the rejection of the proposal of the Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that further nuclear tests in the earth's atmosphere should be suspended,

Noting that the negotiations at Geneva on the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests have been recessed pending completion of the discussion of this matter by the General Assembly,

Recognizing that a permanent and continuing cessation of nuclear weapons testing in all environments would be guaranteed only by an effective and impartial system of verification in which all States have confidence,

1. Reaffirms that it is urgently necessary to reach an agreement prohibiting all nuclear weapons tests under effective control which would be a first step towards reversing the dangerous and burdensome arms race, would inhibit the spread of nuclear weapons to other countries, would contribute to the reduction of international tensions and would eliminate any health hazards associated with nuclear testing;

2. Urges the States negotiating at the Conference on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapons Tests at Geneva to renew at once their efforts to conclude at the earliest possible time a treaty on the cessation of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons tests on the following basis:

(a) The treaty should have as its objective the cessation of all nuclear weapons tests in all environments under inspection and control machinery adequate to ensure compliance with its terms;

(b) International control machinery should be organized so as to be representative of all parties to the treaty and should be staffed and operated to guarantee its objectivity and effectiveness, avoiding self-inspection, under procedures which would ensure that its facilities will be used exclusively for purposes of effective control;

(c) The day-to-day executive and administrative operations of the control system established under the treaty should not be susceptible to obstruction by the exercise of a veto, and administrative responsibility should be concentrated in the hands of a single Administrator acting impartially and functioning under the supervision of a commission composed of representatives of parties to the treaty;

3. Requests the negotiating States to report to the Disarmament Commission by 14 December 1961 on the progress of their negotiations;

4. Calls upon all States, upon the conclusion of a treaty which will ensure that nuclear weapons tests will be permanently prohibited under effective controls, to ratify or to adhere to that treaty.

1049th plenary meeting, 8 November 1961.

1762 (XVII). The urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests

A

The General Assembly,
Deeply concerned with the continuation of nuclear weapon tests,

Fully conscious that world opinion demands the immediate cessation of all nuclear tests,

Viewing with the utmost apprehension the data contained in the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation,

Considering that the continuation of nuclear weapon tests is an important factor in the acceleration of the arms race and that the conclusion of an agreement prohibiting such tests would greatly contribute to paving the way towards general and complete disarmament,

Recalling its resolution 1618 (XVI) of 6 November 1961, whereby the States concerned were urged to refrain from further nuclear weapon test explosions pending the conclusion of necessary internationally binding agreements with regard to the cessation of tests,

Noting with regret that the States concerned have not responded to the appeal contained in the aforementioned and in other relevant resolutions and that, despite its efforts, the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, referred to in General Assembly resolution 1722 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, is not yet in a position to report agreement on this vitally important issue,

Recalling that, in resolution 1649 (XVI) of 8 November 1961, the General Assembly reaffirmed that an agreement prohibiting all nuclear weapon tests would inhibit the spread of nuclear weapons to other countries and would contribute to the reduction of international tensions,

Noting that, among the States represented in the Sub-Committee on a Treaty for the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapon Tests of the Eighteen-Nation Committee, basic agreement now prevails as regards the question of control of tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water,

Noting further that the proceedings of the Eighteen-Nation Committee indicate a somewhat enlarged area of agreement on the question of effective control of underground tests,

Considering that the memorandum of 16 April 1962, submitted to the Eighteen-Nation Committee by the delegations of Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic, represents a sound, adequate and fair basis for the conduct of negotiations towards removing the outstanding differences on the question of effective control of underground tests,

Welcoming the intention to find a speedy settlement of the remaining differences on the question of the cessation of nuclear tests, declared in the letter dated 27 October 1962 from Mr. Khnisebe, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to Mr. Kennedy, President of the United


States of America, in the letter dated 28 October 1962 from Mr. Kennedy to Mr. Khrushchev, and in the letter dated 28 October 1962 from Mr. Macmillan, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to Mr. Khrushchev,

Convinced that no efforts should be spared to achieve prompt agreement on the cessation of all nuclear tests in all environments,

1. Condemns all nuclear weapon tests;
2. Asks that such tests should cease immediately and not later than 1 January 1963;
3. Urges the Governments of the United Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to settle the remaining differences between them in order to achieve agreement on the cessation of nuclear testing by 1 January 1963, and to issue instructions to their representatives on the Sub-Committee on a Treaty for the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapon Tests to achieve this end;
4. Endorses the eight-nation memorandum of 16 April 1962 as a basis for negotiation;
5. Calls upon the parties concerned, taking as a basis the above-mentioned memorandum and having regard to the discussions on this item at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly, to negotiate in a spirit of mutual understanding and concession in order to reach agreement urgently, bearing in mind the vital interests of mankind;
6. Recommends that if, against all hope, the parties concerned do not reach agreement on the cessation of all tests by 1 January 1963, they should enter into an immediate agreement prohibiting nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, accompanied by an interim arrangement suspending all underground tests, taking as a basis the eight-nation memorandum and taking into consideration other proposals presented at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly, such interim agreement to include adequate assurances for effective detection and identification of seismic events by an international scientific commission;
7. Requests the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to reconvene not later than 12 November 1962, to resume negotiations on the cessation of nuclear testing and on general and complete disarmament, and to report to the General Assembly by 10 December 1962 on the results achieved with regard to the cessation of nuclear weapon tests.

1165th plenary meeting, 6 November 1962.

The General Assembly,

Believing that a cessation of nuclear weapon tests is the concern of all peoples and all nations,

Declaring it imperative that an agreement prohibiting nuclear weapon tests for all time should be concluded as rapidly as possible,

Recalling its resolutions 1648 (XVI) of 6 November 1961 and 1649 (XVI) of 8 November 1961,

Professionally regretting that the agreements called for in those resolutions have not yet been achieved,

Noting that the endeavour to negotiate a nuclear test ban agreement has been taking place at the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament,

Noting that the discussions and negotiations at Geneva are based on the draft treaty submitted on 28 November 1961 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the memorandum submitted on 16 April 1962 by Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic and the comprehensive and limited draft treaties submitted on 27 August 1962 by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America,

1. Urges the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to seek the conclusion of a treaty with effective and prompt international verification which prohibits nuclear weapon tests in all environments for all time;
2. Requests the negotiating Powers to agree upon an early date on which a treaty prohibiting nuclear weapon tests shall enter into force;
3. Notes the discussions and documents regarding nuclear testing contained in the two reports of the Conference;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the Eighteen-Nation Committee the records of the seventeenth session of the General Assembly relating to the suspension of nuclear testing.

1165th plenary meeting, 6 November 1962.

1910 (XVIII). Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests

The General Assembly,

Fully aware of its responsibility with regard to the question of nuclear weapon testing and of the views of world public opinion on this matter,

Noting with approval the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, signed on 5 August 1963 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and subsequently by a great number of other countries,

Noting further with satisfaction that in the preamble of that Treaty the parties state that they are seeking to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and are determined to continue negotiations to this end,

1. Calls upon all States to become parties to the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, and to abide by its spirit and provisions;
2. Requests the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to continue with a sense of urgency its negotiations to achieve the objectives set forth in the preamble of the Treaty;
3. Requests the Eighteen-Nation Committee to report to the General Assembly at the earliest possible date and, in any event, not later than at the nineteenth session;

3 Ibid., annex 1, section 1.
4 Ibid., section 1.
5 Ibid., document DC/205, annex 1, sections O and P.
6 Ibid., documents DC/203 and DC/205.
4. **Requests** the Secretary-General to make available to the Eighteen-Nation Committee the documents and records of the plenary meetings of the General Assembly and the meetings of the First Committee at which the item relating to nuclear testing was discussed.

**1265th plenary meeting, 27 November 1965.**

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**2032 (XX). Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests**

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear weapon tests and the relevant sections of the reports of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament,7

Recalling its resolutions 1762 (XVII) of 6 November 1962 and 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963 on the cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons,

Noting with regret that notwithstanding these resolutions nuclear weapon tests have taken place,

Recalling the undertaking given by the original signatories to the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, signed at Moscow on 5 August 1963, to continue negotiations for the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time,

Recognising the mounting concern of world opinion for the fulfilment of this undertaking,

Mindful of the crucial importance of a comprehensive test ban to the issue of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Noting with satisfaction the joint memorandum on a comprehensive test ban treaty submitted by Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic and annexed to the report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament,8

Convinced that agreement in regard to taking this further step towards nuclear disarmament would be facilitated, inter alia, by the important improvements made in detection and identification techniques,

1. **Urges** all States which have not done so to adhere to the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water;

2. **Calls upon** all countries to respect the spirit and provisions of the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water;

3. **Requests** the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to continue with a sense of urgency its work on a comprehensive test ban treaty and on arrangements to ban effectively all nuclear weapon tests in all environments, taking into account the improved possibilities for international co-operation in the field of seismic detection, and to report to the General Assembly.

**138th plenary meeting, 3 December 1965.**

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**2163 (XXI). Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests**

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear weapon tests and the report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament,9

Recalling its resolutions 1762 (XVII) of 6 November 1962, 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963 and 2032 (XX) of 3 December 1965,

Recalling further the joint memorandum on a comprehensive test ban treaty submitted by Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic and annexed to the report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament,7 and in particular the concrete suggestions contained therein,

Noting with great concern the fact that all States have not yet adhered to the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, signed in Moscow on 5 August 1963,8

Noting also with great concern that nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere and underground are continuing,

Taking into account the possibilities of establishing, through international co-operation, an exchange of seismic data so as to create a better scientific basis for national evaluation of seismic events,

Recognizing the importance of seismology in the verification of the observance of a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests,

Realising that such a treaty would also constitute an effective measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons,

1. **Urges** all States which have not done so to adhere to the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water;

2. **Calls upon** all nuclear-weapon States to suspend nuclear weapon tests in all environments;

3. **Expresses the hope** that States will contribute to an effective international exchange of seismic data;

4. **Requests** the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to elaborate without any further delay a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests.

**1484th plenary meeting, 5 December 1966.**

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**2343 (XXII). Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests**

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and the interim report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament,10

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7 Ibid.
8 Ibid., annex I, sect. O.
10 Ibid.
Recalling its resolutions 1762 (XVII) of 6 November 1962, 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, 2032 (XX) of 3 December 1965 and 2163 (XXI) of 5 December 1966,

Noting with regret the fact that all States have not yet adhered to the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, signed in Moscow on 5 August 1963,44

Noting with increasing concern that nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere and underground are continuing,

Taking into account the existing possibilities of establishing, through international co-operation, an exchange of seismic data, so as to create a better scientific basis for a national evaluation of seismic events,

Recognizing the importance of seismology in the verification of the observance of a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests,

Realizing that such a treaty would also constitute an effective measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons,

1. Urges all States which have not done so to adhere without further delay to the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water;

2. Calls upon all nuclear-weapon States to suspend nuclear weapon tests in all environments;

3. Expresses the hope that States will contribute to an effective international exchange of seismic data;

4. Requests the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to take up as a matter of urgency the elaboration of a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests and to report to the General Assembly on this matter at its twenty-third session.

1640th plenary meeting, 19 December 1967.

2455 (XXIII). Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and the report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament,10

Recalling its resolutions 1762 (XVII) of 6 November 1962, 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, 2032 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 2163 (XXI) of 5 December 1966 and 2343 (XXII) of 19 December 1967,

Recalling further the joint memorandum on a comprehensive test ban treaty submitted on 26 August 1968 by Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic and annexed to the report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament,20


20 ibid., annex 1, section 10


45

2604 (XXIV). Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the urgent need for the suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear weapon tests,

Recalling its resolutions 2163 (XXI) of 5 December 1966, 2343 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 and 2455 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968,

Recalling further that the above-mentioned resolutions expressed the hope that States would contribute to an effective international exchange of seismic data,

Having considered the report of 3 November 1969 submitted by the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,24 and in particular those portions of it concerned with facilitating the achievement of a comprehensive test ban through the international exchange of seismic data, as well as other relevant proposals made in the Conference,

24 ibid., document DC/232.
Noting the joint memoranda on a comprehensive test ban treaty submitted on 15 September 1965, 17 August 1966 and 26 August 1968 by Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic, which have been annexed to reports of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, and all of which have suggested that the improvement of the international exchange of seismic data would facilitate the solution of the problem of verifying a comprehensive test ban,

Having studied the proposal submitted to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament concerning the provision of information by Governments in connexion with the creation of a world-wide exchange of seismological data to facilitate the achievement of a comprehensive test ban,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Governments of all States Members of the United Nations or members of any of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the request for information annexed to the present resolution;

2. Invites those Governments to co-operate with the Secretary-General in providing the information requested as soon as possible but not later than 1 May 1970;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate forthwith, upon receipt, all responses to those Governments mentioned in paragraph 1 above and to members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to assist the Conference in its further consideration of the achievement of a comprehensive test ban.

1836th plenary meeting, 16 December 1969.

ANNEX

Request from the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Government of . . . . . . . . concerning the provision of certain information in the context of the creation of a world-wide exchange of seismological data which would facilitate the achievement of a comprehensive test ban

In order to assist in clarifying what resources would be available for the eventual establishment of an effective world-wide exchange of seismological information which would facilitate the achievement of a comprehensive test ban, the Secretary-General of the United Nations requests the Government of . . . . . . . . to supply to him, for transmission to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, a list of all its seismic stations from which it would be prepared to supply records on the basis of guaranteed availability and to provide certain information about each station as set out below:

A. CONVENTIONAL SEISMOGRAPH STATIONS

1. Name of station and name and address of the operating organization;

2. Co-ordinates of station, including elevation;

3. Instrumentation and components recorded together with speed of recording (this should include operational magnification at one-second periods for short-period and broad-band seismographs and at 15 or 20 seconds for long-period instruments. A complete response curve in absolute units should also be provided).

The Government of . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . is also requested to give information on the geological description of the station foundation and indicate if fully annotated records will be provided, including the precision of the time. It would also be useful to know the time window within which the Government of . . . . . . . . . . . . . . would be prepared to supply original records or good quality copies, and if the latter, the form of the copies (for example, 16, 35 or 70 millimetre film, Xerox copies, etc.). It would be useful if it could be indicated whether the intention is to deposit copies of all records in a seismological centre which makes its data available to everyone, or whether the Government of . . . . . . . . . . . . . . wishes to guarantee the data only on a bilateral demand.

B. ARRAY STATIONS

1. Name of station and the name and address of the operating organization;

2. Co-ordinates of station and array points, including elevation;

3. A general account of the instrumentation geometry of the array;

4. Instrumentation and components recorded, including magnetic tape specifications (this should include the operational magnification at one-second periods for short-period or broad-band instrumentation and at 15 or 20 seconds for long-period instruments. A response curve in absolute units should be provided for each instrument);

5. A list of components which record on a parallel visual basis.

As under part A above, in the interest of obtaining maximum usefulness from an international exchange of data, the Government of . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . is requested to give information on the geological foundation of the array stations, together with complete technical information on the recording medium, the precision of time-keeping, etc. It would also be useful to know the time window within which the Government of . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . would be prepared to supply the original records or, as applicable, photographic copy, magnetic tape copy or good quality microfilm. In the event that the Government of . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . does not envisage depositing copies of all array data automatically in a seismological centre which makes its data available to everyone, it would be useful if the Government of . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . could indicate how long an original magnetic tape recording could be made available for individual demands before the tapes are erased and re-used.

In view of the urgency in making progress in the direction of a solution for a comprehensive test ban, the Secretary-General would greatly appreciate it if the information requested above could be forwarded to him with the least possible delay for transmission to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament.

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, 26

26 Ibid. document DC/232
Recalling its resolutions 1762 (XVII) of 6 November 1962, 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, 2032 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 2163 (XXI) of 5 December 1966, 2343 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 and 2455 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968,

Noting with regret the fact that all States have not yet adhered to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, signed in Moscow on 5 August 1963,14

Noting with increasing concern that nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere and underground are continuing,

Taking into account that several concrete suggestions have recently been set forth in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament as to possible provisions for a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests,

1. Urges all States which have not done so to adhere without further delay to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water;

2. Calls upon all nuclear-weapon States to suspend nuclear weapon tests in all environments;

3. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue, as a matter of urgency, its deliberations on a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests, taking into account the proposals already made in the Conference as to the contents of such a treaty, as well as the views expressed at the current session of the General Assembly, and to submit a special report to the Assembly on the results of its deliberations.

1836th plenary meeting, 16 December 1969.

2663 (XXV). Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the urgent need for the cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear weapon tests, including those carried out underground,

Taking into account the determination expressed by the parties in the preamble of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, signed in Moscow on 5 August 1963,15 to continue negotiations to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time,

Taking also into account the undertaking by the parties in article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recalling its resolutions 2163 (XXI) of 5 December 1966, 2343 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2455 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 and 2604 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Recalling further that in the above-mentioned resolutions the General Assembly expressed the hope that States would contribute to an effective international exchange of seismic data,

Noting the responses submitted up to the present date to the request for information circulated by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 2604 (XXIV),16

Having considered the report submitted on 11 September 1970 by the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,17 and in particular the annexes thereto concerned with facilitating the achievement of a comprehensive test ban through the international exchange of seismic data,

1. Expresses its appreciation of the information received thus far in response to the request made by the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2604 (XXIV);

2. Urges Governments to consider and, wherever possible, to implement methods of improving their capability to contribute high-quality seismic data with assured international availability, taking into account the suggestions contained in the documents annexed to the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, and invites those Governments that are in a position to do so to consider lending their assistance in the improvement of worldwide seismological capabilities in order to facilitate, through the assured international availability of seismic data, the achievement of a comprehensive test ban;

3. Invites members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to co-operate in further study of this issue.

1919th plenary meeting, 7 December 1970.

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,17

Recalling its resolutions 1762 (XVII) of 6 November 1962, 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, 2032 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 2163 (XXI) of 5 December 1966, 2343 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2455 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 and 2604 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Noting with regret that all States have not yet adhered to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, signed in Moscow on 5 August 1963,

Noting with increasing concern that nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere and underground are continuing,

Taking into account that several concrete suggestions have been set forth in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament as to possible provisions in a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests,

1. Urges all States that have not yet done so to adhere without further delay to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water;

14 A/7967/Rev.1.
2. Calls upon all nuclear-weapon States to suspend nuclear weapon tests in all environments;

3. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue, as a matter of urgency, its deliberations on a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests, taking into account the proposals already made in the Conference as well as the views expressed at the current session of the General Assembly, and to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session a special report on the results of its deliberations.

1919th plenary meeting, 7 December 1970.

2828 (XXVI). Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests

A

The General Assembly,

Viewing with the utmost apprehension the harmful consequences of nuclear weapon tests for the acceleration of the arms race and for the health of present and future generations of mankind,

Fully conscious that world opinion has, over the years, demanded the immediate and complete cessation of all nuclear weapon tests in all environments,

Recalling that the item on the question of a comprehensive test ban has been included in the agenda of the General Assembly every year since 1957,

Deploring the fact that the General Assembly has not yet succeeded in its aim of achieving a comprehensive test ban, despite eighteen successive resolutions on the subject,

Noting with regret that all States have not yet adhered to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, signed in Moscow on 5 August 1963,10

Deploring the fact that the determination expressed by the original parties to that Treaty to continue negotiations to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time has not so far produced the desired results,

Noting with special concern that the continuation of nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere is a source of growing pollution and that the number and magnitude of underground tests have increased at an alarming rate since 1963,

Having considered the special report submitted by the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament17 in response to General Assembly resolution 2663 B (XXV) of 7 December 1970,

Recalling its resolution 1762 A (XVII) of 6 November 1962, whereby all nuclear weapon tests, without exception, were condemned,

Convinced that, whatever may be the differences on the question of verification, there is no valid reason for delaying the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban of the nature contemplated in the preamble to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water,

1. Reiterates solemnly and most emphatically its condemnation of all nuclear weapon tests;

2. Urges the Governments of nuclear-weapon States to bring to a halt all nuclear weapon tests at the earliest possible date and, in any case, not later than 5 August 1973;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the nuclear-weapon States and to inform the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session of any measures they have taken to implement it.

2022nd plenary meeting, 16 December 1971.

B

The General Assembly,

Noting that one of the first steps in the strengthening of international security is to dispense with the world-wide fears that nuclear, thermonuclear and other weapons of mass destruction may be used by miscalculation in what could appear to be a desperate situation,

Considering that for the last few years the United Nations has been preoccupied with finding ways and means of diminishing the pollution of the earth's atmosphere,

Noting that scientists have been unanimous in the conclusion that the fallout from nuclear tests is injurious to human and animal life and that such fallout may poison the earth's atmosphere for many decades to come,

Taking into account that underground nuclear and thermonuclear tests may not only create serious health hazards but may also cause as yet undetermined injury to humans and animals of the region where such tests are conducted,

Recognizing that there already exist sufficient nuclear, thermonuclear and other lethal weapons of mass destruction in the arsenals of certain Powers to detonate the world's population and possibly render the earth uninhabitable,

1. Appeals to the nuclear Powers to desist from carrying out further nuclear and thermonuclear tests, whether underground, under water or in the earth's atmosphere;

2. Urges the nuclear Powers to reach an agreement without delay on the cessation of all nuclear and thermonuclear tests;

3. Reassures the peoples of the world that the United Nations will continue to raise its voice against nuclear and thermonuclear tests of any kind and earnestly requests the nuclear Powers not to deploy such weapons of mass destruction.

2022nd plenary meeting, 16 December 1971.

C

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the urgent need for the cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear weapon tests, including those carried out underground,
Recalling that this subject has been included in the agenda of the General Assembly every since 1957,

Recalling in particular its resolutions 914 (X) of 16 December 1955, 1762 (XVIII) of 6 November 1962, 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, 2032 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 2163 (XXI) of 5 December 1966, 2343 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2455 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2604 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 and 2663 (XXV) of 7 December 1970,

Expressing serious concern that the objectives of those resolutions have not been fulfilled,

Noting with regret that all States have not yet adhered to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, signed in Moscow on 5 August 1963,18 and that some continue to test in the atmosphere,

Taking into account the determination expressed by the parties to that Treaty to continue negotiations to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time,

Noting the appeal for progress on this issue, made by the Secretary-General in the introduction to his report on the work of the Organization,19

Noting with special concern that nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere and underground are continuing,

Having considered the special report submitted by the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament20 in response to General Assembly resolution 2663 B (XXV),

1. Stresses anew the urgency of bringing to a halt all nuclear weapon testing in all environments by all States;

2. Urges all States that have not yet done so to adhere without further delay to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and meanwhile to refrain from testing in the environments covered by that Treaty;

3. Calls upon all Governments that have been conducting nuclear weapon tests, particularly those of parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, to immediately undertake unilateral or negotiated measures of restraint that would suspend nuclear weapon testing or limit or reduce the size and number of nuclear weapon tests, pending the early entry into force of a comprehensive ban on all nuclear weapon tests in all environments by all States;

4. Urges Governments to take all possible measures to develop further, and to use more effectively, existing capabilities for the seismological identification of underground nuclear tests, in order to facilitate the monitoring of a comprehensive test ban;

5. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue, as a matter of high priority, its deliberations on a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests, taking into account the suggestions already made in the Conference as well as the views expressed at the current session of the General Assembly;

6. Requests particularly Governments that have been carrying out nuclear tests to take an active and constructive part in developing in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, or in any successor body, specific proposals for an underground test ban treaty;

7. Expresses the hope that these efforts will enable all States to sign, in the near future, a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests.

2022nd plenary meeting, 16 December 1971.

2934 (XXVII). Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests

A

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the urgent need for the cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear weapon tests,

Recalling its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, by which it declared the decade of the 1970s as a Disarmament Decade, and its resolution 2734 (XXV) of 16 December 1970, which contains the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,

Recalling also its resolutions 914 (X) of 16 December 1955, 1762 (XVIII) of 6 November 1962, 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, 2032 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 2163 (XXI) of 5 December 1966, 2343 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2455 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2604 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2663 (XXV) of 7 December 1970 and 2828 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971,

I

Noting with regret that all States have not yet adhered to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, signed in Moscow on 5 August 1963,27

Expressing serious concern that testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere has continued in some parts of the world, including the Pacific area, in disregard of the spirit of that Treaty and of world opinion,

Noting in this connexion the statements made by the Governments of various countries in and around the Pacific area, expressing strong opposition to those tests and urging that they be halted,

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1. Stresses anew the urgency of bringing to a halt all atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons in the Pacific or anywhere else in the world;

2. Urges all States that have not yet done so to adhere without further delay to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and, meanwhile, to refrain from testing in the environments covered by that Treaty;

II

Noting that no less than nine years have elapsed since the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water came into force,

Taking into account the determination expressed by the parties to that Treaty to continue negotiations to conclude a treaty resulting in the permanent banning of all nuclear weapon test explosions,

1. Declares that a treaty banning all nuclear weapon tests is an important element in the consolidation of the progress towards disarmament and arms control made thus far and that it would greatly facilitate future progress in these fields;

2. Calls upon all nuclear-weapon States to suspend nuclear weapon tests in all environments;

3. Calls upon the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to give urgent consideration to the question of a treaty banning all nuclear weapon tests, taking into account the views already expressed in the Conference, the opinions stated at the current session of the General Assembly and, above all, the pressing need for the early conclusion of such a treaty.

2093rd plenary meeting 29 November 1972

B

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the dangers to mankind presented by a continuation of the nuclear arms race,

Believing that a cessation of all nuclear and thermonuclear weapon tests, including those carried out underground, would contribute to a deceleration of the nuclear arms race, to the promotion of further arms control and disarmament measures, and to a reduction in world tension,

Believing further that a cessation of all nuclear weapon testing would inhibit the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons,

Noting with regret that not all States have yet adhered to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, signed in Moscow on 5 August 1963,23

Noting with regret that, despite the determination expressed by parties to that Treaty to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time, parties to the Treaty continue to test nuclear weapons underground and that no specific proposals for an underground test ban agreement are under negotiation,

Recalling that the General Assembly has repeatedly expressed its concern regarding the continuation of nuclear and thermonuclear weapon testing, in particular in its resolutions 914 (X) of 16 December 1955, 1762 (XVII) of 6 November 1962, 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, 2032 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 2163 (XXI) of 5 December 1966, 2343 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2455 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2604 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2663 (XXV) of 7 December 1970 and 2828 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971,

Having considered the report submitted on 26 September 1972 by the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,25 and in particular the sections thereof concerned with achieving a comprehensive test ban,

Noting with satisfaction the completion of a first set of bilateral agreements on the limitation of strategic arms and expressing the hope that the progress so far achieved will lead to further agreed limitations on nuclear arms and be conducive to the negotiation of a ban on underground nuclear weapon testing,

1. Stresses again the urgency of halting all nuclear weapon testing in all environments by all States;

2. Urges all States that have not yet done so to adhere without further delay to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and, meanwhile, to refrain from testing in the environments covered by that Treaty;

3. Calls upon all Governments conducting underground nuclear weapon tests, particularly those parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, immediately to undertake unilateral or negotiated measures that would suspend or reduce such testing, pending the early entry into force of a ban on all nuclear weapon tests in all environments;

4. Urges Governments that have been carrying out nuclear weapon tests to take an active and constructive part in presenting and developing in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, or in any other appropriate body, specific proposals for a comprehensive test ban;

5. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to give first priority to its deliberations on a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests, taking full account of views of experts and of technical developments bearing on the verification of such a treaty, and further requests the Conference to submit a special report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session on the results of its deliberations on this matter;

6. Urges Governments to take all appropriate measures further to develop existing capabilities for detection and identification of underground nuclear tests through seismological and other technical means, and to increase international co-operation in the elaboration of relevant techniques and evaluation of seismographic data, in order to facilitate an underground nuclear weapon test ban;

20 Ibid

7. Calls upon Governments to seek as a matter of urgency a halt to all nuclear weapon testing, and to endeavour to achieve at the earliest possible date a comprehensive test ban and to obtain universal adherence to such a ban.

2093rd plenary meeting
29 November 1972

C

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its deep apprehension concerning the harmful consequences of nuclear weapon tests for the acceleration of the arms race and for the health of present and future generations of mankind,

Deploring that the General Assembly has not yet succeeded in its aim of achieving a comprehensive test ban, despite twenty-one successive resolutions on the subject,

Deploring further that the determination expressed by the original parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, signed in Moscow on 5 August 1963,10 to pursue negotiations to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time has not so far produced the desired results,

Recalling its resolutions 1762 A (XVII) of 6 November 1962 and 2828 A (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, whereby all nuclear weapon tests, without exception, were condemned,

1. Reiterates once again with the utmost vigour its condemnation of all nuclear weapon tests;
2. Reaffirms its conviction that, whatever may be the differences on the question of verification, there is no valid reason for delaying the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban of the nature contemplated as long as ten years ago in the preamble to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water;
3. Urges once more the Governments of nuclear-weapon States to bring to a halt all nuclear weapon tests at the earliest possible date, and in any case not later than 5 August 1973, either through a permanent agreement or through unilateral or agreed moratoria;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the nuclear-weapon States and to inform the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session of any measures they have taken to implement it.

2093rd plenary meeting
29 November 1972

3078 (XXVIII). Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests

A

The General Assembly,

Stressing its deep apprehension concerning the harmful consequences of nuclear weapon tests for the acceleration of the arms race and for the health of present and future generations of mankind,

Bearing in mind that in 1975 a conference of the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons12 shall be held, one of whose principal aims will be to assure that the purposes set forth in its preamble, among which there is the achievement of the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time, are being realized,


1. Condemns once again with the utmost vigour all nuclear weapon tests;
2. Reiterates its conviction that, whatever may be the differences on the question of verification, there is no valid reason for delaying the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban of the nature contemplated as long as ten years ago in the preamble to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water;13
3. Urges once more the Governments of nuclear-weapon States to bring to a halt without delay all nuclear weapon tests either through a permanent agreement or through unilateral or agreed moratoria.

2192nd plenary meeting
6 December 1973

B

The General Assembly,

Convinced of the urgent need for the cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear weapon tests, to contribute to a deceleration of the nuclear arms race, to the promotion of arms control and disarmament measures, and to a reduction of world tension,

Having considered the report submitted on 7 September 1973 by the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,14 in particular the section thereof concerned with achieving a comprehensive nuclear weapon test ban,

Reaffirming its earlier resolutions on this subject, particularly resolution 2934 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972,

12 Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex

Noting that 5 August 1973 was the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water,

Noting with regret that some States have not yet adhered to that Treaty,

Gravely disturbed at the fact that, ten years after the signature of that Treaty, wherein the parties seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time, and despite the repeated appeals of the General Assembly, nuclear weapon testing continues at an active pace,

Deeply concerned that, notwithstanding the opposition of the vast majority of States as expressed in that Treaty and in the resolutions of the General Assembly and other world bodies, nuclear weapon tests continue to take place in the atmosphere, despite the danger of radio-active contamination,

Distressed that, despite their intent expressed in that Treaty, which was reiterated in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons," to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to carry out negotiations to this end, the nuclear-weapon States parties to these Treaties have not yet engaged in the active negotiation for a comprehensive nuclear test ban and that States parties to these Treaties continue to test nuclear weapons underground,

1. Emphasizes its deep concern at the discontinuance of nuclear weapon tests, both in the atmosphere and underground, and at the lack of progress towards a comprehensive test ban agreement;

2. Calls anew upon all nuclear-weapon States to seek, as a matter of urgency, the end of all nuclear weapon tests in all environments;

3. Insists that the nuclear-weapon States which have been carrying out nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere discontinue such tests forthwith;

4. Urges States which have not yet adhered to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water to do so without further delay;

5. Vigorously urges the States members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, especially those which are nuclear-weapon States and parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, immediately to start negotiations for elaborating a treaty designed to achieve the objective of a comprehensive test ban;

6. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue, as a matter of highest priority, its deliberations on this treaty, taking into full account the suggestions already made in the Committee, as well as the views expressed at the current session of the General Assembly and at previous sessions, and to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session a special report on its deliberations on this vitally important matter, including the areas of agreement on the achievement of a draft treaty;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-ninth session an item entitled "Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban" in place of the item entitled "Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests" which appears on the agenda of the twenty-eighth session.

3257 (XXIX). Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban

The General Assembly,

Gravely disturbed at the continuance of nuclear weapon testing since the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject,

Recalling the stated aim of the parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time,

Taking note of the special report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament on the question of a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests,

Believing that the continuance of nuclear weapon testing will intensify the arms race, thus increasing the danger of nuclear war,

Convinced that cessation of nuclear weapon testing would be in the supreme interest of mankind, both as a major step towards controlling the development and proliferation of nuclear weapons and to relieve the deep apprehension concerning the harmful consequences of radio-active contamination for the health of present and future generations,

1. Condemns all nuclear weapon tests, in whatever environment they may be conducted;

2. Reaffirms its deep concern at the discontinuance of such testing, both in the atmosphere and underground, and at the lack of progress towards a comprehensive test ban agreement;

3. Calls upon all States not yet parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water to adhere to it forthwith;

4. Emphasizes once more the urgency of concluding a comprehensive test ban agreement;

5. Reminds the nuclear-weapon States of their special responsibility to initiate proposals to this end;

6. Calls upon all States to refrain from the testing of nuclear weapons, in any environment, pending conclusion of such an agreement;

7. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to give the highest priority to the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban agreement and to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on the progress achieved;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled "Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban".

2309th plenary meeting 9 December 1974

15 Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.


3466 (XXX). Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that a number of States have engaged in underground nuclear weapon testing since the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly,

while welcoming the fact that there have been no atmospheric nuclear weapon tests in the same period,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, the most recent being resolution 3257 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974,

Recalling the stated aim of the parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water25 to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time,

Noting that:

(a) The Final Declaration of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,26 adopted by consensus on 30 May 1975:

(i) Expressed the view that the conclusion of a treaty banning all nuclear weapons tests is one of the most important measures to halt the nuclear arms race,

(ii) Expressed the hope that the nuclear-weapons States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons will take the lead in reaching an early solution to the technical and political difficulties on this issue,

(iii) Appealed to these States to make every effort to reach agreement on the conclusion of an effective comprehensive test ban,

(b) The final documentation of the Conference included a draft resolution and a draft additional protocol to the Treaty,27 submitted by a considerable number of States which attended the Conference, concerning nuclear weapon tests, whereby the nuclear-weapons States depositaries of the Treaty would agree on a moratorium, which could in due course become a comprehensive test ban embracing all nuclear-weapons States,

(c) The desire was expressed by a considerable number of delegations at the Conference that the nuclear-weapons States parties to the Treaty should, as soon as possible, enter into an agreement, open to all States and containing appropriate provisions to ensure its effectiveness, to halt all nuclear weapon tests of adhering States for a specified time, whereupon the terms of such an agreement would be reviewed in the light of the opportunity at that time to achieve a universal and permanent cessation of all nuclear weapon tests.

Taking note of the section of the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament relating to the question of a comprehensive test ban agreement,28

Reaffirming its conviction that the cessation of nuclear weapon testing would be in the supreme interest of mankind, both as a major step towards controlling the development and proliferation of nuclear weapons and to relieve the deep apprehension concerning the harmful consequences of radio-active contamination for the health of present and future generations,

1. Condemns all nuclear weapon tests, in whatever environment they may be conducted;

2. Deplores the continued lack of progress towards a comprehensive test ban agreement;

3. Emphasizes the urgency of reaching agreement on the conclusion of an effective comprehensive test ban;

4. Calls upon all nuclear-weapons States to bring to a halt all nuclear weapon tests through an agreed suspension subject to review after a specified period, as an interim step towards the conclusion of a formal and comprehensive test ban agreement;

5. Emphasizes in this regard the particular responsibility of the nuclear-weapons States which are parties to international agreements in which they have declared their intention to achieve at the earliest possible date the cessation of the nuclear arms race;

6. Calls upon all States not yet parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water to adhere to it forthwith;

7. Urges the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to give the highest priority to the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban agreement and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session on the progress achieved;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session the item entitled “Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban”.

2437th plenary meeting
11 December 1975

26 A/C.1/1008, annex I.
28 Ibid., Supplement No. 27 (A/10027), sect. III.
31/66. Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear
tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a
comprehensive test ban

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its conviction that the cessation of nuclear weapon testing would
be in the supreme interest of mankind, both as a major step towards controlling the
development and proliferation of nuclear weapons and to relieve the deep
apprehension concerning the harmful consequences of radio-active contamination for
the health of present and future generations,

Gravely concerned at the continuation of both atmospheric and underground
nuclear weapon testing since the thirtieth session of the General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on this subject, the most recent being
resolution 3466 (XXX) of 11 December 1975,

Recalling the stated aim of the parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon
Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water 1/ and the Treaty on the
Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 2/ to seek to achieve the discontinuance of
all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time,

Noting the information concerning agreements concluded by two nuclear-weapon
States limiting the scope of underground nuclear weapon tests and making provision
in this connexion for the control and supervision of peaceful nuclear explosions
including, in certain cases, arrangements for on-site verification, 3/

Considering that conditions are favourable for these two nuclear-weapon States
to step up their efforts to reach agreement on the means of verifying a
comprehensive test ban agreement,

Taking note of that part of the report of the Conference of the Committee on
Disarmament 4/ relating to the question of a comprehensive test ban treaty,

1. Condemns all nuclear weapon tests, in whatever environment they may be
conducted;

2/ General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.
3/ See A/31/125, annex.
4/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session,
Supplement No. 27 (A/31/27).
2. **Declares** its profound concern that substantive negotiations towards a comprehensive test ban agreement have not yet begun and re-emphasizes the urgency of concluding a comprehensive and effective agreement;

3. **Calls once again upon** all nuclear-weapon States to suspend the testing of nuclear weapons by agreement, subject to review after a specified period, as an interim step towards the conclusion of a formal and comprehensive test ban agreement;

4. **Emphasizes** in this regard the particular responsibility of the nuclear-weapon States which are parties to international agreements in which they have declared their intention to achieve at the earliest possible date the cessation of the nuclear arms race;

5. **Calls upon** all States not yet parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water to adhere to it forthwith;

6. **Urges** the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue to give the highest priority to the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban agreement and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on the progress achieved;

7. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session the item entitled "Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban".

*96th plenary meeting*

*10 December 1976*
(iv) Conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests

3478 (XXX). Conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests

The General Assembly,
Recognizing the urgent need for the cessation everywhere and by all of nuclear weapon tests, including underground tests,
Expressing its deep concern over the fact that an international agreement on the cessation of nuclear weapon tests of all kinds has not yet been reached,
Convinced that the cessation of such tests would contribute to the reduction of the nuclear arms race as well as to the further relaxation of international tension,
Reaffirming that the potential benefits of any peaceful application of nuclear explosions should be available to nuclear as well as non-nuclear States, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in such a way as to exclude any possibility of peaceful nuclear explosions being used for purposes incompatible with the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,
Also convinced of the need again to exert every effort for the early cessation everywhere and by all of nuclear weapon tests, including underground tests,
1. Takes note of the draft treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests submitted to the General Assembly by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;
2. Calls upon all nuclear-weapon States to enter into negotiations, not later than 31 March 1976, with a view to reaching agreement on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, and invites twenty-five to thirty non-nuclear-weapon States, to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly after consultations with all regional groups, to participate in those negotiations, and to inform the Assembly, at its thirty-first session, of the results of the negotiations;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to render such assistance as may be necessary for the negotiations with a view to reaching agreement on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests and to transmit to the group referred to in paragraph 2 above all documents relating to the consideration by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session of agenda items 37 and 122;
4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session the item entitled "Conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests".

2437th plenary meeting 11 December 1975

ANNEX

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests

The States Parties to this Treaty,
Proclaiming their intention to bring about, as speedily as possible, the cessation of the nuclear arms race, the adoption of effective measures towards nuclear disarmament and the conclusion of an agreement on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,
Taking into account the appeals by the General Assembly of the United Nations to put an end to nuclear weapon tests in all environments,
Noting that the prohibition of all nuclear weapon tests would be in the interests of strengthening peace and slowing the arms race and would be a contribution to the process of international détente,
Reaffirming that the potential benefits of any peaceful application of nuclear explosions should be available to nuclear as well as non-nuclear States in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and of the present Treaty,
Noting the great positive significance of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, signed in Moscow on 5 August 1963,
Stressing the importance of strict compliance with the above-mentioned Treaty up to the time of entry into force of this Treaty,
Seeking to achieve the permanent cessation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons by all States,
Have agreed on the following:

ARTICLE I

1. Each State Party to this Treaty undertakes to prohibit, to prevent and to refrain from carrying out any test explosions of nuclear weapons anywhere under its jurisdiction or control in all environments—in the atmosphere, in outer space, under water and underground.

2. Each State Party to this Treaty undertakes to refrain from encouraging, inducing, or in any way participating in the carrying out of nuclear explosions prohibited by paragraph 1 of this article.

ARTICLE II

1. Control over compliance with this Treaty shall be conducted by the States Parties, through their own national technical means of control, in accordance with the generally recognized rules of international law.

2. In order to promote the objectives of and ensure compliance with the provisions of this Treaty, the Parties to the Treaty shall co-operate in an international exchange of seismic data.

3. In order to promote the objectives of and to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Treaty, the Parties shall, when necessary, consult one another, make inquiries and receive appropriate information in connexion with such inquiries.

4. Any State Party to this Treaty which ascertains that any other State Party is acting in violation of obligations deriving from the provisions of the Treaty may lodge a complaint with the Security Council of the United Nations. Such a complaint must contain all possible evidence confirming its validity and a request for its consideration by the Security Council. The Council shall inform the States Parties to the Treaty of the results of its consideration.

ARTICLE III

1. The provisions of article I shall not apply to any underground nuclear explosions conducted by nuclear-weapon States for peaceful purposes on the territory under their jurisdiction and in compliance with the agreements under which, in accordance with article V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation

81 Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.
82 For the report of the President of the General Assembly on this matter, see A/10509.
83 For the wording of the items, see below pp. 162 and 168.
84 Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.
of Nuclear Weapons, non-nuclear-weapon States are to be benefit
from any peaceful applications of nuclear explosions.

2. The explosions referred to in paragraph 1 of this article
shall be conducted as follows:

(a) In the case of non-nuclear-weapon States, in con-
formity with the provisions of article V of the Treaty on the
Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

(b) In the case of nuclear-weapon States, in conformity
with a procedure to be established under a special agreement
concerning which the nuclear-weapon States will conduct ne-
gotiations with due regard for the recommendations of the
International Atomic Energy Agency on the subject and which
will be concluded as speedily as possible.

ARTICLE IV

The provisions of this Treaty shall not affect obligations
assumed by the States Parties to the Treaty under other in-
ternational agreements.

ARTICLE V

1. Any Party to this Treaty may propose amendments to
the Treaty. The text of any proposed amendment shall be
submitted to the depositary Governments, which shall circulate
it to all Parties to the Treaty. Thereupon, if requested to do so
by one third or more of the Parties to the Treaty, the de-
positary Governments shall convene a conference, to which
they shall invite all the Parties to the Treaty, for the purpose
of considering such amendment.

2. Any amendment to this Treaty must be approved by a
majority of the votes of all the Parties to the Treaty, includ-
ing the votes of all nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Treaty.
The amendment shall enter into force for each Party depositing
its instrument of ratification of the amendment upon the deposit
of such instruments of ratification by a majority of all the
Parties, including the nuclear-weapon States Parties to the
Treaty. Thereafter, it shall enter into force for any other Party
upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification of the amend-
ment.

ARTICLE VI

1. This Treaty shall be open to all States for signature.
Any State which does not sign the Treaty before its entry into
force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may
accede to it at any time.

2. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory
States. Instruments of ratification and accession shall be de-
posited with the Governments of

which are hereby
designated the depositary Governments.

3. This Treaty shall enter into force upon the deposit of
the instruments of ratification by

Governments, in-
cluding the Governments of all nuclear-weapon States.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession
are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty,
it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their
Instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary Governments shall promptly inform all
signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature,
the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or acces-
sion, the date of the entry into force of this Treaty and the
date of receipt of any request for convening a conference of
Parties to the Treaty or of other notifications.

6. This Treaty shall be registered by the depositary Gov-
ernments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United
Nations.

ARTICLE VII

1. This Treaty shall be of unlimited duration

2. Each State Party to this Treaty shall, in the exercise of
its national sovereignty, have the right to withdraw from the
Treaty if it decides that extraordinary circumstances, con-
ected with the subject-matter of this Treaty, have jeopardized
its supreme interests. It shall give notice of such withdrawal
to all other Parties to the Treaty and to the Security Council
of the United Nations three months in advance. Such notice
shall include a statement of the extraordinary circumstances
which it regards as having jeopardized its supreme interests.

ARTICLE VIII

This Treaty, the Chinese, English, French, Russian and
Spanish texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited
in the archives of the depositary Governments. Duly certified
copies of this Treaty shall be transmitted by the depositary
Governments to the Governments of the signatory and acced-
ing States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized for
the purpose, have signed this Treaty.

DONE in copies, at on the day
of . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

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31/89. Conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3478 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, in which it called upon all nuclear-weapon States to enter into negotiations, not later than 31 March 1976, with a view to reaching agreement on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, with twenty-five to thirty non-nuclear-weapon States participating in such negotiations,

Deploring the fact that such negotiations have not yet begun,

Convinced that the early cessation of nuclear weapon tests, including underground tests, everywhere and by everyone, would contribute to the reduction of the nuclear arms race and to the further relaxation of international tension,

Also convinced of the need for again exerting every effort to achieve an international agreement on the cessation of all types of nuclear weapon tests,

Noting that during the thirty-first session of the General Assembly proposals have been made and relevant documents submitted with a view to finding a compromise basis for a generally acceptable understanding regarding the supervision of compliance with such an agreement,

Believing that the conclusion between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America of treaties on the limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes contributes to the creation of favourable conditions for the cessation of all nuclear weapon tests,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General 1/ stating that twenty-six non-nuclear-weapon States are ready to participate in the negotiations with a view to reaching agreement on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests,

1. Again calls upon all nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3478 (XXX), to proceed as soon as possible with negotiations on the conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests with the participation of non-nuclear-weapon States;

2.Requests the Secretary-General to render such assistance as may be necessary for the negotiations and to transmit to the group referred to in paragraph 1 above all documents relating to the consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session of the item entitled "Conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests";

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session the item entitled "Conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests".

98th plenary meeting
14 December 1976

1/ A/31/228.
C. Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

(1) Prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons

1380 (XIV). Prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,
Recognizing that the danger now exists that an increase in the number of States possessing nuclear weapons may occur, aggravating international tension and the difficulty of maintaining world peace, and thus rendering more difficult the attainment of general disarmament agreement,

Convinced therefore that consideration of this danger is appropriate within the framework of deliberations on disarmament,

Noting the resolution of the United Nations Disarmament Commission of 10 September 1959; 

Desiring to bring to the attention of the ten-nation disarmament committee its conviction that consideration should be given to this problem,

1. Suggests that the ten-nation disarmament committee, in the course of its deliberations, should consider appropriate means whereby this danger may be averted, including the feasibility of an international agreement, subject to inspection and control, whereby the Powers producing nuclear weapons would refrain from handing over the control of such weapons to any nation not possessing them and whereby the Powers not possessing such weapons would refrain from manufacturing them;

2. Invites the committee to include the results of its deliberations on these matters in its report to the Disarmament Commission.

841st plenary meeting, 20 November 1959.

1576 (XV). Prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 1380 (XIV) of 20 November 1959,

Recognizing the urgent danger that now exists that an increase in the number of States possessing nuclear weapons may occur, aggravating international tension and the difficulty of maintaining world peace, and thus rendering more difficult the attainment of general disarmament agreement,

Noting with regret that the Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament did not find it possible to consider this problem, which was referred to it by General Assembly resolution 1380 (XIV),

Believing in the necessity of an international agreement, subject to inspection and control, whereby the Powers producing nuclear weapons would refrain from relinquishing control of such weapons to any nation not possessing them and whereby Powers not possessing such weapons would refrain from manufacturing them,

Believing further that, pending the conclusion of such an international agreement, it is desirable that temporary and voluntary measures be taken to avoid the aggravation of this danger,

1. Calls upon all Governments to make every effort to achieve permanent agreement on the prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons;

2. Calls upon Powers producing such weapons, as a temporary and voluntary measure pending the negotiation of such a permanent agreement, to refrain from relinquishing control of such weapons to any nation not possessing them and from transmitting to it the information necessary for their manufacture;

3. Calls upon Powers not possessing such weapons, on a similar temporary and voluntary basis, to refrain from manufacturing these weapons and from otherwise attempting to acquire them.

960th plenary meeting, 20 December 1960.

1664 (XVI). Question of disarmament

The General Assembly,
Convinced that all measures should be taken that could halt further nuclear weapons tests and prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing that the countries not possessing nuclear weapons have a grave interest, and an important part to fulfil, in the preparation and implementation of such measures,

Believing that action taken by those countries will facilitate agreement by the nuclear Powers to discontinue all nuclear tests and to prevent any increase in the number of nuclear Powers,

Taking note of the suggestion that an inquiry be made into the conditions under which countries not possessing nuclear weapons might be willing to enter into specific undertakings to refrain from manufacturing or otherwise acquiring such weapons and to refuse to receive, in the future, nuclear weapons in their territories on behalf of any other country,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to make such an inquiry as soon as possible and to submit a report on its results to the Disarmament Commission not later than 1 April 1962;

2. Requests the Disarmament Commission to take such further measures as appear to be warranted in the light of that report;

3. Calls upon the nuclear Powers to extend their fullest co-operation and assistance with regard to the implementation of the present resolution.

1070th plenary meeting, 4 December 1961.

1665 (XVI). Prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolutions 1380 (XIV) of 20 November 1959 and 1576 (XV) of 20 December 1960,

Convinced that an increase in the number of States possessing nuclear weapons is growing more imminent and threatens to extend and intensify the arms race and
to increase the difficulties of avoiding war and of establishing international peace and security based on the rule of law.

**Believing** in the necessity of an international agreement, subject to inspection and control, whereby the states producing nuclear weapons would refrain from relinquishing control of such weapons to any nation not possessing them and whereby states not possessing such weapons would refrain from manufacturing them,

1. **Calls upon** all States, and in particular upon the States at present possessing nuclear weapons, to use their best endeavours to secure the conclusion of an international agreement containing provisions under which the nuclear States would undertake to refrain from relinquishing control of nuclear weapons and from transmitting the information necessary for their manufacture to States not possessing such weapons, and provisions under which States not possessing nuclear weapons would undertake not to manufacture or otherwise acquire control of such weapons;

2. **Urges** all States to co-operate to those ends.

*1070th plenary meeting, 4 December 1961.*

(ii) **Non-Proliferation Treaty**

2028 (XX). Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

**The General Assembly,**

**Conscious** of its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for disarmament and the consolidation of peace,

**Mindful** of its responsibility in accordance with Article 11, paragraph 1, of the Charter, which stipulates that the General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both,

**Recalling** its resolutions 1665 (XVI) of 4 December 1961 and 1908 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963,

**Recognizing** the urgency and great importance of the question of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons,

**Noting with satisfaction** the efforts of Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic to achieve the solution of the problem of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, as contained in their joint memorandum of 15 September 1963,1

**Convinced** that the proliferation of nuclear weapons would endanger the security of all States and make more difficult the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

**Noting** the declaration adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first regular session, held at Cairo in July 1964,2 and the Declaration entitled "Programme for Peace and International Co-operation"3 adopted by the Second Conference of Heads of States or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cairo in October 1964,

**Noting also** the draft treaties to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons submitted by the United States of America4 and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,5 respectively,

**Noting further** that a draft unilateral non-acquisition declaration has been submitted by Italy,6

**Convinced** that General Assembly resolutions 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961 and 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963 aim at preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons,

**Believing** that it is imperative to exert further efforts to conclude a treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons,

1. **Urges** all States to take all steps necessary for the early conclusion of a treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

2. **Calls upon** the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to give urgent consideration to the question of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and, to that end, to reconvene as early as possible with a view to negotiating an international treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, based on the following main principles:

   (a) The treaty should be void of any loopholes which might permit nuclear or non-nuclear Powers to proliferate, directly or indirectly, nuclear weapons in any form;

   (b) The treaty should embody an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear and non-nuclear Powers;

   (c) The treaty should be a step towards the achievement of general and complete disarmament and, more particularly, nuclear disarmament;

   (d) There should be acceptable and workable provisions to ensure the effectiveness of the treaty;

   (e) Nothing in the treaty should adversely affect the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to ensure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories;

3. **Transmits** the records of the First Committee relating to the discussion of the item entitled "Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons", together with all other relevant documents, to the Eighteen-Nation Committee for its consideration;

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3 See A/5763


4. Requests the Eighteen-Nation Committee to submit to the General Assembly at an early date a report on the results of its work on a treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

1382nd plenary meeting, 19 November 1965.

2149 (XXI). Renunciation by States of actions hampering the conclusion of an agreement on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965,

Convinced that the proliferation of nuclear weapons would endanger the security of all States and hamper the achievement of general and complete disarmament,

Considering that international negotiations are now under way with a view to the preparation of a treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and wishing to create an atmosphere conducive to the successful conclusion of those negotiations,

Urgently appeals to all States, pending the conclusion of such a treaty:

(a) To take all the necessary steps to facilitate and achieve at the earliest possible time the conclusion of a treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in accordance with the principles laid down in General Assembly resolution 2028 (XX);

(b) To refrain from any actions conducive to the proliferation of nuclear weapons or which might hamper the conclusion of an agreement on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

1458th plenary meeting, 4 November 1966.

2346 (XXII). Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

A

The General Assembly,

Having received the interim report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, 16

Noting the progress that the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament has made towards preparing a draft international treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Noting further that it has not been possible to complete the text of an international treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that it is imperative to make further efforts to conclude such a treaty at the earliest possible date,

Expressing the hope that the remaining differences between all the States concerned can be quickly resolved,

Taking into account the fact that the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament is continuing its work with a view to negotiating a draft treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and intends to submit a full report for the consideration of the General Assembly as soon as possible,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965, 2149 (XXI) of 4 November 1966 and 2153 A (XXI) of 17 November 1966;

2. Calls upon the Conference of the Eighteen-Nations Committee on Disarmament urgently to continue its work; giving all due consideration to all proposals submitted to the Committee and to the views expressed by Member States during the twenty-second session of the General Assembly;

3. Requests the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to submit to the General Assembly, on or before 15 March 1968, a full report on the negotiations regarding a draft treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, together with the pertinent documents and records;

4. Recommends that upon the receipt of that report appropriate consultations should be initiated, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, on the setting of an early date after 15 March 1968 for the resumption of the twenty-second session of the General Assembly to consider agenda item 28 (a) entitled "Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament".

1640th plenary meeting, 19 December 1967.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2153 B (XXI) of 17 November 1966, by which it decided that a conference of non-nuclear-weapon States should be convened not later than July 1968,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, 17

1. Approves the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, subject to paragraph 2 below;

2. Decides to convene the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States at Geneva from 29 August to 28 September 1968;

3. Decides to invite to the Conference non-nuclear-weapon States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to make appropriate arrangements for convening the Conference in accordance with the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee.

1640th plenary meeting, 19 December 1967.

17 A/6817.

16 ibid., agenda item 28, document A/6951.
2373 (XXII). Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2346 A (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2153 A (XXI) of 17 November 1966, 2149 (XXI) of 4 November 1966, 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965 and 1655 (XVI) of 4 December 1961,

Convinced of the urgency and great importance of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and of intensifying international co-operation in the development of peaceful applications of atomic energy,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, dated 14 March 1968,¹ and appreciative of the work of the Committee on the elaboration of the draft non-proliferation treaty, which is attached to that report,²

Convinced that, pursuant to the provisions of the treaty, all signatories have the right to engage in research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and will be able to acquire source and special fissionable materials, as well as equipment for the processing, use and production of nuclear material for peaceful purposes,

Convinced further that an agreement to prevent the further proliferation of nuclear weapons must be followed as soon as possible by effective measures on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and on nuclear disarmament, and that the non-proliferation treaty will contribute to this aim,

Affirming that in the interest of international peace and security both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States carry the responsibility of acting in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations that the sovereign equality of all States shall be respected, that the threat or use of force in international relations shall be refrained from and that international disputes shall be settled by peaceful means,

1. Commends the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. Requests the Depositary Governments to open the Treaty for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date;

3. Expresses the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty by both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States;

4. Requests the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament and the nuclear-weapon States urgently to pursue negotiations on effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control;

5. Requests the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to report on the progress of its work to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session.

1672nd plenary meeting,
12 June 1968.

ANNEX

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

The States concluding this Treaty, hereinafter referred to as the "Parties to the Treaty",

Considering the devastation that would be visited upon all mankind by a nuclear war and the consequent need to make every effort to avert the danger of such a war and to take measures to safeguard the security of peoples,

Believing that the proliferation of nuclear weapons would seriously enhance the danger of nuclear war,

In conformity with resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly calling for the conclusion of an agreement on the prevention of wider dissemination of nuclear weapons,

Undertaking to co-operate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards on peaceful nuclear activities,

Expressing their support for research, development and other efforts to further the application, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards system, of the principle of safeguarding effectively the flow of source and special fissionable materials by use of instruments and other techniques at certain strategic points,

Affirming the principle that the benefits of peaceful applications of nuclear technology, including any technological by-products which may be derived by nuclear-weapon States from the development of nuclear explosive devices, should be available for peaceful purposes to all Parties to the Treaty, whether nuclear-weapon or non-nuclear-weapon States,

Convinced that, in furtherance of this principle, all Parties to the Treaty are entitled to participate in the fullest possible exchange of scientific information for, and to contribute alone or in co-operation with other States to, the further development of the applications of atomic energy for peaceful purposes,

Declaring their intention to achieve at the earliest possible date the cessation of the nuclear arms race and to undertake effective measures in the direction of nuclear disarmament,

Urging the co-operation of all States in the attainment of this objective,

Recalling the determination expressed by the Parties to the 1963 Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water in its Preamble to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end,

Desiring to further the easing of international tension and the strengthening of trust between States in order to facilitate the cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons, the liquidation of all their existing stockpiles, and the elimination from national arsenals of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery pursuant to a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recalling that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, States must refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner...
inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations, and that the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security are to be promoted with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

Each nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly; and not in any way to assist, encourage, or induce any non-nuclear-weapon State to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, or control over such weapons or explosive devices.

Article II

Each non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to receive the transfer from any transferor whatsoever of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or of control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; and not to seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

Article III

1. Each non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes to accept safeguards, as set forth in an agreement to be negotiated and concluded with the International Atomic Energy Agency in accordance with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Agency's safeguards system, for the exclusive purpose of verification of the fulfilment of its obligations assumed under this Treaty with a view to preventing diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Procedures for the safeguards required by this article shall be followed with respect to source or special fissionable material whether it is being produced, processed or used in any principal nuclear facility or is outside any such facility. The safeguards required by this article shall be applied on all source or special fissionable material in all peaceful nuclear activities within the territory of such State, under its jurisdiction, or carried out under its control anywhere.

2. Each State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to provide: (a) source or special fissionable material, or (b) equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material, to any non-nuclear-weapon State for peaceful purposes, unless the source or special fissionable material shall be subject to the safeguards required by this article.

3. The safeguards required by this article shall be implemented in a manner designed to comply with article IV of this Treaty, and to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of the Parties or international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, including the international exchange of nuclear material and equipment for the processing, use or production of nuclear material for peaceful purposes in accordance with the provisions of this article and the principle of safeguarding set forth in the Preamble of the Treaty.

4. Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty shall conclude agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency to meet the requirements of this article either individually or together with other States in accordance with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Negotiation of such agreements shall commence not later than the date of such deposit. Such agreements shall enter into force not later than eighteen months after the date of initiation of negotiations.

Article IV

1. Nothing in this Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all the Parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with articles I and II of this Treaty.

2. All the Parties to the Treaty undertake to facilitate, and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Parties to the Treaty in a position to so shall also cooperate in contributing alone or together with other States or international organizations to the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, especially in the territories of non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world.

Article V

Each Party to the Treaty undertakes to take appropriate measures to ensure that, in accordance with this Treaty, under appropriate international observation and through appropriate international procedures, potential benefits from any peaceful applications of nuclear explosions will be made available to non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty on a non-discriminatory basis and that the charge to such Parties for the explosive devices used will be as low as possible and exclude any charge for research and development. Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty shall be able to obtain such benefits, pursuant to a special international agreement or agreements, through an appropriate international body with adequate representation of non-nuclear-weapon States. Negotiations on this subject shall commence as soon as possible after the Treaty enters into force. Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty so desiring may also obtain such benefits pursuant to bilateral agreements.

Article VI

Each of the Parties to the Treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

Article VII

Nothing in this Treaty affects the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to assure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories.

Article VIII

1. Any Party to the Treaty may propose amendments to this Treaty. The text of any proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Depositary Governments which shall circulate it to all Parties to the Treaty. Thereupon, if requested to do so by one third or more of the Parties to the Treaty, the Depositary Governments shall convene a conference, to which they shall invite all the Parties to the Treaty, to consider such an amendment.

2. Any amendment to this Treaty must be approved by a majority of the votes of all the Parties to the Treaty, including the votes of all nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty and all other Parties which, on the date the amendment is circulated, are members of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The amendment shall enter into force for each Party that deposits its instrument of ratification of the amendment upon the deposit of such instrument of ratification by a majority of all the Parties, including the instruments of ratification of all nuclear-weapon States.
Party to the Treaty and all other Parties which, on the date the amendment is circulated, are members of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Thereafter, it shall enter into force for any other Party upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification of the amendment.

3. Five years after the entry into force of this Treaty, a conference of Parties to the Treaty shall be held in Geneva, Switzerland, in order to review the operation of this Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the Preamble and the provisions of the Treaty are being realized. At intervals of five years thereafter, a majority of the Parties to the Treaty may obtain, by submitting a proposal to this effect to the Depositary Governments, the convening of further conferences with the same objective of reviewing the operation of the Treaty.

Article IX

1. This Treaty shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign the Treaty before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which are hereby designated the Depositary Governments.

3. This Treaty shall enter into force after its ratification by the States, the Governments of which are designated Depositaries of the Treaty, and forty other States signatory to this Treaty and the deposit of their instruments of ratification. For the purposes of this Treaty, a nuclear-weapon State is one which has manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device prior to 1 January 1967.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The Depositary Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or of accession, the date of the entry into force of this Treaty, and the date of receipt of any requests for convening a conference or other notices.

6. This Treaty shall be registered by the Depositary Governments pursuant to article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article X

1. Each Party shall in exercising its national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from the Treaty if it decides that extraordinary events, related to the subject-matter of this Treaty, have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other Parties to the Treaty and to the United Nations Security Council three months in advance. Such notice shall include a statement of the extraordinary events it regards as having jeopardized its supreme interests.

2. Twenty-five years after the entry into force of the Treaty, a conference shall be convened to decide whether the Treaty shall continue in force indefinitely, or shall be extended for an additional fixed period or periods. This decision shall be taken by a majority of the Parties to the Treaty.

Article XI

This Treaty, the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Depositary Governments. Duly certified copies of this Treaty shall be transmitted by the Depositary Governments to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Treaty.

Done in ... at ... this ... day of ...

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5 The Treaty was signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 1 July 1968.
(iii) NPT Review Conference

The relevant resolution is A/RES/31/44 B (XX/III). ¹/¹

¹/¹ See text under Chapter 2 (ii).
31/75. **Implementation of the conclusions of the first Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

The General Assembly,

**Recognizing** that the danger of nuclear warfare remains a grave threat to the survival of mankind,

**Convinced** that the prevention of any further proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices remains a vital element in efforts to avert nuclear warfare,

**Convinced** that the promotion of this objective will be furthered by more rapid progress towards the cessation of the nuclear arms race and the initiation of effective measures of nuclear disarmament,

**Further convinced** that the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time would constitute an important step in these efforts,

**Noting** that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 1/ to which about one hundred States are parties, implies a balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of all States parties to the Treaty, nuclear-weapon as well as non-nuclear-weapon States,

**Recalling** that the States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons met at Geneva from 5 to 30 May 1975 to review the operation of the Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Treaty were being realized,

**Further recalling** that the Final Document of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 2/ includes, inter alia, a Final Declaration and a number of interpretative statements in connexion with the Final Declaration,

**Noting** that the Conference has called for universal adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

**Recognizing** the necessity of effective international safeguards in order to ensure that the peaceful applications of nuclear energy will not lead to further proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices,

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1/ General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

2/ See A/C.1/31/4.
Underlining the important role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in implementing international non-proliferation policies in connexion with the peaceful uses of nuclear energy,

Concerned that the nuclear arms race continues unabated,

Recognising that various appropriate means are necessary to meet the security concerns of non-nuclear-weapon States,

1. **Urgently calls for** determined efforts by all nuclear-weapon States:
   
   (a) To bring about the cessation of the nuclear arms race;
   
   (b) To undertake effective measures in the direction of nuclear disarmament
   
   (c) To find an early solution to the difficulties in reaching agreement to discontinue all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time as a step towards the realization of these objectives;

2. **Emphasizes the** particular responsibility of the two major nuclear-weapon States in this regard;

3. **Stresses the** urgency of international co-operative efforts in appropriate forums to prevent the further proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

4. **Recognizes that** States accepting effective non-proliferation restraints have a right to full access to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and underlines the importance of all efforts to increase the availability of energy, particularly for the needs of the developing countries of the world;

5. **Requests the** International Atomic Energy Agency to accord high priority to its programme of work in these areas;

6. **Decides to include in** the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session an item entitled "Implementation of the conclusions of the first Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and establishment of a preparatory committee for the second Conference".

26th plenary meeting
10 December 1976
(v) Establishment within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control.

2665 (XXV). Establishment, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control.

The General Assembly,

Having reviewed the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the establishment, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control,

Appreciating the work undertaken by the International Atomic Energy Agency in this respect,

Noting that the International Atomic Energy Agency has convened a number of expert groups to advise the Director-General of the Agency on the technical aspects of this technology and on the character of the International observation it might perform pursuant to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

1. Expresses its appreciation of the studies recently performed on this subject;
2. Commends the International Atomic Energy Agency for its efforts to compile and evaluate information on the present status of the technology and to make it available on an international scale;
3. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue and intensify its programme in this field;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the provisional agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly an item entitled "Establishment, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control".

1970th plenary meeting, 7 December 1970.

2829 (XXVI). Establishment, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2665 (XXV) of 7 December 1970,

Having considered the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the establishment, within its framework, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control,

D. Peaceful uses of atomic energy

(1) General

299 (IV). International Control of Atomic Energy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1 (1) of 24 January 1946, 41 (1) of 14 December 1946 and 191 (III) of 4 November 1948,

Aware that atomic energy, if used for peace, will lead to the increase of human welfare, but if used for war may bring about the destruction of civilization,

Anxious to free humanity from the dangers which will continue to exist as long as States retain under their individual control the development and operation of atomic energy facilities,

Convinced that an international co-operative effort can avoid these dangers and can hasten the development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy for the benefit of all peoples,

1. Urges all nations to join in such a co-operative development and use of atomic energy for peaceful ends;


22 See Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during the first part of its first session, page 9.

23 See Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during the second part of its first session, page 65.

2. Calls upon Governments to do everything in their power to make possible, by the acceptance of effective international control, the effective prohibition and elimination of atomic weapons;

3. Requests the permanent members of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission to continue their consultations, to explore all possible avenues and examine all concrete suggestions with a view to determining whether they might lead to an agreement securing the basic objectives of the General Assembly in this question, and to keep the Atomic Energy Commission and the General Assembly informed of their progress;

4. Recommends that all nations, in the use of their rights of sovereignty, join in mutual agreement to limit the individual exercise of those rights in the control of atomic energy to the extent required, in the light of the foregoing considerations, for the promotion of world security and peace, and recommends that all nations agree to exercise such rights jointly.

254th plenary meeting, 23 November 1949.

910 (IX). International co-operation in developing the peaceful uses of atomic energy

The General Assembly,

Believing that the benefits arising from the momentous discovery of atomic energy should be placed at the service of mankind,

Desiring to promote energetically the use of atomic energy to the end that it will serve only the peaceful pursuits of mankind and ameliorate their living conditions,

Recognizing the importance and the urgency of international co-operation in developing and expanding the peaceful uses of atomic energy to assist in lifting the burdens of hunger, poverty and disease,

Believing also that all nations should co-operate in promoting the dissemination of knowledge in the realm of nuclear technology for peaceful ends,

Concerning an international atomic agency

Recalling the initiative of the President of the United States of America, embodied in his address6 of 8 December 1953,

Noting that negotiations are in progress, and the intention that they should continue, for the establishment as quickly as possible of an International Atomic Energy Agency to facilitate the use by the entire world of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and to encourage international co-operation in the further development and practical application of atomic energy for the benefit of mankind,

6 Ibid., Eighth Session, 470th plenary meeting.

1. Expresses the hope that the International Atomic Energy Agency will be established without delay;

2. Suggests that, once the Agency is established, it negotiate an appropriate form of agreement with the United Nations;

3. Transmits to the States participating in the creation of the Agency, for their careful consideration, the record of the discussion of this item at the present session of the General Assembly;

4. Suggests that Members of the United Nations be informed as progress is achieved in the establishment of the Agency and that the views of Members which have manifested their interest be fully considered;

B

Concerning the international conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy

1. Declares the interest and concern of the General Assembly in helping in every feasible way to promote the peaceful applications of atomic energy;

2. Decides that an international technical conference of Governments should be held, under the auspices of the United Nations, to explore means of developing the peaceful uses of atomic energy through international co-operation and, in particular, to study the development of atomic power and to consider other technical areas—such as biology, medicine, radiation protection, and fundamental science—in which international co-operation might most effectively be accomplished;

3. Invites all States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies to participate in the conference and to include among their representatives individual experts competent in the atomic energy field;

4. Suggests that the international conference should be held no later than August 1955 at a place to be determined by the Secretary-General and by the Advisory Committee provided for in paragraph 5 below;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, acting upon the advice of a small committee composed of representatives of Brazil, Canada, France, India, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, to issue invitations to this conference, to prepare and circulate to all invitees a detailed agenda, and to provide the necessary staff and services;

6. Suggests to the Secretary-General and the above-mentioned Advisory Committee that, in making plans for the international conference, they consult with competent specialized agencies, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

7. Invites the interested specialized agencies to designate persons to represent them at the conference;

8. Requests that the Secretary-General circulate for information a report on the conference to all Members of the United Nations, and to other Governments and specialized agencies participating in the conference.

503rd plenary meeting, 4 December 1954
912 (X). Peaceful uses of atomic energy

The General Assembly,

Desiring that mankind should be enabled to make the fullest use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes,

Desiring to promote energetically the use of atomic energy to the end that it will serve only the peaceful pursuits of mankind and ameliorate their living conditions,

Recognizing the deep interest of all Members of the United Nations in achieving these ends,

Recalling its resolution 810 (IX) of 4 December 1954 concerning international co-operation in developing the peaceful uses of atomic energy, and recognizing that, in accordance with that resolution, significant progress is being made in promoting international co-operation for this purpose,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, submitted pursuant to paragraph 8 of section B of the above-mentioned resolution, on the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held in Geneva from 8 to 20 August 1955,

Recognizing the necessity of ensuring that the facilities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and such fissionable material as may be placed at its disposal are not used for, or diverted to, other than peaceful purposes,

Believing that continuing international co-operation is essential for further developing and expanding the peaceful uses of atomic energy,

I

Concerning international conferences on the peaceful uses of atomic energy

1. Expresses its satisfaction with the proceedings of the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy convened in accordance with General Assembly resolution 810 (IX), and commends the participants therein for the high scientific quality of the papers and discussions, and for the spirit of co-operation which prevailed at the Conference;

2. Notes the impressive results achieved by the Conference in facilitating the free flow of scientific knowledge relating to the production and peaceful uses of atomic energy and in laying a foundation for the fuller exchange of information on the development of atomic energy for the aims of human welfare;

3. Expresses its appreciation of the work of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee established under paragraph 5 of section B of resolution 810 (IX) in preparing and organizing the Conference;

4. Recommends that a second international conference for the exchange of technical information regarding the peaceful uses of atomic energy should be held under the auspices of the United Nations in two to three years time;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, acting upon the advice of the Advisory Committee referred to in paragraph 7 of section I of the present resolution and in consultation with the appropriate specialized agencies, to determine an appropriate place and date, to issue invitations to the conference in accordance with para-

graphs 3 and 7 of section B of resolution 810 (IX), to prepare and circulate an agenda, and to provide the necessary staff and services;

6. Invites the specialized agencies to consult with the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee with a view to ensuring proper co-ordination between the conference referred to in paragraph 4 above and such technical conferences as they or their affiliated non-governmental scientific organizations may convene on the more specialized aspects of the peaceful uses of atomic energy;

7. Decides to continue the Advisory Committee established under paragraph 5 of section B of resolution 810 (IX) in order that it may assist the Secretary-General in carrying out the provisions of the present resolution;

II

Concerning an International Atomic Energy Agency

1. Notes with satisfaction that substantial progress has been made toward negotiation of a draft statute establishing an International Atomic Energy Agency and that this draft has been circulated to Governments for their consideration and comment;

2. Welcomes the announced intention of Governments sponsoring the Agency to invite all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to participate in a conference on the final text of the statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

3. Further welcomes the extension of invitations to the Governments of Brazil, Czechoslovakia, India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to participate, as Governments concerned, with the present sponsoring Governments in negotiations on the draft statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

4. Recommends that the Governments concerned take into account the views expressed on the Agency during the present session of the General Assembly, as well as the comments transmitted directly by Governments, and that they take all possible measures to establish the Agency without delay, bearing in mind the provisions of the present resolution;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee referred to in paragraph 7 of section I of the present resolution, to study the question of the relationship of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the United Nations, and to transmit the results of their study to the Governments concerned before the conference referred to in paragraph 2 of section 11 above is convened;

6. Requests the Governments concerned to report to the General Assembly as appropriate;

7. Suggests that the International Atomic Energy Agency, when established, consider the desirability of arranging for an international periodical devoted to the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

550th plenary meeting,
3 December 1955

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*Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Annexes, before item 18, document A/2957.*

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 810 (IX) of 4 December 1954 and 912 (X) of 3 December 1955 relating to the two international conferences on the peaceful uses of atomic energy to the International Atomic Energy Agency and to the Secretary-General's Advisory Committee in this field,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held in Geneva from 1 to 13 September 1958,

Noting therein the need stated by the Secretary-General for the continuing expert assistance of the Advisory Committee with broader terms of reference,

Recognizing the helpfulness of a thorough evaluation of the Second Conference in considering the need, nature and timing of similar conferences in this field,

1. Records its satisfaction with the contribution made by the Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy to the free international exchange of scientific and technical information and to expanded international co-operation in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the Advisory Committee, the Secretary-General of the Conference and the participants in the Conference for their co-operation in the planning, organizing and successful conduct of the Conference;

3. Decides that the Advisory Committee established in paragraph 5 of section A of resolution 810 (IX) and continued under paragraph 7 of section 1 of resolution 912 (X), as now constituted, shall be extended as the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, and that henceforth it shall advise and assist the Secretary-General, at his request, on all matters relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy with which the United Nations may be concerned;

4. Requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, in consultation with the International Atomic Energy Agency and the interested specialized agencies, to undertake a thorough evaluation of the Second Conference in relation to the need, nature and timing of similar conferences in this field;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session and a report on the results of such study at the fifteenth session.

791st plenary meeting, 13 December 1958.

2056 (XX). Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1770 (XVII) of 29 November 1962 requesting the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, in co-operation with the International Atomic Energy Agency and in consultation with interested specialized agencies, to prepare plans and proceed with arrangements for a third international conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held in Geneva from 31 August to 9 September 1964,

1. Notes with satisfaction the contribution made by the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy to the free international exchange of scientific and technical information and to expanded international co-operation in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, notably in respect of nuclear power;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Scientific Secretariat of the Conference, as well as to the participants in the Conference, for their co-operation in its planning, organizing and successful conduct;

3. Decides to consider at its twenty-second session the question of holding further conferences on the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

1397th plenary meeting, 16 December 1965.

2309 (XXII). Question of holding a fourth international conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy

The General Assembly,

Noting the unanimous recommendation of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee that there should be a fourth international conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy under the auspices of the United Nations, with the fullest possible participation of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Recalling the benefits derived from the three previous international conferences on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, organized by the United Nations and held at Geneva in 1955, 1958 and 1964,

Recognizing the major advances in atomic energy and its applications since the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy,

Believing that a conference more limited in size, cost and duration than those held in 1955, 1958 and 1964 would be adequate,

Convinced that, because of the growth in the practical applications of atomic energy and the importance of ensuring that such applications are made widely known,
a conference whose agenda would concern public officials, economists and planners, as well as technologists, would be desirable;

1. Declares its continued interest in promoting the application of atomic energy to peaceful purposes;

2. Declares that a fourth international conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy would be advantageous in achieving these objectives and should accordingly be convened under the aegis of the United Nations, with the fullest possible participation of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, in co-operation with the International Atomic Energy Agency and in consultation with appropriate specialized agencies:

(a) To prepare plans for a fourth international conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, to be held in 1970 or 1971;

(b) To provide for a conference of somewhat shortened duration in comparison with those held in 1955, 1958 and 1964;

(c) To draft an agenda for the conference that would be of interest to public officials, economists and planners, as well as technologists;

(d) To report to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session;

4. Invites the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency to participate in the conference.

1629th plenary meeting, 13 December 1967.

2406 (XXIII). Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 2309 (XXII) of 13 December 1967 concerning the holding of the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,11 outlining his proposals concerning the theme, date, venue, scope and programme of the Conference,

1. Endorses the proposals contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, in close co-operation with the International Atomic Energy Agency and in consultation with appropriate specialized agencies:

(a) To undertake preparations for the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy to be held at Geneva for eight or nine working days on convenient dates in 1971;

(b) To provide for a conference which would fully achieve the objectives stated in General Assembly resolution 2309 (XXII) but would be more limited in size and cost than the one held in 1964 and at minimum expense to the United Nations;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session on preparations undertaken for the Conference, together with cost estimates, so that the necessary funds for the Conference may be considered for inclusion in the United Nations budget.

1743rd plenary meeting, 16 December 1968.

2575 (XXIV). Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 2406 (XXIII) of 16 December 1968 concerning the holding of the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,18

1. Endorses the proposals contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Approves the expenditures proposed for 1970 by the Secretary-General in his report;

3. Notes the Secretary-General’s estimated expenditures for 1971 and 1972 and requests him to advise the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session of any changes in those estimates;

4. Awaits with interest the draft agenda of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, with the continuing assistance of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, in close co-operation with the International Atomic Energy Agency and in consultation with appropriate specialized agencies, to continue preparations for the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, to be held at Geneva for eight or nine working days on convenient dates in 1971;

6. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To transmit the draft agenda proposed by the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, including whatever suggestions and comments he may deem appropriate;

(b) To report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on the preparations for the Conference.

1833rd plenary meeting, 15 December 1969.

2651 (XXV). Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2406 (XXIII) of 16 December 1968 and 2575 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969 concerning the holding of the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,8 together with the provisional agenda prepared by the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee,

8 Ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 22, document A/823/Rev.2.
9 Ibid., annex 1.
Being of the view that the Conference will contribute to the more effective dissemination of knowledge and technology concerning the peaceful uses of atomic energy among Member States, especially among the developing countries,

1. Endorses the proposals contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the convening of the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy at Geneva in the autumn of 1971;
2. Notes with appreciation the contributions and close co-operation of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the preparations for the Conference;
3. Comments the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee for its work in drawing up the provisional agenda for the Conference;
4. Approves the provisional agenda for the Conference;
5. Notes with satisfaction that the Secretary-General's consideration for the needs of economy, without prejudice to the success of the Conference, has already led to reductions in the costs for 1972 and expresses the hope that the same consideration will be applied to the costs for 1971.

1916th plenary meeting, 3 December 1970.

(11) Reports of IAEA


The General Assembly

Takes note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly covering the period from 1 November 1957 to 30 June 1958.2

778th plenary meeting, 30 October 1958

2026 (XX). Reports of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly

Takes note of the reports of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the years 1963-1964 and 1964-1965.2

1381st plenary meeting, 18 November 1965.


The General Assembly

Takes note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1965-1966.17

1474th plenary meeting, 22 November 1965.


The General Assembly

Takes note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1966-1967.2

1620th plenary meeting, 5 December 1967.


The General Assembly

Noting that great progress in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes has taken place in many countries in recent years.

Recalling that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons2 provides that potential benefits from any peaceful applications of nuclear explosions will be made available under appropriate international observation and through appropriate international procedures,

Recognizing that the International Atomic Energy Agency, whose membership already includes more than ninety non-nuclear-weapon States, was established to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world,

Recognizing also that during the last decade the Agency has acquired experience and competence that are contributing to the attainment of these objectives,

Desirous of enabling the Agency to function smoothly and to be in a position to carry out the new responsibilities which it will assume with the eventual entry into force of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

2 Annual report of the Board of Governors to the General Conference, 1 July 1965-30 June 1966 (Vienna, July 1966), and supplementary report; transmitted to the Members of the General Assembly by notes of the Secretary-General (A/6345 and Add I).

17 Annual report of the Board of Governors to the General Conference, 1 July 1965-30 June 1966 (Vienna, July 1966), and supplementary report; transmitted to the Members of the General Assembly by notes of the Secretary-General (A/6345 Add I).

12 General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.
2. Takes note also of two resolutions adopted by the General Conference of the Agency at its twelfth regular session:
   (a) Resolution GC(XII)/RES/241 of 30 September 1968 by which the General Conference requested the Board of Governors to review Article VI of the Statute of the Agency and to submit to the General Conference at its thirteenth regular session a report containing a study of ways and means by which the membership of the Board will adequately reflect:
      (i) The progress and developments in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy achieved by many States members of the Agency, including the developing countries;
      (ii) An equitable geographical distribution;
      (iii) The continuing need for the effectiveness of the Board as the executive body of the Agency;
   (b) Resolution GC(XII)/RES/245 of 30 September 1968 by which the General Conference requested the Director-General of the Agency to initiate studies of the procedures that the Agency should employ in performing its role in connexion with the peaceful uses of nuclear explosions and requested the Board of Governors of the Agency to review the results of these studies and to report thereon to the General Conference at its thirteenth regular session;
3. Requests the Director-General of the Agency to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations informed of action taken in connexion with the above matters.

1751st plenary meeting, 20 December 1968.

2655 (XXV). Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly,
Having received and examined the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1969/1970,10
1. Takes note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;
2. Appreciates the increasingly dynamic and constructive role that the International Atomic Energy Agency is playing in the peaceful application of nuclear energy for the welfare of Member States;
3. Commends the work being undertaken by the International Atomic Energy Agency to meet its safeguards responsibilities in accordance with its statute;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the record of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency’s activities;
5. Invites the International Atomic Energy Agency to take these records into account in its future work.

1917th plenary meeting, 4 December 1970.


The General Assembly,
Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1970/1971,6
Aware that the statement of the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 8 November 197110 brings up to date major developments since the report was published,
1. Takes note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;
2. Appreciates the constructive role that the International Atomic Energy Agency is playing in the peaceful application of nuclear energy for the welfare of Member States;
3. Commends the work being undertaken by the International Atomic Energy Agency to meet its safeguards responsibilities;


4. Further commends the co-operation of the International Atomic Energy Agency with the United Nations in organizing the Fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held at Geneva from 6 to 16 September 1971,1

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities;

6. Invites the International Atomic Energy Agency to take these records into account in its future work.

1979th plenary meeting, 8 November 1971.


The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1971/1972,1

Aware that the statement of the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 31 October 19722 provides information on the main developments in the Agency's activities since the report was published,

1. Takes note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. Observes with appreciation that there has been a substantial increase in the technical co-operation activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and in the number of large-scale projects that the Agency is executing for the United Nations Development Programme;

3. Commends the International Atomic Energy Agency for the progress it has made in meeting its safeguards responsibilities and in negotiating agreements for the application of safeguards with non-nuclear-weapon States;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

2077th plenary meeting, 31 October 1972


The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1972/1973,3

Aware that the statement of the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 29 October 19734 provides additional information on the main developments in the Agency's activities,

1. Takes note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. Acknowledges the action taken to expand the membership of the Board of Governors, providing for increased representation of the developing countries;

3. Observes with appreciation that there has been a further increase in the technical co-operation activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and in the number of large-scale projects that the Agency is executing for the United Nations Development Programme;

4. Notes with appreciation the work carried out by the International Atomic Energy Agency in surveying present and future nuclear energy requirements in developing countries and the Agency's aim of carrying out such surveys as an ongoing activity of the Agency;

5. Commends the International Atomic Energy Agency for the progress it has made in meeting its safeguards responsibilities and in negotiating agreements for the application of safeguards with non-nuclear-weapon States, in particular the agreements arrived at with the European Atomic Energy Community and the non-nuclear-weapon States of that organization;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

2159th plenary meeting, 29 October 1973


The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the international Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1973/1974 and the addendum thereto,5

Aware that the statement of the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 5 November 19746 provides additional information on the main developments in the Agency's activities,

1. Takes note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency and of the addendum thereto;

2. Commends the International Atomic Energy Agency for its action in amending the rules of procedure of the General Conference in such a way as to enhance and streamline its performance;

3. Welcomes the actions taken by the International Atomic Energy Agency to increase the level of the 1975 target for voluntary contributions to the general fund by 50 per cent for a total of $4.5 million;


3 See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Plenary Meetings, 2076th meeting.


5 See A/8487.

6 International Atomic Energy Agency, Annual Report, 1 July 1973–30 June 1974 (Vienna, July 1974) and addendum; transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by notes of the Secretary-General (A 9722 and Add 1).
4. Notes with appreciation the reorientation of the programme of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in view of the energy situation, by the adoption of an expanded programme for nuclear power and reactors, nuclear safety standards and environmental protection, and the International Nuclear Information System;

5. Further notes with appreciation the steps taken by the International Atomic Energy Agency in expanding its training programme to meet the urgent need of developing countries which plan to utilize nuclear power at an early date;

6. Realizes the importance of the initiative taken by the International Atomic Energy Agency in arranging for an international conference on nuclear power and the fuel cycle, to be convened in 1977, to review and appraise the role of nuclear energy and alternative energy sources in satisfying energy demand in the future;

7. Commends the International Atomic Energy Agency on the steps it has taken, as reflected in the addendum to its report, in implementing General Assembly resolution 2829 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971 to establish, within its framework, an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control, particularly the approval of the procedures in responding to requests for services related to nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, and the resolution of the Board of Governors of 13 September 1974 to establish, within the Agency, a separate organizational unit for this purpose;

8. Urges all countries concerned to ratify or accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons or to finalize their safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency as soon as possible in accordance with the provisions of that Treaty, in view of the fact that the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons will take place in May 1975;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency’s activities.

2277th plenary meeting 5 November 1974

3386 (XXX). Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1974/1975 and the addendum thereto,16

Aware that the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 12 November 197517 provides additional information on the main developments in the Agency’s activities,

Recognizing that in the course of 1975 it was made abundantly clear that further measures should be taken towards the full realization of the goal of an international non-proliferation policy,

1. Takes note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency and of the addendum thereto;

2. Notes that the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency will henceforth be based on the calendar year for the purpose of simplifying the evaluation of programme implementation;

3. Welcomes the action taken by the International Atomic Energy Agency to increase further the level of the target for voluntary contributions to the general fund of $3.5 million in 1976 and the continuing increase of total contributions of member States towards the realization of targets;

4. Notes with appreciation the increased and continuing emphasis which the International Atomic Energy Agency places in its technical assistance programme on the introduction of nuclear power and its technology in developing countries for the peaceful needs of these countries, in particular the series of training courses on nuclear power project planning and implementation;

5. Notes with satisfaction the intensification of work of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in accordance with its statute, in the fields of reactor safety and reliability, the disposal of radwaste, the safeguarding and physical protection of nuclear facilities and materials, and the comprehensive studies of fuel cycle facilities, including the possibility of establishing regional fuel cycle services;

6. Commends the International Atomic Energy Agency for its implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2829 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971 and 3213 (XXXIX) of 5 November 1974 regarding nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes and, in this connexion, for establishing the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes to identify possible applications of peaceful nuclear explosions and to study safety, environmental and economic aspects as well as the legal implications and the procedures for assistance in carrying out peaceful explosion projects;

7. Urges all States to continue to cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency and to take all necessary measures to enhance the recognized efforts of the Agency in the fulfilment of its tasks in the various fields of the peaceful uses of atomic energy;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency’s activities.

2403rd plenary meeting 12 November 1975

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16 Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.


The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1975, 1/

Aware that the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 9 November 1976 2/ provides additional information on the main developments in the Agency's activities,

Considering the nearly unanimous projection of ever increasing world demand for energy and noting that in 1977, its twentieth anniversary, the International Atomic Energy Agency will hold a major conference on nuclear power and its fuel cycle at Salzburg, Austria, to assess the over-all role to be played by nuclear energy as an alternative energy source presently available,

Appreciating the efforts of the International Atomic Energy Agency in helping developing countries, through its expanded training programmes, to meet their manpower requirements for the management, safety and engineering aspects of their nuclear power projects,

Noting with satisfaction that the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes, set up by the International Atomic Energy Agency, will deal with the economic, technical, safety and legal aspects of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes as well as the factors involved in the establishment and operation of an international service on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes,

1. Takes note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. Welcomes the important steps taken during the year by the International Atomic Energy Agency in concluding safeguards agreements with many States;

3. Urges all States to continue to co-operate with the International Atomic Energy Agency and to take all necessary measures to enhance the recognized efforts of the Agency in the fulfilment of its tasks in the various fields of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, in accordance with its statute;

4. Commends the International Atomic Energy Agency on the role it played in the preparation of the latest survey of uranium resources, production and demand and urges that this survey should be kept under constant review;

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1/ International Atomic Energy Agency, Annual Report for 1975 (Vienna, July 1976); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/31/171).

2/ See A/31/PV.59.
5. Notes with appreciation the efforts of the International Atomic Energy Agency in connexion with its work regarding the physical protection of nuclear materials and its detailed study of the concept of regional fuel cycle centres;

6. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the General Assembly at its thirty-second session of the results of the Salzburg conference;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

61st plenary meeting
10 November 1976
(iii) Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and IAEA

1145 (XII). Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly,

Noting the report of the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy concerning its negotiations with the Preparatory Commission of the International Atomic Energy Agency, including the exchange of letters relating to the interpretation of article 1, paragraph 1, of the Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Noting that the General Conference and the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency have approved the above-mentioned Agreement,

Approves the Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

715th plenary meeting,
14 November 1957.

*Ibid., agenda item 18, document A/3620.
*The Agreement was approved by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, on the recommendation of the Board of Governors, on 23 October 1957. See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Annexes, agenda item 18, document A/5713.
ANNEX

AGREEMENT GOVERNING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

The United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Desiring to make provision for an effective system of relationship whereby the discharge of their respective responsibilities may be facilitated,

Taking into account for this purpose the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the statute of the Agency,

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

Principles

1. The United Nations recognizes the International Atomic Energy Agency (hereinafter referred to as the Agency) as the agency, under the aegis of the United Nations as specified in the present Agreement, responsible for international activities concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy in accordance with its statute, without prejudice to the rights and responsibilities of the United Nations in this field under the Charter of the United Nations.

2. The United Nations recognizes that the Agency, by virtue of its intergovernmental character and international responsibilities, will function under its statute as an autonomous international organization in the working relationship with the United Nations established by this Agreement.

3. The Agency recognizes the responsibilities of the United Nations, in accordance with the Charter, in the fields of international peace and security and economic and social development.

4. The Agency undertakes to conduct its activities in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter to promote peace and international co-operation, and in conformity with policies of the United Nations furthering the establishment of safeguarded world-wide disarmament and in conformity with any international agreements entered into pursuant to such policies.

ARTICLE II

Confidential Information

The United Nations or the Agency may find it necessary to apply certain limitations for the safeguarding of confidential material furnished to them by their members or others, and subject to the provisions of article IX below nothing in the present Agreement shall be construed to require either of them to furnish any information the furnishing of which would, in its judgement, constitute a violation of the confidence of any of its members or anyone from whom it shall have received such information.

ARTICLE III

Reports of the Agency to the United Nations

1. The Agency shall keep the United Nations informed of its activities. Accordingly it shall:

(a) Submit reports covering its activities to the General Assembly at each regular session;

(b) Submit reports, when appropriate, to the Security Council and to notify the Council whenever, in connexion with the activities of the Agency, questions within the competence of the Council arise;

(c) Submit reports to the Economic and Social Council and to other organs of the United Nations on matters within their respective competences.

2. The Agency shall report to the Security Council and the General Assembly any case of non-compliance within the meaning of article XII, paragraph C, of its statute.

ARTICLE IV

Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall report to the United Nations, as appropriate, on the common activities of the United Nations and the Agency and on the development of relations between them.

2. Any written report circulated under paragraph 1 of the present article shall be transmitted to the Agency by the Secretary-General.

ARTICLE V

Resolutions of the United Nations

The Agency shall consider any resolution relating to the Agency adopted by the General Assembly or by a Council of the United Nations. Any such resolution shall be referred to the Agency together with the appropriate records. Upon request of the Agency shall submit a report on any action taken, in accordance with the statute of the Agency, by it or by its members as a result of its consideration of any resolution referred to it under the present article.

ARTICLE VI

Exchange of Information and Documents

1. There shall be the fullest and promptest exchange between the United Nations and the Agency of appropriate information and documents.

2. The Agency, in conformity with its statute and to the extent practicable, shall furnish special studies or information requested by the United Nations.

3. The United Nations shall likewise furnish the Agency, upon request, with special studies or information relating to matters within the competence of the Agency.

ARTICLE VII

Reciprocal Representation

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be entitled to attend and participate without vote in matters of common interest in sessions of the General Conference and of the Board of Governors of the Agency. The Secretary-General shall also be invited as appropriate to attend and participate without vote in such other meetings as the Agency may convene at which matters of interest to the United Nations are under consideration. The Secretary-General may, for the purposes of the present paragraph, designate any person as his representative.

2. The Director General of the Agency shall be entitled to attend plenary meetings of the General Assembly of the United Nations for purposes of consultation. He shall be entitled to attend and participate without vote in meetings of the committees of the General Assembly and conferences of the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and, as appropriate, their subsidiary bodies. At the invitation of the Secretary-General, the Director General may attend meetings of the Security Council of the United Nations and may, for the purposes of the present paragraph, designate any person as his representative.

3. Written statements presented by the United Nations to the Agency for distribution shall be distributed by the Agency to all members of the appropriate organs of the United Nations. Written statements presented by the Agency to the United Nations for distribution shall be distributed by the Secretariat of the United Nations to all members of the appropriate organs of the United Nations.

ARTICLE VIII

Agenda Items

1. The United Nations may propose items for consideration by the Agency. In such cases, the United Nations may notify the Director General of the Agency of the item or items concerned, and the Director General shall include any such item or items in the provisional agenda of the General Conference or Board of Governors or such other organ of the Agency as may be appropriate.

2. The Agency may propose items for consideration by the United Nations. In such cases, the Agency shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the item or items concerned and the Secretary-General, in accordance with his authority, shall bring such item or items to the attention of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council or the Trusteeship Council, as appropriate.
ARTICLE IX
Co-operation with the Security Council

The Agency shall co-operate with the Security Council by furnishing it at its request with such information and assistance as may be required in the exercise of its responsibility for the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security.

ARTICLE X
International Court of Justice

1. The United Nations will take the necessary action to enable the General Conference or the Board of Governors of the Agency to seek an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on any legal question arising within the scope of the activities of the Agency, other than a question concerning the mutual relationships of the Agency and the United Nations or the specialized agencies.

2. The Agency agrees, subject to such arrangements as it may make for the safeguarding of confidential information, to furnish any information which may be requested by the International Court of Justice in accordance with the Statute of the Court.

ARTICLE XI
Co-ordination

The United Nations and the Agency recognize the desirability of achieving effective co-ordination of the activities of the Agency with those of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and of avoiding the overlapping and duplication of activities. Accordingly, the Agency agrees to co-operate, in accordance with its statute, in measures recommended by the United Nations for this purpose. Furthermore, the Agency agrees to participate in the work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and, as appropriate, of any other bodies which have been or may be established by the United Nations to facilitate such co-operation and co-ordination.

The Agency may also consult with appropriate bodies established by the United Nations* on matters within their competence and on which the Agency requires expert advice. The United Nations, on its part, agrees to take such action as may be necessary to facilitate such participation and consultation.

ARTICLE XII
Co-operation between Secretariats

1. The Secretariat of the United Nations and the staff of the Agency shall maintain a close working relationship in accordance with such arrangements as may be agreed upon from time to time between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director General of the Agency.

2. It is recognized that similar close working relationships between the secretariats of the specialized agencies and the staff of the Agency are desirable and should be established and maintained in accordance with such arrangements as may be made between the Agency and the specialized agency or agencies concerned.

ARTICLE XIII
Administrative co-operation

1. The United Nations and the Agency recognize the desirability of co-operation in administrative matters of mutual interest.

2. Accordingly, the United Nations and the Agency undertake to consult from time to time concerning matters, particularly the most efficient use of facilities, staff and services and appropriate methods of avoiding the establishment and operation of competitive or overlapping facilities and services among the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the Agency, and with a view to securing, within the limits of the Charter of the United Nations and the statute of the Agency, as much uniformity in these matters as shall be found practicable.

3. The consultations referred to in the present article shall be utilized to establish the most equitable manner in which any

* Bodies such as the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation and the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which the Agency would consult through the Secretary-General and with his approval.

special services or assistance furnished by the Agency to the United Nations or by the United Nations to the Agency shall be financed.

ARTICLE XIV
Statistical services

The United Nations and the Agency, recognizing the desirability of maximum co-operation in the statistical field and of minimizing the burdens placed on national Governments and on organizations from which information may be collected, undertake to avoid undesirable duplication with respect to the collection, compilation and publication of statistics, and agree to consult with each other on the most efficient use of resources and of technical personnel in the field of statistics.

ARTICLE XV
Technical assistance

The United Nations and the Agency recognize the desirability of co-operation concerning the provision of technical assistance in the field of atomic energy. They undertake to avoid undesirable duplication of activities and services relating to technical assistance and agree to take such action as may be necessary to achieve effective co-ordination of their technical assistance activities within the framework of existing co-ordination machinery in the field of technical assistance, and the Agency agrees to give consideration to the common use of available services as practicable. The United Nations will make available to the Agency its administrative services in this field for use as requested.

ARTICLE XVI
Budgetary and financial arrangements

1. The Agency recognizes the desirability of establishing close budgetary and financial relationships with the United Nations in order that the administrative operations of the United Nations, the Agency and the specialized agencies shall be carried out in the most efficient and economical manner possible, and that the maximum measure of co-ordination and uniformity with respect to these operations shall be secured.

2. The Agency agrees to conform, as far as may be practicable and appropriate, to standard practices and forms recommended by the United Nations.

3. The Agency agrees to transmit its annual budget to the United Nations for such recommendations as the General Assembly may wish to make on the administrative aspects thereof.

4. The United Nations may arrange for studies to be undertaken concerning financial and fiscal questions of interest to the Agency and to the specialized agencies with a view to providing common services and securing uniformity in such matters.

ARTICLE XVII
Public information

The United Nations and the Agency shall co-operate in the field of public information with a view to avoiding overlapping or uneconomical services and, where necessary or appropriate, to establishing common or joint services in this field.

ARTICLE XVIII
Personnel arrangements

1. The United Nations and the Agency agree to develop, in the interests of uniform standards of international employment and to the extent feasible, common personnel standards, methods and arrangements designed to avoid unjustified differences in terms and conditions of employment to avoid competition in recruitment of personnel, and to facilitate the interchange of personnel in order to obtain the maximum benefit from their services.

2. The United Nations and the Agency agree:

(a) To consult from time to time concerning matters of common interest relating to the terms and conditions of employment of the officers and staff, with a view to securing as much uniformity in these matters as may be feasible;

(b) To co-operate in the interchange of personnel, when desirable, on a temporary or a permanent basis, making the provision for the retention of seniority and pension rights;
(c) To co-operate, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed, in the operation of a common pension fund;

(d) To co-operate in the establishment and operation of suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes arising in connexion with the employment of personnel and related matters.

3. The terms and conditions on which any facilities or services of the Agency or the United Nations in connexion with the matters referred to in the present article are to be extended to the other shall, where necessary, be the subject of subsidiary agreements concluded for this purpose after the entry into force of the present Agreement.

ARTICLE XIX

Administrative rights and facilities

1. Members of the staff of the Agency shall be entitled, in accordance with such administrative arrangements as may be concluded between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director General of the Agency, to use the United Nations laissez-passer as a valid travel document where such use is recognized by States parties to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

2. Subject to the provisions of article XVIII above, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director General of the Agency shall consult, as soon as may be practicable after entry into force of the present Agreement, regarding the extension to the Agency of such other administrative rights and facilities as may be enjoyed by organizations within the United Nations system.

3. The United Nations shall invite, and provide the necessary facilities to, any representative of a member of the Agency, representative of the Agency, or member of the staff of the Agency desiring to proceed to the United Nations Headquarters district on official business connected with the Agency, whether at the initiative of any organ of the United Nations, of the Agency or of the member thereof.

ARTICLE XX

Inter-agency and other agreements

The Agency shall inform the United Nations before the conclusion of any formal agreement between the Agency and any specialized agency or inter-governmental organization or any non-governmental organization enjoying consultative status with the United Nations, of the nature and scope of any such agreement, and shall inform the United Nations of the conclusion of any such agreement.

ARTICLE XXI

Registration of agreements

The United Nations and the Agency shall consult together as may be necessary with regard to the registration with the United Nations of agreements within the meaning of article XXII, paragraph B, of the statute of the Agency.

ARTICLE XXII

Implementation of the present Agreement

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director General of the Agency may enter into such arrangements for the implementation of the present Agreement as may be found desirable in the light of the operating experience of the two organizations.

ARTICLE XXIII

Amendments

The present Agreement may be amended by agreement between the United Nations and the Agency. Any amendment so agreed upon shall enter into force on its approval by the General Conference of the Agency and the General Assembly of the United Nations.

ARTICLE XXIV

Entry into force

The present Agreement shall enter into force on its approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the General Conference of the Agency.

*See footnote 5.
E. Nuclear-weapon-free zones

(i) Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America ( Treaty of Tlatelolco)

1911 (XVIII). Denuclearization of Latin America

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1380 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, 1576 (XV) of 20 December 1960 and 1665 (XVI) of 4 December 1961, in which it recognized the danger that an increase in the number of States possessing nuclear weapons would involve, since such an increase would necessarily result in an intensification of the arms race and an aggravation of the difficulty of maintaining world peace, thus rendering more difficult the attainment of a general disarmament agreement,

Observing that in its resolution 1664 (XVI) of 4 December 1961 it stated explicitly that the countries not possessing nuclear weapons had a grave interest and an important part to fulfill in the preparation and implementation of measures that could halt further nuclear weapon tests and prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons,

Considering that the recent conclusion of the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, signed on 5 August 1963, has created a favourable atmosphere for parallel progress towards the prevention of the further spread of nuclear weapons, a problem which, as indicated in General Assembly resolutions 1649 (XVI) of 8 November 1961 and 1762 (XVII) of 6 November 1962, is closely connected with that of the banning of nuclear weapon tests,

Considering that the Heads of State of five Latin American Republics issued, on 29 April 1963, a declaration on the denuclearization of Latin America in which, in the name of their peoples and Governments, they announced that they are prepared to sign a multilateral Latin American agreement whereby their countries would undertake not to manufacture, receive, store or test nuclear weapons or nuclear launching devices,

Recognizing the need to preserve, in Latin America, conditions which will prevent the countries of the region from becoming involved in a dangerous and ruinous arms race,

1. Notes with satisfaction the initiative for the denuclearization of Latin America taken in the joint declaration of 29 April 1963;

2. Expresses the hope that the States of Latin America will initiate studies, as they deem appropriate, in the light of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of regional agreements and by the means and through the channels which they deem suitable, concerning the measures that should be agreed upon with a view to achieving the aims of the said declaration;

3. Trusts that at the appropriate moment, after a satisfactory agreement has been reached, all States, particularly the nuclear Powers, will lend their full co-operation for the effective realization of the peaceful aims inspiring the present resolution;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to extend to the States of Latin America, at their request, such technical facilities as they may require in order to achieve the aims set forth in the present resolution.

1265th plenary meeting, 27 November 1963.

2286 (XXII). Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963 it expressed the hope that the States of Latin America would carry out studies and take appropriate measures to conclude a treaty that would prohibit nuclear weapons in Latin America,

Recalling also that in the same resolution it voiced its confidence that, once such a treaty was concluded, all States, and particularly the nuclear Powers, would lend it their full co-operation for the effective realization of its peaceful aims,

Considering that in its resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965 it established the principle of an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear and non-nuclear Powers,

Bearing in mind that in its resolution 2153 A (XXI) of 17 November 1966 it expressly called upon all nuclear-weapon Powers to refrain from the use, or the threat of use, of nuclear weapons against States which might conclude regional treaties in order to ensure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories,

Noting that that is precisely the object of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, signed at Tlatelolco, Mexico, by twenty-one Latin American States, which are convinced that the Treaty will constitute a measure that will spare their peoples the squandering of their limited resources on nuclear armaments and will protect them against possible nuclear attacks on their territories, that it will be a stimulus to the peaceful use of nuclear energy in the promotion of economic and social development and that it will act as a significant contribution towards preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and as a powerful factor for general and complete disarmament,

Noting that it is the intent of the signatory States that all existing States within the zone defined in the Treaty may become parties to the Treaty without any restriction,


9 See A/6663.
Taking note of the fact that the Treaty contains two additional protocols open, respectively, to the signature of States which, de jure or de facto, are internationally responsible for territories which lie within the limits of the geographical zone established in the Treaty and to the signature of States possessing nuclear weapons, and convinced that the co-operation of such States is necessary for the greater effectiveness of the Treaty,

1. 

Welcomes with special satisfaction the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, which constitutes an event of historic significance in the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security and which at the same time establishes the right of Latin American countries to use nuclear energy for demonstrated peaceful purposes in order to accelerate the economic and social development of their peoples;

2. 

Calls upon all States to give their full co-operation to ensure that the régime laid down in the Treaty enjoys the universal observance to which its lofty principles and noble aims entitle it;

3. 

Recommends States which are or may become signatories of the Treaty and those contemplated in Additional Protocol I of the Treaty to strive to take all the measures within their power to ensure that the Treaty speedily obtains the widest possible application among them;

4. 

Invites Powers possessing nuclear weapons to sign and ratify Additional Protocol II of the Treaty as soon possible.

1620th plenary meeting, 5 December 1967.

(a) Signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I

3262 (XXIX). Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2286 (XXII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967 it welcomed with special satisfaction the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)\(^4\) and declared that the Treaty constituted an event of historic significance in the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security,

Noting that as a result of the Treaty, to which eighteen sovereign States are already parties, there exists in Latin America a zone of increasing area and population subject to the régime of total absence of nuclear weapons, which at present comprises some 8 million square kilometres with a population of approximately 150 million inhabitants,

Taking into account that certain territories lying within the zone which are not sovereign political entities are nevertheless in a position to receive the benefits deriving from the Treaty through its Additional Protocol I to which the States which de jure or de facto are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

Recalling that in resolution 2286 (XXII) it urged States to which Additional Protocol I is open for signature to strive to take all the measures within their power to ensure that the Treaty speedily obtains the widest possible application,

1. 

Notes with satisfaction that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland deposited its instrument of ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) on 11 December 1969 and that the Kingdom of the Netherlands did likewise on 26 July 1971;

2. 

Urges the other two States which under the Treaty may become parties to its Additional Protocol I to sign and ratify it as soon as possible, in order that the peoples of the territories in question may receive the benefits which derive from the Treaty and which consist mainly in removing the danger of nuclear attack and sparing the squandering of resources on the production of nuclear weapons;

3. 

Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the two States to which the above appeal is addressed and to inform the General Assembly at its thirtieth session of any measure adopted by those States;

4. 

Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled “Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3262 (XXIX) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)”.

2309th plenary meeting 9 December 1974

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\(^4\) Ibid.
3473 (XXX). Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3262 (XXIX) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967 and 3262 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 concerning the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)\(^3\) and its Additional Protocol I,

Taking into account that certain territories lying within the zone of application of that Treaty which are not sovereign political entities are nevertheless in a position to receive the benefits deriving from the Treaty through its Additional Protocol I to which the States that de jure or de facto are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

Recalling with satisfaction that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Kingdom of the Netherlands became parties to Additional Protocol I in 1969 and 1971, respectively,

1. Again urges France and the United States of America to sign and ratify Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) as soon as possible, in order that the peoples of the territories in question may receive the benefits which derive from the Treaty and which consist mainly in removing the danger of nuclear attack and sparing the squandering of resources on the production of nuclear weapons;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the two States to which the above appeal is addressed and to inform the General Assembly at its thirty-second session of any measure adopted by those States;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled “Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3473 (XXX) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)”.

2437th plenary meeting
11 December 1975

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2666 (XXV). Status of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2156 B (XXIII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, in which it expressed its confidence that the States that possess nuclear weapons would give their full co-operation for the effective realization of the initiative aimed at the military denuclearization of Latin America,
Recalling also its resolution 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, in which it welcomed with special satisfaction the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) and declared that the Treaty constituted an event of historic significance in the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security,

Bearing in mind that the Treaty has an Additional Protocol II, which was opened for signature by States possessing nuclear weapons on 14 February 1967,

Noting that the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, in its resolution II, expressed the conviction that, for the maximum effectiveness of any treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone, the co-operation of the nuclear-weapon States is necessary and that such co-operation should take the form of commitments likewise undertaken in a formal international instrument which is legally binding, such as a treaty, convention or protocol,

Considering that accession to that Protocol only entails the following obligations for the nuclear-weapon States:

(a) To respect, in all its express aims and provisions, the statute of demilitarization of Latin America in respect of warlike purposes, as defined, delimited and set forth in the Treaty of Tlatelolco,

(b) Not to contribute in any way to the performance of acts involving a violation of the obligations of article 1 of the Treaty in the territories to which the Treaty applies,

(c) Not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the contracting parties of the Treaty,

Convinced that these obligations are entirely in conformity with the general obligations assumed under the Charter of the United Nations, which every Member of the Organization has solemnly undertaken to fulfill in good faith, as set forth in Article 2 of the Charter,

Noting that, despite the appeals that the General Assembly has addressed to them on two occasions, in resolutions 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967 and 2456 B (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, and the appeals they have received from the Conference of

Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, in resolution B, and from the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, in resolution 1 (1), only two of the States that possess nuclear weapons have so far signed Additional Protocol II and only one has ratified it,

Noting also that the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which has been signed by twenty-two Latin American States, is already in force for sixteen of them,

Bearing in mind the repeatedly stated declarations of the nuclear-weapon States to the effect that nuclear-weapon-free zones established on the initiative of the States within the zone should be supported,

Noting that the Treaty of Tlatelolco is the only one it has been possible to conclude for the establishment of such a zone in a densely populated area and that, as a result of the Treaty, there already exists a statute of total absence of nuclear weapons covering an area of 6.6 million square kilometres with a population of approximately 117 million inhabitants,

Noting also that the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America has been duly established in conformity with the Treaty and became operative on 2 September 1969,

1. Reaffirms the appeals it has addressed to the nuclear-weapon States, in its resolutions 2286 (XXII) and 2456 B (XXIII), to sign and ratify Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) as soon as possible;

2. Notes with satisfaction that one of these States has already signed and ratified the Protocol and that another has signed it and is now actively engaged in the ratification process;

3. Deplores that not all nuclear-weapon States have as yet signed the Protocol;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-sixth session an item entitled “Status of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2666 (XXV) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)”;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for transmittal of the present resolution to the nuclear-weapon States and to inform the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session of any measure adopted by them in order to implement it.

1919th plenary meeting, 7 December 1970.

22 See A/7681, annex, chapter I.
2830 (XXVI). Status of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2666 (XXV) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 2456 B (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 and 2666 (XXV) of 7 December 1970,

Recalling in particular that in its resolution 2286 (XXII) it declared that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)\(^{22}\) constituted an event of historic significance in the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security and that in its resolution 2666 (XXV) it repeated the appeals which on two previous occasions it had addressed to the nuclear-weapon States to sign and ratify Additional Protocol II of the Treaty as soon as possible and urged them to avoid further delay in the fulfilment of such appeals,

1. Reaffirms its conviction that, for the maximum effectiveness of any treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone, the co-operation of the nuclear-weapon States is necessary and that such co-operation should take the form of commitments likewise undertaken in a formal international instrument which is legally binding, such as a treaty, convention or protocol;

2. Notes with satisfaction that the United States of America deposited its instrument of ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America on 12 May 1971, thus becoming a State party to the Protocol, as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has been since 11 December 1969;

3. Deplores the fact that the other nuclear-weapon States have not yet heeded the urgent appeals which the General Assembly has made in three different resolutions and urges them once again to sign and ratify without further delay Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-seventh session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2830 (XXVI) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)";

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the nuclear-weapon States and to inform the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session of any measure adopted by them in order to implement it.

2022nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1971.

2935 (XXVII). Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2830 (XXVI) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 2456 B (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2666 (XXV) of 7 December 1970 and 2830 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971,

Recalling in particular that in four of those resolutions it addressed appeals to the nuclear-weapon States to sign and ratify Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) as soon as possible,

Having taken note of the fact that the Government of the People’s Republic of China, on 14 November 1972, made the following solemn declaration:

"The Chinese Government has repeatedly declared that at no time and in no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. As a specific undertaking regarding the nuclear-weapon-free zone in Latin America, I now declare solemnly on behalf of the Chinese Government: China will never use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear Latin American countries and the Latin American nuclear-weapon-free zone, nor will China test, manufacture, produce, stockpile, install or deploy nuclear weapons in these countries or in this zone, or send her means of transportation and delivery carrying nuclear weapons to traverse the territory, territorial sea and territorial air space of Latin American countries.

1. Reaffirms its conviction that, for the maximum effectiveness of any treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone, the co-operation of the nuclear-weapon States is necessary and that such co-operation should take the form of commitments likewise undertaken in a formal international instrument which is legally binding, such as a treaty, convention or protocol;

2. Recalls with particular satisfaction that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America became parties to Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) in 1969 and 1971, respectively;

3. Welcomes also with satisfaction, as a preliminary measure, the solemn declaration made by the Government of the People’s Republic of China on 14


\(^{21}\) Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China. See A/C.1/1028.
November 1972, by which it entered into obligations similar to those implicit in Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for States parties thereto, and invites the Government of China to try to find procedures that will enable it to accede to the Protocol as soon as possible;

4. Decides that the other two nuclear-weapon States have not yet heeded the urgent appeals which the General Assembly has made in four different resolutions and urges them once again to sign and ratify without further delay Additional Protocol II of the Treaty;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-eighth session an item entitled “Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2935 (XXVII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)”;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the nuclear-weapon States and to inform the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session of any measure adopted by them in order to implement it.

2093rd plenary meeting 29 November 1972

3079 (XXVIII). Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2935 (XXVII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 2456 B (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2666 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2830 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971 and 2935 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, in five of which there have been appeals to the nuclear-weapon States regarding the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),

Reiterating its conviction that, for the maximum effectiveness of any treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone, the co-operation of the nuclear-weapon States is necessary and that such co-operation should take the form of commitments likewise undertaken in a formal international instrument which is legally binding, such as a treaty, convention or protocol,

1. Notes with satisfaction that Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), which entered into force for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America in 1969 and 1971, respectively, has entered into force as well during the current year for France and the People’s Republic of China, whose Governments deposited their respective instruments of ratification on 22 March and 12 June 1974;

2. Urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to sign and ratify Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), as has already been done by the other four nuclear-weapon States to which the General Assembly began to address its appeals in 1967;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled “Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3258 (XXXIX) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)”.

2309th plenary meeting 9 December 1974

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3467 (XXX). Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3258 (XXIX) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 2456 B (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2666 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2830 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2935 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3079 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973 and 3258 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, seven of which contain appeals to the nuclear-weapon States regarding the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),

Reiterating its firm conviction that, for the maximum effectiveness of any treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone, the co-operation of the nuclear-weapon States is necessary and that such co-operation should take the form of commitments likewise undertaken in a formal international instrument which is legally binding, such as a treaty, convention or protocol,

Recalling with particular satisfaction that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, France and the People's Republic of China are already parties to Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),

1. Again urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to sign and ratify Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco);

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3467 (XXX) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

2437th plenary meeting
11 December 1973

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31/67. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3467 (XXX) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 2456 B (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2666 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2830 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2935 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3079 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3258 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 3467 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, eight of which contain appeals to the nuclear-weapon States regarding the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), 1/

Reiterating its firm conviction that, for the maximum effectiveness of any treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone, the co-operation of the nuclear-weapon States is necessary and that such co-operation should take the form of commitments likewise undertaken in a formal international instrument which is legally binding, such as a treaty, convention or protocol,

Recalling with particular satisfaction that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, France and the People's Republic of China are already parties to Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),

1. Again urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to sign and ratify Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco);

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 31/67 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

96th plenary meeting
10 December 1976


77-00527
Implementation of the Declaration on the
Denuclearization of Africa

1652 (XVI). Consideration of Africa as a
denuclearized zone

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1328 (XIV) of 20 November
1959 on general and complete disarmament, 1379
(XIV) of 20 November 1959 on the question of French
nuclear tests in the Sahara, 1576 (XV) of 20 December
1960 on the prevention of the wider dissemination
of nuclear weapons, and 1577 (XV) and 1578 (XV)
of 20 December 1960 on the suspension of nuclear and
thermo-nuclear tests,

Recalling further its resolution 1629 (XVI) of 27
October 1961, which declared that both concern for
the future of mankind and the fundamental principles
of International law impose a responsibility on all
States concerning actions which might have harmful
biological consequences for the existing and future
generations of peoples of other States, by increasing the
levels of radio-active fall-out,

Concerned about the present rate of nuclear armas-
ment and the possible spread of nuclear weapons, as
well as the resumption of nuclear tests in the continent
of Africa which is being emancipated,

Recognizing the need to prevent Africa from be-
coming involved in any competition associated with the
ideological struggles between the Powers engaged in
the arms race and, particularly, with nuclear weapons,

Recognizing further that the task of economic and
social development in the African States requires the
uninterrupted attention of those States in order to al-
low them to fulfill their goals and to contribute fully to
the maintenance of international peace and security,

Calls upon Member States:
(a) To refrain from carrying out or continuing to
carry out in Africa nuclear tests in any form;
(b) To refrain from using the territory, territorial
waters or air space of Africa for testing, storing or
transporting nuclear weapons;
(e) To consider and respect the continent of Africa
as a denuclearized zone.

1063rd plenary meeting,
24 November 1961.

2033 (XX). Declaration on the denuclearization
of Africa

The General Assembly,

Believing in the vital necessity of saving contem-
orary and future generations from the scourge of a
nuclear war,

Recalling its resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November
1961, which called upon all Member States to refrain
from testing, storing or transporting nuclear weapons
in Africa and to consider and respect the continent as
a denuclearized zone,

Recalling its resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November
1965 on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Observing that proposals for the establishment of
denuclearized zones in various other areas of the world
have also met with general approval,

Convinced that the denuclearization of various areas
of the world would help to achieve the desired goal of
prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that the Assembly of Heads of State and
Government of the Organization of African Unity, at
its first regular session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21
July 1964, issued a solemn declaration on the de-

nuclearization of Africa\(^{10}\) in which the Heads of State and
Government announced their readiness to under-
stand, in an international treaty to be concluded under
the auspices of the United Nations, not to manufacture
or acquire control of nuclear weapons,

Noting that this declaration on the denuclearization
of Africa was endorsed by the Heads of State or Gov-
ernment of Non-Aligned Countries in the Declaration
issued on 10 October 1964,\(^ {11}\) at the close of their
Second Conference, held at Cairo,

Recognizing that the denuclearization of Africa would
be a practical step towards the prevention of the further
spread of nuclear weapons in the world and towards
the achievement of general and complete disarmament
and of the objectives of the United Nations,

1. Reaffirms its call upon all States to respect the
continent of Africa as a nuclear-free zone;
2. Endorses the declaration on the denuclearization
of Africa issued by the Heads of State and Government
of African countries;
3. Calls upon all States to respect and abide by the
aforementioned declaration;
4. Calls upon all States to refrain from the use, or
the threat of use, of nuclear weapons on the African
continent;
5. Calls upon all States to refrain from testing, manu-
facturing, using or deploying nuclear weapons on
the continent of Africa, and from acquiring such
weapons or taking any action which would compel
African States to take similar action;
6. Urges those States possessing nuclear weapons
and capability not to transfer nuclear weapons, scientific
data or technological assistance to the national control
of any State, either directly or indirectly, in any form
which may be used to assist such States in the manufac-
trure or use of nuclear weapons in Africa;
7. Expresses the hope that the African States will
initiate studies, as they deem appropriate, with a view
to implementing the denuclearization of Africa, and
take the necessary measures through the Organization
of African Unity to achieve this end;
8. Urges the African States to keep the United
Nations informed of any further developments in this
regard;
9. Requests the Secretary-General to extend to the
Organization of African Unity such facilities and as-
sistance as may be requested in order to achieve the
aims of the present resolution.

1388th plenary meeting
3 December 1965.

\(^{10}\) See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-

ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

\(^{11}\) See A/5762.
3471 (XXX). Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

The General Assembly,

Convicted that nuclear-weapon-free zones provide the best and easiest means whereby non-nuclear-weapon States can, by their own initiative and effort, ensure the total absence of nuclear weapons from their territories and enhance their mutual security,

Mindful of the fact that nuclear-weapon-free zones strengthen and promote the régime for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all States to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Recalling its resolutions 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965 and 3261 E (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, which called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa, including the continental African States, Madagascar and other islands surrounding Africa, as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Noting the solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, 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,

Noting also that the aforementioned Declaration was endorsed by the Second Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cairo from 5 to 10 October 1964,

1. Agrees that 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, will be a significant measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world, conducive to general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament;

2. Reaffirms its call upon all States to respect and abide by the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

3. Reaffirms further its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa, including the continental African States, Madagascar and other islands surrounding Africa, as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

4. Reiterates its call upon all States to refrain from testing, manufacturing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons on the African continent;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Organization of African Unity towards the realization of the solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, in which the African Heads of State and Government announced their readiness to undertake, in an international treaty to be concluded under the auspices of the United Nations, not to manufacture or acquire control of nuclear weapons;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

2437th plenary meeting
11 December 1975

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34 See A/5763.
31/69. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 3261 E (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 3471 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa, including the continental African States, Madagascar and other islands surrounding Africa, as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Recognizing that 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 in 1964 1/ would contribute to the security of all the African States and to the goals of general and complete disarmament,

Bearing in mind that the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirteenth ordinary session, held at Port Louis from 2 to 6 July 1976, expressed grave concern over the continuing collaboration between certain States Members of the United Nations and the racist régime of South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields, thereby enabling it to acquire nuclear-weapon capability,

Concerned that further development of South Africa's military and nuclear-weapon potential would frustrate efforts to establish nuclear-weapon-free zones in Africa and elsewhere as an effective means for preventing the proliferation, both horizontal and vertical, of nuclear weapons and for contributing to the elimination of the danger of a nuclear holocaust,

1. Reaffirms its call upon all States to respect and abide by the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

2. Further reaffirms its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa, including the continental African States, Madagascar and other islands surrounding Africa, as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

3. Appeals to all States not to deliver to South Africa or place at its disposal any equipment or fissionable material or technology that will enable the racist régime of South Africa to acquire nuclear-weapon capability;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Organization of African Unity towards the realization of its solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, in which the African Heads of State and Government announced their readiness to undertake, in an international treaty to be concluded under the auspices of the United Nations, not to manufacture or acquire control of nuclear weapons;

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

96th plenary meeting
10 December 1976

Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Desiring to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security by bolstering and expanding the existing regional and global structures for the prohibition and/or prevention of the further spread of nuclear weapons,

Realizing that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones with an adequate system of safeguards could accelerate the process towards nuclear disarmament and the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its sixty-second session, held in Cairo from 1 to 4 September 1974, on this subject,

Recalling the message sent by His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran on 16 September 1974 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,\(^{41}\)

Considering that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, on the initiative of the States situated within each zone concerned, is one of the measures which can contribute most effectively to halting the proliferation of those instruments of mass destruction and to promoting progress towards nuclear disarmament, with the goal of total destruction of all nuclear weapons and their means of delivery,

Mindful of the political conditions particular to the region of the Middle East and of the potential danger emanating therefrom, which would be further aggravated by the introduction of nuclear weapons in the area,

Conscious, therefore, of the need to keep the countries of the region from becoming involved in a ruinous nuclear arms race,

Recalling the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa issued by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in July 1964,\(^{42}\)

Noting that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would contribute effectively to the realization of aims enunciated in the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa,

Recalling the notable achievement of the countries of Latin America in establishing a nuclear-free zone,

Also recalling resolution B of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, held at Geneva from 29 August to 28 September 1968, in which the Conference recommended that non-nuclear-weapon States not comprised in the Latin American nuclear-free zone should study the possibility and desirability of establishing military denuclearization of their respective zones,\(^{43}\)

Recalling the aims pursued by the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,\(^{44}\) in particular the goal of preventing the further spread of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its resolution 2373 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, in which it expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons by both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States,

1. Commends the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;

2. Considers that, in order to advance the idea of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, it is indispensable that all parties concerned in the area proclaim solemnly and immediately their intention to refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, testing, obtaining, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons;

3. Calls upon the parties concerned in the area to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

4. Expresses the hope that all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, will lend their full cooperation for the effective realization of the aims of the present resolution;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of the parties concerned with respect to the implementation of the present resolution, in particular with regard to its paragraphs 2 and 3, and to report to the Security Council at an early date and, subsequently, to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled “Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East”.

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\(^{41}\) Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 101, document A/19697/Add.3

\(^{42}\) Ibid., Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

\(^{43}\) Ibid., Twenty-third Session, agenda item 96, document A/12727 and Corr.1 and 2 para 17.

\(^{44}\) Resolution 2373 (XXIII), annex.
Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, in which it overwhelmingly commended the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council and the General Assembly, and the replies contained therein, on the question of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recognizing, on the basis of the above-mentioned reports, that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East enjoys wide support in the region,

Mindful of the prevailing political situation in the region and of the potential danger emanating therefrom, which would be further aggravated by the introduction of nuclear weapons in the area,

Conscious, therefore, of the need to keep the countries of the region from becoming involved in a ruinous nuclear arms race,

Taking note of the comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects, prepared by the Ad Hoc Group of Qualified Governmental Experts pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3261 F (XXIX) of 9 December 1974,

Recalling its resolution 2373 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, in which it expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons by both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States,

1. Expresses the opinion that the Member States with which the Secretary-General has consulted through his notes verbales of 19 March 1975 and 13 June 1975 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3263 (XXIX) should exert efforts towards the realization of the objective of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;

2. Urges all parties directly concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a means of promoting this objective;

3. Recommends that the Member States referred to in paragraph 1 above, pending the establishment of the nuclear-weapon-free zone under an effective system of safeguards, should:

   (a) Proclaim solemnly and immediately their intention to refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices, and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons in their territory or the territory under their control, by any third party;

   (b) Refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from any other action that would facilitate the acquisition, testing or

41 Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.
31/71. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, in which it overwhelmingly commended the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also its resolution 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, in which it recognized that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East enjoys wide support in the region,

Mindful of the prevailing political situation in the region and the potential danger emanating therefrom that would be further aggravated by the introduction of nuclear weapons in the area,

Concerned that the lack of any appreciable progress in the direction of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone, in the present atmosphere in the region, will further complicate the situation,

Convinced that progress towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East will greatly enhance the cause of peace both in the region and in the world,

Conscious of the particular nature of the problems involved and the complexities inherent in the situation in the Middle East, and the urgency of keeping the region free from involvement in a ruinous nuclear arms race,

1. Expresses the need for further action to generate momentum towards realization of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East;

2. Urges all parties directly concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons 1/ as a means of promoting this objective;

3. Reiterates its recommendation that the Member States referred to in paragraph 2 above, pending the establishment of the nuclear-weapon-free zone under an effective system of safeguards, should:

   (a) Proclaim solemnly and immediately their intention to refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices, and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons in their territory or the territory under their control by any third party;

   (b) Refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from any other action that would facilitate the acquisition, testing or use of such weapons, or would be in any other way detrimental to the objective of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region under an effective system of safeguards;

   (c) Agree to place all their nuclear activities under the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

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1/ General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.
4. Reaffirms the recommendations to the nuclear-weapon States to refrain from any action contrary to the purpose of the present resolution and the objective of establishing, in the region of the Middle East, a nuclear-weapon-free zone under an effective system of safeguards and to extend their co-operation to the States of the region in their efforts to promote this objective;

5. Invites the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities of making progress towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the area of the Middle East;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

96th plenary meeting
10 December 1976
Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1378 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, which established the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Convinced that the highest priority should be accorded to measures in the field of nuclear disarmament,


Recognizing that conditions and procedures for the creation of such zones differ from region to region,

Recognizing further that, in appropriate regions and by agreement among the States concerned, the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones could promote the cause of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Considers, therefore, that the initiative for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the appropriate region of Asia should come from the States of the region concerned, taking into account its special features and geographical extent.

2309th plenary meeting 9 December 1974

B

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the right of States to harness nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and as an instrument of development and progress,

Realizing, at the same time, the dangers of diversion to military purposes inherent in the development of nuclear energy,

Recalling its resolution 2456 B (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 concerning the establishment of zones free from nuclear weapons,

Expressing the conviction that the establishment of such zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can contribute most effectively to halting the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promoting progress towards nuclear disarmament as a step towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control, with the ultimate goal of total destruction of all nuclear weapons and their means of delivery,

Believing that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones will strengthen the security of regional States against nuclear threat,

Recalling the Antarctic Treaty of 1959, the Declaration on the Demilitarization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in 1961 and the Declaration adopted by the Foreign Ministers of the Association of South East Asian Nations in 1971,

Bearing in mind that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone would, inter alia, entail:

(a) Commitments by the States concerned to use exclusively for peaceful purposes nuclear materials and facilities under their jurisdiction and to prevent the testing, use, manufacture, production, acquisition or storage of any nuclear weapons or nuclear launching devices,

(b) An equitable and non-discriminatory system of verification and inspection to ensure that nuclear programmes are in conformity with the foregoing commitments,

(c) Undertakings by nuclear-weapon States not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the States of the region,

Having considered the question of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia without prejudice to the extension of the zone to include such other regions of Asia as may be practicable,

Desiring of preventing such a zone or any wider area as contemplated in the preceding paragraph from becoming involved in a ruinous nuclear arms race,

Considering that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America could serve as a model to be emulated with advantage by other regions,

1. Takes note of the affirmation by the States of the region not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples;

2. Endorses, in principle, the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

3. Invites the States of the South Asian region and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as may be interested to initiate, without delay, necessary consultations with a view to establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone and urges them, in the interim, to refrain from any action contrary to the achievement of these objectives;

4. Expresses the hope that all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, will lend their full cooperation for the effective realization of the aims of the present resolution;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for the purpose of the consultations envisaged in paragraph 3 above, to render such assistance as may be required for the purpose and to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled "Declaration and establishment of a nuclear-free zone in South Asia".

2309th plenary meeting 9 December 1974
3476 (XXX). Declaration and establishment of a nuclear-free zone in South Asia

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3265 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, in which the General Assembly, while recognizing, inter alia, that the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones could promote the cause of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, considered that the initiative for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in an appropriate region of Asia should come from the States of the region concerned, taking into account its special features and geographical extent,

Noting with appreciation the comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects, which has been prepared by the Ad Hoc Group of Qualified Governmental Experts under the auspices of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,

Having considered the basic principle unanimously accepted by the experts that, wherever appropriate conditions for a nuclear-weapon-free zone exist, the initiative for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone should come from States within the region concerned, and participation must be voluntary,

Decides to give due consideration to any proposal for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in an appropriate region of Asia, after it has been developed and matured among the interested States within the region concerned.

2437th plenary meeting
11 December 1975

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, in which it endorsed, in principle, the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Noting the note by the Secretary-General,

Further noting that, in the introduction to his report on the work of the Organization, the Secretary-General has urged the interested countries of the different regions to consult together with a view to the establishment of additional nuclear-free zones,

1. Urges the States of South Asia to continue their efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as recommended by the General Assembly in resolution 3265 B (XXIX);

2. Further urges those States to refrain from any action contrary to the objective of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

2437th plenary meeting
11 December 1975

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44 Ibid., Supplement No. 27A (A/10027/Add.1), annex I.
45 A/10025.
46 See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 1A (A/10081/Add.1), sect. VIII.
31/73. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can contribute most effectively to halting the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promoting progress towards nuclear disarmament as a step towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control, with the ultimate goal of total destruction of all nuclear weapons and their means of delivery,

Bearing in mind the comprehensive study prepared by the Ad Hoc Group of Qualified Governmental Experts for the Study of the Question of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, 1/

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will strengthen the security of the States of the region against nuclear threat or attack,

Noting the affirmation by the States of South Asia not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Recalling that in the above-mentioned resolutions the General Assembly had called upon the States of the South Asian region and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as might be interested to initiate, without delay, necessary consultations with a view to establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone and urged them, in the interim, to refrain from any action contrary to the achievement of the objectives of such a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Recalling that in resolution 3265 B (XXIX) the General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for the purpose of the above-mentioned consultations to render such assistance as might be required,

1. Reaffirms its endorsement in principle of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia:

2. Urges once again the States of South Asia and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as may be interested to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to this objective;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to render such assistance as may be required to promote the above efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

96th plenary meeting
10 December 1976

Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the South Pacific

3477 (XXX). Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the South Pacific

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the urgent need for agreement on measures to achieve the goal of general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, under effective international control,

Convinced that the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the continuance of the nuclear arms race are among the greatest threats to world peace and the survival of mankind,

Noting that article VII of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons acknowledges the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to ensure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories,

Noting further the declaration of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that the establishment of internationally recognized nuclear-weapon-free zones, on the initiative and with the agreement of the directly concerned States of the zone, represents an effective means of curbing the spread of nuclear weapons and could contribute significantly to the security of those States,

Endorsing the declaration of the Review Conference that the co-operation of the nuclear-weapon States is necessary for the maximum effectiveness of any treaty arrangements for establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Recalling, in particular, the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, 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, and the notable progress achieved by the Latin American States towards the denuclearization of their region,

Noting, in addition, that the Heads of Government of the independent or self-governing States members of the South Pacific Forum emphasized in their communiqué of 3 July 1975 the importance of keeping the South Pacific region free from the risk of nuclear contamination and of involvement in a nuclear conflict and commended the idea of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the South Pacific as a means of achieving that aim,

1. Endorses the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the South Pacific;

2. Invites the countries concerned to carry forward consultations about ways and means of realizing this objective;

3. Expresses the hope that all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, will co-operate fully in achieving the objectives of the present resolution;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the States of the region in giving effect to the purpose of the present resolution.

2437th plenary meeting
11 December 1975

47 Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.
49 Ibid.
Comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3261 F (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, by which it decided to undertake a comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects;

Having considered the special report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament containing the comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects;

Noting the comments made by States members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament regarding the study;

Convinced that the study will enhance further efforts concerning nuclear-weapon-free zones,

Recognizing that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones can contribute to the security of members of such zones, to the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to the goals of general and complete disarmament,

Expressing the wish that the study will be of assistance to States interested in the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones,

1. Takes note of the special report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament containing the comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Ad Hoc Group of Qualified Governmental Experts for the Study of the Question of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones for the preparation of the study;

3. Conveys its thanks to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency and other relevant international organizations for the assistance they have given for the preparation of the study;

4. Commends the special report to the attention of all Governments, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other relevant international organizations;

5. Invites all Governments, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international organizations concerned to transmit to the Secretary-General before 30 June 1976 such views, observations and suggestions on the special report as they may deem appropriate;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report based on information received under paragraph 5 above and to submit it to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the special report as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible publicity in as many languages as is considered desirable and practicable;

8. Recommends that all Governments give a wide distribution to the special report so as to acquaint public opinion with its contents, and invites relevant international organizations to use their facilities to make the special report widely known;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session the item entitled "Comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects".

2437th plenary meeting
11 December 1973

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, the Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members and that, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter, international relations should be governed, among other fundamental principles, by those relating to the prohibition of the threat or use of force and to non-intervention,

Bearing in mind that nuclear-weapon-free zones constitute one of the most effective means for preventing the proliferation, both horizontal and vertical, of nuclear weapons and for contributing to the elimination of the danger of a nuclear holocaust,

Reaffirming the principle defined in its resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965, which established the necessity that there should be an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States,

Reaffirming also the request made in its resolution 2153 A (XXI) of 17 November 1966 to all nuclear-weapon States to refrain from the use, or the threat of use, of nuclear weapons against States which conclude regional treaties in order to ensure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories,

Having examined the comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects carried out under the auspices of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament by the Ad Hoc Group of Qualified Governmental Experts for the Study of the Question of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3261 F (XXIX) of 9 December 1974,

Having also examined the comments made by States members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament regarding that study, the text of which is annexed to the special report in which the Conference transmitted the study to the General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that, without prejudice to the results that may be obtained through any further examination of this matter, from the analysis of the contents of the special report it is already possible at this time to draw certain incontrovertible conclusions,

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59 Ibid., annex I.
60 Ibid., annex II.
Noting that from among those conclusions it would seem advisable to stress the necessity that the General Assembly define the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone and the scope of the principal obligations of the nuclear-weapon States towards such zones and towards the States included therein,

Convinced that in so doing it will strengthen the new efforts recently undertaken and the realizations already achieved for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones,

Solemnly adopts the following declaration:

I. Definition of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone

1. A "nuclear-weapon-free zone" shall, as a general rule, be deemed to be any zone, recognized as such by the General Assembly of the United Nations, which any group of States, in the free exercise of their sovereignty, has established by virtue of a treaty or convention whereby:

(a) The statute of total absence of nuclear weapons to which the zone shall be subject, including the procedure for the delimitation of the zone, is defined;

(b) An international system of verification and control is established to guarantee compliance with the obligations deriving from that statute.

II. Definition of the principal obligations of the nuclear-weapon States towards nuclear-weapon-free zones and towards the States included therein

2. In every case of a nuclear-weapon-free zone that has been recognized as such by the General Assembly, all nuclear-weapon States shall undertake or reaffirm, in a solemn international instrument having full legally binding force, such as a treaty, a convention or a protocol, the following obligations:

(a) To respect in all its parts the statute of total absence of nuclear weapons defined in the treaty or convention which serves as the constitutive instrument of the zone;

(b) To refrain from contributing in any way to the performance in the territories forming part of the zone of acts which involve a violation of the aforementioned treaty or convention;

(c) To refrain from using or threatening to use nuclear weapons against the States included in the zone.

III. Scope of the definitions

3. The above definitions in no way impair the resolutions which the General Assembly has adopted or may adopt with regard to specific cases of nuclear-weapon-free zones nor the rights emanating for the Member States from such resolutions.

2437th plenary meeting
11 December 1975
31/70. Comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3261 F (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, by which it decided to undertake a comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects,

Recalling further its resolution 3472 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, by which it, inter alia, commended the special report containing the comprehensive study 1/ to the attention of all Governments, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other relevant international organizations and invited them to transmit to the Secretary-General before 30 June 1976 such views, observations and suggestions on the special report as they might deem appropriate,

Having considered the special report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament containing the comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects prepared by the Ad Hoc Group of Qualified Governmental Experts for the Study of the Question of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, 1/

Having noted the comments made by States members of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament concerning the study, 2/

Considering that the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones is included in the provisional agenda of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament as adopted on 15 August 1968,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary General containing the views, observations and suggestions on the special report by Governments, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America; 3/

2. Expresses once more its appreciation to the Ad Hoc Group of Qualified Governmental Experts for the Study of the Question of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones for the preparation of the study and conveys its thanks to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency and other relevant international organizations for the assistance they have given for the preparation of the study;

3. Reiterates its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones can contribute to the security of members of such zones, to the prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons and to the goals of general and complete disarmament;

2/ Ibid., annex II.
3/ A/31/189 and Add.1 and 2.
4. Draws the attention of Governments to the comprehensive study and the views, observations and suggestions on that study contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

5. Expresses the hope that the comprehensive study and the views, observations and suggestions on that study will enhance further efforts of Governments concerning nuclear-weapon-free zones and will be of assistance to States interested in the establishment of such zones;

6. Conveys the comprehensive study and the report of the Secretary-General to the Governments concerned, to interested international organizations and to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament for the further consideration and measures that they may deem appropriate within their respective fields of competence.

96th plenary meeting
10 December 1976
F. Sea-bed


The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 2602 F (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Convinced that the prevention of a nuclear arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor serves the interests of maintaining world peace, reducing international tensions and strengthening friendly relations among States,

Recognizing the common interest of mankind in the reservation of the sea-bed and the ocean floor exclusively for peaceful purposes,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,1 dated 11 September 1970, and being appreciative of the work of the Conference on the draft Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, annexed to the report,

Convinced that this Treaty will further the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Commends the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;
2. Requests the depositary Governments to open the Treaty for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date;
3. Expresses the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty. 1919th plenary meeting, 7 December 1970.

ANNEX

Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof

The States Parties to this Treaty,

Recognizing the common interest of mankind in the progress of the exploration and use of the sea-bed and the ocean floor for peaceful purposes,

Considering that the prevention of a nuclear arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor serves the interests of maintaining world peace, reduces international tensions and strengthens friendly relations among States,

Convinced that this Treaty constitutes a step towards the exclusion of the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof from the arms race,

Convinced that this Treaty constitutes a step towards a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, and determined to continue negotiations to this end,

Convinced that this Treaty will further the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in a manner consistent with the principles of international law and without infringing the freedoms of the high seas,

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

1. The States Parties to this Treaty undertake not to emplace or emplace on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof beyond the outer limit of a sea-bed zone, as defined in article II, any nuclear weapons or any other types of weapons of mass destruction as well as structures, launching installations or any other facilities specifically designed for storing, testing or using such weapons.

2. The undertakings of paragraph 1 of this article shall also apply to the sea-bed zone referred to in the same paragraph, except that within such sea-bed zone, they shall not apply either to the coastal State or to the sea-bed beneath its territorial waters.

3. The States Parties to this Treaty undertake not to assist, encourage or induce any State to carry out activities referred to in paragraph 1 of this article and not to participate in any other way in such actions.

ARTICLE II

For the purpose of this Treaty, the outer limit of the seabed zone referred to in article I shall be co-terminous with the twelve-mile outer limit of the zone referred to in part II of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, signed at Geneva on 29 April 1958, and shall be measured in accordance with the provisions of part I, section II, of that Convention and in accordance with international law.

ARTICLE III

1. In order to promote the objectives of and ensure compliance with the provisions of this Treaty, each State Party to the Treaty shall have the right to verify through observation the activities of other States Parties to the Treaty on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof beyond the zone referred to in article I, provided that observation does not interfere with such activities.

2. If after such observation reasonable doubts remain concerning the fulfilment of the obligations assumed under the Treaty, the State Party having such doubts and the State Party that is responsible for the activities giving rise to the doubts shall consult with a view to removing the doubts. If the doubts persist, the State Party having such doubts shall notify the other States Parties, and the Parties concerned shall co-operate on such further procedures for verification as may be agreed, including appropriate inspection of objects, structures, installations or other facilities that reasonably may be expected to be of a kind described in article I. The Parties in the region of the activities, including any coastal State, and any other Party so requesting, shall be entitled to participate in such consultation and co-operation. After completion of the further procedures for verification, an appropriate report shall be circulated to other Parties by the Party that initiated such procedures.

3. If the State responsible for the activities giving rise to the reasonable doubts is not identifiable by observation of the object, structure, installation or other facility, the State Party having such doubts shall notify and make appropriate inquiries of States Parties in the region of the activities and of any other State Party. If it is ascertained through these in-

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queries that a particular State Party is responsible for the activities, that State Party shall consult and co-operate with other Parties as provided in paragraph 2 of this Article. If the identity of the State responsible for the activities cannot be ascertained through these inquiries, then further verification procedures, including inspection, may be undertaken by the inquiring State Party, which shall invite the participation of the Parties in the region of the activities, including any coastal State, and of any other Party desiring to co-operate.

4. If consultation and co-operation pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article have not removed the doubts concerning the activities and there remains a serious question concerning fulfillment of the obligations assumed under this Treaty, a State Party may, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, refer the matter to the Security Council, which may take action in accordance with the Charter.

5. Verification pursuant to this Article may be undertaken by any State Party using its own means, or with the full or partial assistance of any other State Party, or through appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with its Charter.

6. Verification activities pursuant to this Treaty shall not interfere with activities of other States Parties and shall be conducted with due regard for rights recognized under international law, including the freedoms of the high seas and the rights of coastal States with respect to the exploration and exploitation of their continental shelves.

ARTICLE IV

Nothing in this Treaty shall be interpreted as supporting or prejudicing the position of any State Party with respect to existing international conventions, including the 1918 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, or with respect to rights or claims which such State Party may assert, or with respect to recognition or non-recognition of rights or claims asserted by any other State, related to waters off its coasts, including, inter alia, territorial seas and contiguous zones, or to the sea-bed and the ocean floor, including continental shelves.

ARTICLE V

The Parties to this Treaty undertake to continue negotiations in good faith concerning further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof.

ARTICLE VI

Any State Party may propose amendments to this Treaty. Amendments shall enter into force for each State Party accepting the amendments upon their acceptance by a majority of the States Parties to the Treaty and, thereafter, for each remaining State Party on the date of acceptance by it.

ARTICLE VII

Five years after the entry into force of this Treaty, a conference of Parties to the Treaty shall be held at Geneva, Switzerland, in order to review the operation of this Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Treaty are being realized. Such review shall take into account any relevant technological developments. The review conference shall determine, in accordance with the views of a majority of those Parties attending, whether and when an additional review conference shall be convened.

ARTICLE VIII

Each State Party to this Treaty shall in exercising its national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from this Treaty if it decides that extraordinary events related to the subject-matter of this Treaty have jeopardized its supreme interests of its country. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other States Parties to the Treaty and to the United Nations Security Council three months in advance. Such notice shall include a statement of the extraordinary events it considers to have jeopardized its supreme interests.

ARTICLE IX

The provisions of this Treaty shall in no way affect the obligations assumed by States Parties to the Treaty under international instruments establishing zones free from nuclear weapons.

ARTICLE X

1. This Treaty shall be open for signature to all States. Any State which does not sign the Treaty before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which are hereby designated the Depositary Governments.

3. This Treaty shall enter into force after the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-two Governments, including the Governments designated as Depositary Governments of this Treaty.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The Depositary Governments shall promptly inform the Governments of all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, of the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or of accession, of the date of the entry into force of this Treaty, and of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Treaty shall be registered by the Depositary Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

ARTICLE XI

This Treaty, the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Depositary Governments. Duly certified copies of this Treaty shall be transmitted by the Depositary Governments to the Governments of the States signatory and acceding thereto.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Treaty.

Done in ______, at __________, this ______ day of __________, ______._

G. Outer space

(i) General Assembly resolution 1834 (XVIII)

1834 (XVIII). Question of general and complete disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1721 A (XVI) of 20 December 1961, in which it expressed the belief that the exploration and use of outer space should be only for the betterment of mankind,

Determined to take steps to prevent the spread of the arms race to outer space,

1. Welcomes the expressions by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America of their intention not to station in outer space any objects carrying nuclear weapons or other kinds of weapons of mass destruction;
2. Solemnly calls upon all States:
   (a) To refrain from placing in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, installing such weapons on celestial bodies, or stationing such weapons in outer space in any other manner;
   (b) To refrain from causing, encouraging or in any way participating in the conduct of the foregoing activities.

1244th plenary meeting, 17 October 1963.

(ii) Outer Space Treaty (article IV)

2222 (XXI). Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space covering its work during 1966, and in particular the work accomplished by the Legal Sub-Committee during its fifth session, held at Geneva from 12 July to 4 August and at New York from 12 September to 16 September,

Noting further the progress achieved through subsequent consultations among States Members of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the importance of international co-operation in the field of activities in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, and the importance of developing the rule of law in this new area of human endeavour,

1. Commends the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. Requests the Depositary Governments to open the Treaty for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date;

3. Expresses its hope for the widest possible adherence to this Treaty;

4. Requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space:
   (a) To continue its work on the elaboration of an agreement on liability for damages caused by the launching of objects into outer space and an agreement on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles, which are on the agenda of the Committee;
   (b) To begin at the same time the study of questions relative to the definition of outer space and the utilization of outer space and celestial bodies, including the various implications of space communications;
   (c) To report on the progress of its work to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.

1499th plenary meeting, 19 December 1966.

ANNEX

Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies

The States Parties to this Treaty,

Inspired by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of man's entry into outer space,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the progress of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Believing that the exploration and use of outer space should be carried on for the benefit of all peoples irrespective of the degree of their economic or scientific development,

Desiring to contribute to broad international co-operation in the scientific as well as the legal aspects of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Believing that such co-operation will contribute to the development of mutual understanding and to the strengthening of friendly relations between States and peoples,

Recalling resolution 1962 (XVIII), entitled "Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space", which was adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly on 13 December 1963,

Recalling resolution 1884 (XVIII), calling upon States to refrain from placing in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction or from installing such weapons on celestial bodies, which was adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly on 17 October 1963,

Taking account of United Nations General Assembly resolution 110 (I) of 3 November 1947, which condemned propaganda designed or likely to provoke or incite to acts of aggression, and considering that the aforementioned resolution is applicable to outer space,

Convinced that a Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, will further the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Have agreed on the following:

Article I

The exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind.

Outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be free for exploration and use by all States without discrimination of any kind, on a basis of equality and in accordance with international law, and there shall be free access to all areas of celestial bodies.

There shall be freedom of scientific investigation in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, and States shall facilitate and encourage international co-operation in such investigation.

Article II

Outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means.

Article III

States Parties to the Treaty shall carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding.
Article IV

States Parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies, or station weapons in outer space in any other manner.

The Moon and other celestial bodies shall be used by all States Parties to the Treaty exclusively for peaceful purposes.

The establishment of military bases, installations and fortifications, the testing of any type of weapons and the conduct of military manoeuvres on celestial bodies shall be forbidden. The use of military personnel for scientific research or for any other peaceful purposes shall not be prohibited. The use of any equipment or facility necessary for peaceful exploration of the Moon and other celestial bodies shall also not be prohibited.

Article V

States Parties to the Treaty shall regard astronauts as envoys of mankind in outer space and shall render to them all possible assistance in the event of accident, distress, or emergency landing on the territory of another State Party or on the high seas. When astronauts make such a landing, they shall be safely and promptly returned to the State of registry of their space vehicle.

In carrying on activities in outer space and on celestial bodies, the astronauts of one State Party shall render all possible assistance to the astronauts of other States Parties.

States Parties to the Treaty shall immediately inform the other States Parties to the Treaty or the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any phenomena they discover in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, which could constitute a danger to the life or health of astronauts.

Article VI

States Parties to the Treaty shall bear international responsibility for national activities in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, whether such activities are carried on by governmental agencies or by non-governmental entities, and for assuring that national activities are carried out in conformity with the provisions set forth in the present Treaty. The activities of non-governmental entities in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall require authorization and continuing supervision by the appropriate State Party to the Treaty. When activities are carried on in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, by an international organization, responsibility for compliance with this Treaty shall be borne by both the international organization and by the States Parties to the Treaty participating in such organization.

Article VII

Each State Party to the Treaty that launches or procures the launching of an object into outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, and each State Party from whose territory or facility an object is launched, is internationally liable for damage to another State Party to the Treaty or to its natural or juridical persons by such object or its component parts on the Earth, in air space or in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies.

Article VIII

A State Party to the Treaty on whose registry an object launched into outer space is carried shall retain jurisdiction and control over such object, and over any personnel thereof, while in outer space or on a celestial body. Ownership of objects launched into outer space, including objects landed or constructed on a celestial body, and of their component parts, is not affected by their presence in outer space or on a celestial body or by their return to the Earth. Such objects or component parts found beyond the limits of the State Party to the Treaty on whose registry they are carried shall be returned to that State Party, which shall, upon request, furnish identifying data prior to their return.

Article IX

In the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, States Parties to the Treaty shall be guided by the principle of co-operation and mutual assistance and shall conduct all their activities in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, with due regard to the corresponding interests of all other States Parties to the Treaty. States Parties to the Treaty shall pursue studies of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, and conduct exploration of them so as to avoid their harmful contamination and also adverse changes in the environment of the Earth resulting from the introduction of extraterrestrial matter and, where necessary, shall adopt appropriate measures for this purpose. If a State Party to the Treaty has reason to believe that an activity or experiment planned by it or its nationals in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, would cause potentially harmful interference with activities of other States Parties in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, it shall undertake appropriate international consultations before proceeding with any such activity or experiment. A State Party to the Treaty which has reason to believe that an activity or experiment planned by another State Party in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, would cause potentially harmful interference with activities of other States Parties in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, may request consultation concerning the activity or experiment.

Article X

In order to promote international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, in conformity with the purposes of this Treaty, the States Parties to the Treaty shall consider on a basis of equality any requests by other States Parties to the Treaty to be afforded an opportunity to observe the flight of space objects launched by those States.

The nature of such an opportunity for observation and the conditions under which it could be afforded shall be determined by agreement between the States concerned.

Article XI

In order to promote international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, States Parties to the Treaty conducting activities in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, agree to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations as well as the public and the international scientific community, to the greatest extent feasible and practicable, of the nature, conduct, locations and results of such activities. On receiving the said information, the Secretary-General of the United Nations should be prepared to disseminate it immediately and effectively.

Article XII

All stations, installations, equipment and space vehicles on the Moon and other celestial bodies shall be open to representatives of other States Parties to the Treaty on a basis of reciprocity. Such representatives shall give reasonable advance notice of a projected visit, in order that appropriate consultations may be held and that maximum precautions may be taken to assure safety and to avoid interference with normal operations in the facility to be visited.

Article XIII

The provisions of this Treaty shall apply to the activities of States Parties to the Treaty in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, whether such activities are carried on by a single State Party to the Treaty or jointly with other States, including cases where they are carried on within the framework of international intergovernmental organizations.

Any practical questions arising in connexion with the activities carried on by international intergovernmental organizations in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon
and other celestial bodies, shall be reserved by the states Parties to the Treaty either with the appropriate international organization or with one or more States members of that international organization, which are Parties to this Treaty.

Article XIV

1. This Treaty shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign this Treaty before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which are hereby designated as Depositary Governments.

3. This Treaty shall enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by five Governments the Governments designated as Depositary Governments under this Treaty.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The Depositary Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession to this Treaty, the date of its entry into force and other notices.

6. This Treaty shall be registered by the Depositary Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article XV

Any State Party to the Treaty may propose amendments to this Treaty. Amendments shall enter into force for each State Party to the Treaty accepting such amendments upon their acceptance by a majority of the States Parties to the Treaty and thereafter for each remaining State Party to the Treaty on the date of acceptance by it.

Article XVI

Any State Party to the Treaty may give notice of its withdrawal from the Treaty one year after its entry into force by written notification to the Depositary Governments. Such withdrawal shall take effect one year from the date of receipt of this notification.

Article XVII

This Treaty, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Depositary Governments. Duly certified copies of this Treaty shall be transmitted by the Depositary Governments to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Treaty.

Done in , at the cities of London, Moscow and Washington, the day of , one thousand nine hundred and .

H. Prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons

(i) Conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons

1653 (XVI). Declaration on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Mindful of its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as in the consideration of principles governing disarmament,

Gravely concerned that, while negotiations on disarmament have not so far achieved satisfactory results, the armaments race, particularly in the nuclear and thermo-nuclear fields, has reached a dangerous stage requiring all possible precautionary measures to protect humanity and civilization from the hazard of nuclear and thermo-nuclear catastrophe,

Recalling that the use of weapons of mass destruction, causing unnecessary human suffering, was in the past prohibited, as being contrary to the laws of humanity and to the principles of international law, by international declarations and binding agreements, such as the Declaration of St. Petersburg of 1868, the Declaration of the Brussels Conference of 1874, the Conventions of The Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907, and the Geneva Protocol of 1925, to which the majority of nations are still parties,

Considering that the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons would bring about indiscriminate suffering and destruction to mankind and civilization to an even greater extent than the use of those weapons declared by the aforementioned international declarations and agreements to be contrary to the laws of humanity and a crime under international law,

Believing that the use of weapons of mass destruction, such as nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, is a direct negation of the high ideals and objectives which the United Nations has been established to achieve through the protection of succeeding generations from the scourge of war and through the preservation and promotion of their cultures,

1. Declares that:

(a) The use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons is contrary to the spirit, letter and aims of the United Nations and, as such, a direct violation of the Charter of the United Nations;

(b) The use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons would exceed even the scope of war and cause indiscriminate suffering and destruction to mankind and civilization and, as such, is contrary to the rules of international law and to the laws of humanity;

(c) The use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons is a war directed not against an enemy or enemies alone but also against mankind in general, since the peoples of the world not involved in such a war will be subjected to all the evils generated by the use of such weapons;

(d) Any State using nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons is to be considered as violating the Charter of the United Nations, as acting contrary to the laws of humanity and as committing a crime against mankind and civilization;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to consult the Governments of Member States to ascertain their views on the possibility of convening a special conference for signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons for war purposes and to report on the results of such consultation to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session.
1801 (XVII). Question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons,\(^\text{10}\)

Having regard to the usefulness of further consultation with Governments of Member States on this question,

Requests the Secretary-General to consult further the Governments of Member States to ascertain their views on the possibility of convening a special conference for signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons for war purposes, and to report on the results of such consultation to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session.

1192nd plenary meeting, 14 December 1962.

1909 (XVIII). Question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling the declaration on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, contained in its resolution 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961,

Cognizant that the subject can be speedily and effectively studied by the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament in Geneva,

1. Requests the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to study urgently the question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, and to report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution and all other relevant documents to the Eighteen-Nation Committee.

1265th plenary meeting, 27 November 1963.

2164 (XXI). Question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling the declaration on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons contained in its resolution 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961,

Cognizant of the fact that the consultations carried out by the Secretary-General, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961 and 1801 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, with the Governments of Member States to ascertain their views on the possibility of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons have not been conclusive,

Recalling that, by General Assembly resolution 1909 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament was requested to give urgent consideration to this question,

Believing that the signing of a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons would greatly facilitate negotiations on general and complete disarmament under effective international control and give further impetus to the search for a solution of the urgent problem of nuclear disarmament,

Believing further that the widest possible attendance at a conference for the purpose of signing such a convention is of vital importance for the effective and universal observance of its provisions,

Requests that the forthcoming world disarmament conference give serious consideration to the question of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons.

1484th plenary meeting, 5 December 1966.

2289 (XXII). Conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, contained in its resolution 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961,

Reaffirming its conviction, expressed in resolution 2164 (XXI) of 5 December 1966, that the signing of a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons would greatly facilitate negotiations on general and complete disarmament under effective international control and give further impetus to the search for a solution of the urgent problem of nuclear disarmament,

Considering that it is necessary, in view of the present international situation, to make new efforts aimed at expediting the solution of the question of the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons,

1. Expresses its conviction that it is essential to continue urgently the examination of the question of the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons and of the conclusion of an appropriate international convention;

2. Urges all States, in this connexion, to examine in the light of the Declaration adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 1653 (XVI) the question of the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons and the draft convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics\(^{10}\) and such other proposals as may be made on this question, and to undertake negotiations concerning the conclusion of an appropriate convention through the convening of an international conference, by the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, or directly between States;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to all States Members of the United Nations and to the Con

\(^{10}\) See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 96, document A/634.
ference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament the draft convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the records of the meetings of the First Committee relating to the discussion of the item entitled "Conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons"

1623rd plenary meeting, 8 December 1957.

2936 (XXVII). Non-use of force in international relations and permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Noting that renunciation of the use or threat of force as proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations and reaffirmed in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, contained in General Assembly resolution 2734 (XXV) of 16 December 1970, and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, contained in Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, is an obligation that all States should respect,

Noting with concern that the use of force in various forms is still occurring in violation of the Charter,

Bearing in mind that the threat of the use of nuclear weapons continues to exist,

Guided by the desire of all peoples to eliminate war and above all to prevent a nuclear disaster,

Reaffirming, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter, the inalienable right of States to self-defence against armed attack,

Mindful of the principle of the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force and the inherent right of States to recover such territories by all the means at their disposal,

Reaffirming its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples for their freedom by all appropriate means at their disposal,

Recalling the Declaration on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear and Thermonuclear Weapons, contained in General Assembly resolution 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961,

Recalling further its resolution 2160 (XXI) of 30 November 1956 on the strict observance of the prohibition of the threat or use of force in international relations, and of the right of peoples to self-determination,

Believing that renunciation of the use or threat of force and prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons should be fully observed as a law of international life,

1. Solemnly declares, on behalf of the States Members of the Organization, their renunciation of the use or threat of force in all its forms and manifestations in international relations, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons;

2. Recommends that the Security Council should take, as soon as possible, appropriate measures for the full implementation of the present declaration of the General Assembly.

2093rd plenary meeting 29 November 1972

(iii) Security of non-nuclear-weapon States

The following resolutions are relevant:
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (resolutions 2373 (XXII), 1/ 3661 G (XXIX), 2/ and 31/189 C). 2/

I. Implementation of the results of the Conference on Non-nuclear-weapon States

2153 (XXI). Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

A

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Noting that it has not yet been possible to reach agreement on an international treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Viewing with apprehension the possibility that such a situation may lead not only to an increase of nuclear arsenals and to a spread of nuclear weapons over the world but also to an increase in the number of nuclear-weapon Powers,

Believing that if such a situation persists it may lead to the aggravation of tensions between States and the risk of a nuclear war,

Believing further that the remaining differences between all concerned should be resolved quickly so as to prevent any further delay in the conclusion of an international treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Convinced, therefore, that it is imperative to make further efforts to bring to a conclusion a treaty which reflects the mandate given by the General Assembly

1/ See text under Chapter 3 C (ii).
2/ See text under Chapter 2 (ii).

in its resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965 and which is acceptable to all concerned and satisfactory to the international community,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 2028 (XX);

2. Urges all States to take all the necessary steps conducive to the earliest conclusion of a treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;

3. Calls upon all nuclear-weapon Powers to refrain from nuclear weapons against States which may conclude treaties of the nature defined in paragraph 2 (e) of General Assembly resolution 2028 (XX);

4. Requests the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to consider urgently the proposal that the nuclear-weapon Powers should give nuclear weapons without nuclear weapons their territories, and any other proposals that have been or may be made for the solution of this problem;

5. Calls upon all States to adhere strictly to the principles laid down in its resolution 2028 (XX) for the negotiation of the above-mentioned treaty;

6. Calls upon the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to give high priority to the question of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in accordance with the mandate contained in General Assembly resolution 2028 (XX);

7. Transmits the records of the First Committee relating to the discussion of the item entitled "Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons", together with all other relevant documents, to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament;

8. Requests the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to submit to the General Assembly at an early date a report on the results of its work on the question of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

1469th plenary meeting, 17 November 1966.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling previous resolutions on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Considering that the further spread of nuclear weapons would endanger the peace and security of all States,

Convinced that the emergence of additional nuclear-weapon Powers would provoke an uncontrollable nuclear arms race,

Reiterating that the prevention of further proliferation of nuclear weapons is a matter of the highest priority demanding the unceasing attention of both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon Powers,

Believing that a conference of non-nuclear-weapon Powers would contribute to the conclusion of arrangements designed to safeguard the security of those States,

1. Decides to convene a conference of non-nuclear-weapon States to meet not later than July 1968 to consider the following and other related questions:

(a) How can the security of the non-nuclear States best be assured?

(b) How may non-nuclear Powers co-operate among themselves in preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons?

(c) How can nuclear devices be used for exclusively peaceful purposes?;

2. Requests the President of the General Assembly immediately to set up a preparatory committee, widely representative of the non-nuclear-weapon States, to make appropriate arrangements for convening the conference and to consider the question of the association of

2156 (XXIII). Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States

A

The General Assembly,

Noting that pursuant to its resolution 2346 B (XXII) of 19 December 1967 the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States was held at Geneva from 29 August to 28 September 1968 and attended by ninety-two non-nuclear-weapon States and four nuclear-weapon States: France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America,

Having examined the Final Document of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,\(^{22}\)

Appreciating the importance of the consideration given by the participants in the Conference to the problems of achieving a universal peace and, in particular, the security of non-nuclear-weapon States, the cessation of the arms race, general and complete disarmament and the harnessing of nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful purposes,

Noting that the Conference has adopted the Declaration of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States and fourteen resolutions containing various recommendations,\(^{23}\)

Welcoming the constructive proposals adopted by the Conference,

Considering that in order to fulfil the aims of the Conference it is necessary to ensure the implementation of these proposals, which will require appropriate action by the international bodies and Governments concerned,

Noting in particular the decision of the Conference inviting the General Assembly at its twenty-third session to consider the best ways and means of implementing its decisions and continuing the work that has been undertaken,

1. Endorses the Declaration of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States;

2. Takes note of the resolutions adopted by the Conference;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the resolutions and the Declaration to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to the international bodies concerned, for their careful consideration;

\(^{23}\) Ibid., para. 17.
4. Invites the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international bodies concerned to report to the Secretary-General on the action taken by them in connexion with the recommendations contained in the respective resolutions of the Conference;

5. Invites the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue, in consultation with their member States, the study of the recommendations of concern to those organizations, contained in resolution J of the Conference;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report based on the information supplied by those concerned on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution for consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General to place on the provisional agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly the question of the implementation, taking into account the reports of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament and the International Atomic Energy Agency, of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, including:

(a) The question of convening early in 1967 a meeting of the United Nations Disarmament Commission to consider disarmament and the related question of the security of nations;

(b) The question of further international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy with particular regard to the special needs and interests of developing countries;

8. Further requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with resolution G of the Conference, to appoint a group of experts, chosen on a personal basis, to prepare a full report on all possible contributions of nuclear technology to the economic and scientific advancement of the developing countries;

9. Endorses the recommendation that the Secretary-General should draw the attention of the group of experts to the desirability of taking advantage of the experience of the International Atomic Energy Agency in preparing the report;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the report to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency in time to permit its consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

1750th plenary meeting, 20 December 1968.

B

The General Assembly.

Having examined the Final Document of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,\(^{24}\)

Considering that the establishment of zones free from nuclear weapons, on the initiative of the States situated within each zone concerned, is one of the measures which can contribute most effectively to halting the proliferation of those instruments of mass destruction and to promoting progress towards nuclear disarmament,

Observing that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America,\(^{25}\) opened for signature on 14 February 1967, has already established a nuclear-weapon-free zone comprising territories densely populated by non-

Reiterates the recommendation contained in resolution B of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, concerning the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, and especially the urgent appeal for full compliance by the nuclear-weapon Powers with paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, in which the Assembly invited Powers possessing nuclear weapons to sign and ratify as soon as possible Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America.

1750th plenary meeting, 20 December 1968.

C

The General Assembly.

Having considered the Final Document of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,\(^{26}\)

Observing that the use of explosive nuclear devices for peaceful purposes will have an extraordinary importance in the light of the technical documents prepared for the Conference at the request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

Recalling the statements made at the 1577th meeting of the First Committee by the representatives of the Co-Chairmen of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to the effect that it will be convenient to initiate promptly the preparatory work for the determination of what appropriate principles and international procedures could be adopted in order that the potential benefits of any peaceful application of nuclear explosions might be made available with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and with the co-operation of the latter and of those specialized agencies that he may consider pertinent, a report on the establishment, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, under appropriate international control;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General to transmit the report to the Governments of the States mentioned in paragraph 1 above in time to permit its consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

1750th plenary meeting, 20 December 1968.

\(^{24}\) Ibid., document A/7277 and Corr 1 and 2

\(^{25}\) Ibid., Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 96, document A/C.1/946

\(^{26}\) Ibid., Twenty-third Session, agenda item 96, document A/7277 and Corr 1 and 2
The General Assembly,

Noting the recommendation contained in resolution D of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,

Considering that, pursuant to the agreement reached in July 1968 by the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to enter into bilateral discussions on the limitation of both offensive strategic nuclear-weapon delivery systems and systems of defence against ballistic missiles, such discussions could lead to the cessation of the nuclear arms race and to the achievement of nuclear disarmament and relaxation of tensions,

Urges the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to enter at an early date into bilateral discussions on the limitation of offensive strategic nuclear-weapon delivery systems and systems of defence against ballistic missiles.

1750th plenary meeting, 20 December 1968

2605 (XXIV). Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2456 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, in which it invited the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international bodies concerned to report to the Secretary-General on the action taken by them in connexion with the recommendations contained in the respective resolutions of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,\(^{38}\)

Recalling also that in the same resolution it requested the Secretary-General to appoint a group of experts to prepare a full report on all possible contributions of nuclear technology to the economic and scientific advancement of the developing countries,

Appreciating the importance of ensuring the implementation of the proposals of the Conference through appropriate action by the international bodies and Governments concerned, in order to promote better international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in the interest of a more harmonized development of relations among the nuclear-weapon and the non-nuclear-weapon States,

Having reviewed the comprehensive report submitted by the Secretary-General\(^{39}\) on the basis of the reports of the International Atomic Energy Agency and of the specialized agencies concerned on the steps they have taken to implement the results of the Conference,

Noting with appreciation that:

(a) The International Atomic Energy Agency has had under way or has initiated several activities that are directly responsive to several resolutions adopted by the Conference;

(b) The General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, at its thirteenth regular session, commended the intention of the Agency's Board of Governors to continue the study of article VI of the Agency's Statute as an urgent matter and requested the Board to make every effort to present a draft amendment in sufficient time to permit its consideration by the General Conference of the Agency at its fourteenth session;\(^{40}\)

(c) The question of a fund of special fissionable materials was considered by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirteenth regular session and that some States members of the Agency that produce special fissionable materials indicated their willingness, in principle, to consider making further contributions to the already existing fund when it was necessary;\(^{41}\)

Noting also the comments received from the International Atomic Energy Agency and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which deal with the question of current arrangements for financing nuclear projects,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the contributions of nuclear technology to the economic and scientific advancement of the developing countries;\(^{42}\)

Aware of the potential contribution that atomic energy will make in fostering technical and economic progress throughout the world,

Observing that at its thirteenth regular session the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency adopted resolution GC(XIII)/RES/256 on 29 September 1969, in which it requested the Director-General of the Agency to make a comprehensive study of the likely capital and foreign exchange requirements for nuclear projects in developing countries during the next decade, and of ways and means to secure financing for such projects from international and other sources on favourable terms, particularly in the form of grants or long-term loans at low interest, and to make suggestions concerning a constructive role which the Agency could play in this regard,

Mindful of the fact that a meaningful evaluation of projects in this field of atomic energy will depend not only on an assessment of their individual economic merit, but also on the long-term contribution such projects will make in a country's technological and economic development,

1. Invites the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development


\(^{39}\) A/7767 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2

\(^{40}\) See A/7677/Add.2, chapter III, resolution GC(XIII)/RES/764

\(^{41}\) Ibid., chapter IV.

\(^{42}\) A/7568
and the interested specialized agencies to take further appropriate action on the recommendations of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States in planning and carrying out their activities;

2. **Commends with appreciation** the Secretary-General’s report on the contributions of nuclear technology to the economic and scientific advancement of the developing countries;

3. **Draws the attention** of the international sources of finance to the recommendation contained in the aforementioned report,\(^{43}\) which expressed the hope that they would review the positions taken on the prospects, criteria and conditions for financing major nuclear installations, bearing in mind not only the immediate benefits from initial projects but also the long-term contributions that such projects could make to developing countries;

4. **Recommends** to the International Atomic Energy Agency, the various international and regional financing institutions, including the United Nations Development Programme and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to co-operate in finding ways and means of financing meritorious nuclear projects, bearing in mind not only the short-range but also the long-range contribution such projects may make to economic and technical development;

5. **Draws the attention of** the States members of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the appeals which have been made by the Director-General of the Agency to increase the funds available to the Agency for multilateral assistance in the nuclear field;

6. **Notes with satisfaction** the action taken so far by the International Atomic Energy Agency regarding the fund of special fissile materials and requests the Agency to continue its efforts to ensure the supply to member States, when required, and on a regular and long-term basis, of such materials, including materials for power reactors;

7. **Invites** the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international bodies concerned to report to the Secretary-General on further action taken by them concerning the recommendations contained in the resolutions of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States which were transmitted to them by the Secretary-General in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2456 A (XXIII);

8. **Requests** the Secretary-General to submit a progress report, based on the information supplied by those concerned, on the progress achieved in the implementation of the said resolutions for consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;

9. **Further requests** the Secretary-General to place on the provisional agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly the question of the implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States.

1836th plenary meeting, 16 December 1969.

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\(^{43}\) See A/7678/Add.2, chapter II, resolution GC(XIII)/RES/258.
3. 

_Invites_ the nuclear-weapon States to continue to make available to the International Atomic Energy Agency full and current information concerning the technology of applying nuclear explosions to peaceful uses for the benefit of all its members;

4. 

_Invites_ the International Atomic Energy Agency to keep the development of this technology under continuing review and in particular to take steps to assure the widest exchange of information concerning developments in this field, including the benefits that may be derived from nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes;

5. 

_Suggests_ that the International Atomic Energy Agency continue to give particular attention over the next year to the convening of further technical meetings to discuss the scientific and technical aspects of this technology and that the Agency initiate studies on the character of the international observation in which it might engage pursuant to article V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, signed on 1 July 1968;

6. 

_Invites_ the International Atomic Energy Agency to submit to the Secretary-General, not later than 1 October 1970, a special report on the progress of its further studies and activities in this field to be considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;

7. 

_Notes_ that the nature and contents of the special international agreement or agreements to be concluded pursuant to the provisions of article V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, will remain open for appropriate consideration and will be the subject of further consultations;

8. 

_Requests_ the Secretary-General to include in the provisional agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly an item entitled “Establishment within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control”.

_1836th plenary meeting, 16 December 1969._

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2664 (XXV). Implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States

_The General Assembly,_

_Having reviewed_ the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2605 A (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

_Having reviewed in particular_ the comprehensive report, annexed thereto, regarding action taken by the International Atomic Energy Agency on the recommendations of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,

_Recognizing_ the importance of increasing the number of major nuclear projects in the developing countries,

_Notin_ with satisfaction that the International Atomic Energy Agency is maintaining a fund of special fissionable materials and intends to continue its efforts to ensure the supply to States members of the Agency, when required, of such materials, including materials for power reactors,

_Appreciating_ the assistance given by the United Nations Development Programme, through the International Atomic Energy Agency, to meet the growing demand of developing countries in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy,

_Notin_ the launching in 1970 of the International Nuclear Information Service to improve the identification and availability of information relating to nuclear science and its applications for peaceful purposes,

_Notin_ the recent steps taken by the International Atomic Energy Agency to meet its increasing responsibilities,

1. 

_Notes with satisfaction_ the report of the Secretary-General and the reports of the International Atomic Energy Agency annexed thereto;\(^{21}\)

2. 

_Takes note_ of the increase in the target for voluntary contributions to the programme of technical assistance of the International Atomic Energy Agency and draws the attention of States members of the Agency to the appeals made to increase the funds available to the Agency for multilateral assistance in the nuclear field;

3. 

_Recommends_ that the international sources of finance should keep under review their policies regarding the financing of meritorious nuclear projects, bearing in mind not only the short-range but also the long-range contribution such projects may make to economic and technical development;

4. 

_Invites_ the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other bodies to pursue as appropriate their action concerning the recommendations contained in the resolutions of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States;

5. 

_Invites_ the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in consultation with the specialized agencies and other bodies concerned, to submit, in his annual report to the General Assembly, information on further developments concerning the question of the implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States;

6. 

_Requests_ the Secretary-General to include in the provisional agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly the question of the implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States.

_1919th plenary meeting, 7 December 1970._

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2931 (XXVII). Implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States

_The General Assembly,_

_Recalling_ its resolution 2664 (XXV) of 7 December 1970,

\(^{21}\) A/8079 and Add.1.
Having considered the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the year 1971/1972,\textsuperscript{15}

Aware of the steps taken in amending article VI of the statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency to expand the membership of the Board of Governors,

Noting that the International Atomic Energy Agency is carrying out a survey of the market for nuclear power in selected developing countries to assess the extent of the market for various types and sizes of nuclear reactors,

Noting further that the number of countries and international organizations participating in the International Nuclear Information System has increased and that the system is to operate with full subject scope by the end of 1972,

Noting with satisfaction that the International Atomic Energy Agency is continuing its efforts to ensure the supply to its member States, when required, of special fissionable materials, including materials for power reactors,

Taking note of the increase in the target for voluntary contributions to the programme of technical assistance of the International Atomic Energy Agency to $US 3 million,

1. Expresses appreciation for the action taken by the International Atomic Energy Agency on the recommendations of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States;

2. Hopes that, in the context of development goals, the over-all expansion in resources available to the International Atomic Energy Agency for technical cooperation will continue;

3. Invites the International Atomic Energy Agency to keep under review ways and means of allowing the developing countries to benefit fully, and in accordance with their respective stages of nuclear industrialization, from the technical assistance provided by international organizations;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the records of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly relating to the recommendations of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States;

5. Invites the International Atomic Energy Agency, in consultation with the specialized agencies and other bodies concerned, to submit, in its annual report to the General Assembly, information on further action concerning the implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States.

2093rd plenary meeting
29 November 1972

\textsuperscript{15} International Atomic Energy Agency, Annual Report, 1 July 1971-10 June 1972 (Vienna, July 1972); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/8774).
J. Effects of atomic radiation

913 (X). Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the importance of, and the widespread attention being given to, problems relating to the effects of ionizing radiation upon man and his environment,

Believing that the widest distribution should be given to all available scientific data on the short-term and long-term effects upon man and his environment of ionizing radiation, including radiation levels and radio-active "fall-out","n
Noting that studies of this problem are being conducted in various countries,

Believing that the peoples of the world should be more fully informed on this subject,

1. Establishes a scientific Committee consisting of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and requests the Governments of these countries each to designate one scientist, with alternates and consultants as appropriate, to be its representative on this Committee;

2. Requests the Committee:

(a) To receive and assemble in an appropriate and useful form the following radiological information furnished by States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies:

(i) Reports on observed levels of ionizing radiation and radio-activity in the environment;

(ii) Reports on scientific observations and experiments relevant to the effects of ionizing radiation upon man and his environment already under way or later undertaken by national scientific bodies or by authorities of national Governments;

(b) To recommend uniform standards with respect to procedures for sample collection and instrumentation, and radiation counting procedures to be used in analyses of samples;

(c) To compile and assemble in an integrated manner the various reports, referred to in sub-paragraph (a) (i) above, on observed radiological levels;

(d) To review and collate national reports, referred to in sub-paragraph (a) (ii) above, evaluating each report to determine its usefulness for the purposes of the Committee;

(e) To make yearly progress reports and to develop by 1 July 1958, or earlier if the assembled facts warrant, a summary of the reports received on radiation levels and radiation effects on man and his environment together with the evaluations provided for in sub-paragraph (d) above and indications of research projects which might require further study;

(f) To transmit from time to time, as it deems appropriate, the documents and evaluations referred to above to the Secretary-General for publication and dissemination to States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Committee with appropriate assistance in organizing and carrying on its work, and to provide a secretary of the Committee;

4. Calls upon all concerned to co-operate in making available reports and studies relating to the short-term and long-term effects of ionizing radiation upon man and his environment and radiological data collected by them;

5. Requests the specialized agencies to concert with the Committee concerning any work they may be doing or contemplating within the sphere of the Committee's terms of reference to assure proper co-ordination;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to invite the Government of Japan to nominate a scientist, with alternates and consultants as appropriate, to be its representative on the Committee;

7. Decides to transmit to the Committee the records of the proceedings of the General Assembly on the present item.

550th plenary meeting, 3 December 1955.

1347 (XIII). Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955,

Noting with satisfaction the unanimously adopted report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation,⁶

Recalling also its resolution 1147 (XII) of 14 November 1957 which requested the Secretary-General in consultation with the Committee to consider the question of the strengthening and widening of scientific activities in this field,

Taking note of the Secretary-General's report⁶ prepared in response to the above-mentioned resolution,

1. Commends the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for its work and for the valuable report which it has presented;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations agencies, to the international non-governmental and the national scientific organizations, and to the individual scientists who have assisted the Committee in its work;

3. Urges all concerned to take note of the suggestions made and the views expressed in the report of the Committee;

4. Decides to request the Committee to continue its useful work, and to report to the General Assembly as appropriate;

5. Requests the Committee to consult with the other agencies and organizations concerned on projects within its sphere of activities so as to avoid the duplication of work and ensure effective co-ordination;

⁷Ibid., Thirteenth Session, Agenda item 25, documents A/3864 and Add.1.
6. Calls upon all concerned to assist the Committee by making available to it reports and studies relating to the short-term and long-term effects of ionizing radiation upon man and his environment and radiological data collected by them, and by pursuing such investigations as may broaden world scientific knowledge in this sphere and by transmitting their results to the Committee;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Committee with the assistance necessary for the conduct of its work.

72nd plenary meeting,
13 December 1958.


The General Assembly,

Recalling the conclusions of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation and General Assembly resolution 1347 (XIII) of 13 December 1958,

Reaffirming the great importance of studies relating to the effects of ionizing radiation upon man and his environment,

Recognizing the universal desire that urgent steps be taken to enlarge knowledge of the biological effects of radiation and of the extent of the hazard from man-made radiation,

Noting with appreciation that numerous reports and substantial data have been provided to the Committee by Governments and specialized agencies, and that assistance is being rendered to the Committee by them, by the International Atomic Energy Agency, by international non-governmental and national scientific organizations, and by individual scientists,

Noting with satisfaction the increasing close cooperation between the Committee and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Bearing in mind the views of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination concerning co-operation among the organizations concerned in the field of atomic radiation, as endorsed in Economic and Social Council resolution 743 B (XXVIII) of 31 July 1959,

Convinced that for the purpose of the Scientific Committee's immediate programme of work it is desirable to provide the Committee with further information on fall-out, radiation levels and radio-biological questions, and to supplement this information by a variety of activities and discussions undertaken by the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and certain non-governmental organizations,

I

Approves the recommendations of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation in connexion with the plans and suggested activities contained in its annual progress report for 1959 and in annex I thereto;

II

1. Notes the request of the Committee for further information and data of the type already contained in its comprehensive report;


3 Ibid., Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/3838).

III

2. Requests the Committee, in consultation with the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and the World Meteorological Organization, to consider and study appropriate arrangements for the purpose of stimulating the flow of such information and data;

IV

1. Invites Governments of Member States having facilities for laboratory analysis to make known to other Governments the extent to which they are prepared, at the request of other Governments, to receive and analyze samples in accordance with the programme of work of the Committee, and to keep the Committee currently informed;

2. Invites the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the World Health Organization to consider and inform the Committee what assistance they might give in this connexion, making full use of their work in the field of metrology of radio-nuclides;

V

1. Expresses the hope that all concerned will continue to assist the Committee, co-operate in the consideration of the arrangements contemplated above and furnish the Committee with all relevant scientific information for collation, study and dissemination;

2. Requests the Committee to submit as soon as practicable a report on its study of such questions to the Secretary-General for publication and dissemination to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifteenth session.

839th plenary meeting,
17 November 1959.

The General Assembly,

I

Deeply concerned that as a result of the renewed discharge into the earth's environment of radio-active debris there have been sharp increases in the levels of radio-active fall-out in many parts of the world,

Fearing that the prolonged exposure of mankind to increasing levels of radio-active fall-out would constitute a growing threat to this and future generations,

Recognizing the great importance of the contribution made by the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation in the study of the extent and nature of this hazard,

1. Declares that both concern for the future of mankind and the fundamental principles of international law impose a responsibility on all States concerning actions which might have harmful biological consequences for the existing and future generations of peoples of other States, by increasing the levels of radio-active fall-out;

2. Approves the annual progress report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation and draws particular attention to the Committee's view that the resumption of nuclear test explosions since the publication of its last comprehensive report increases the urgency for the intensification of relevant scientific studies;

3. Expresses appreciation for the valuable information on radio-active contamination, radiation levels and radio-biological questions which has been furnished to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Commission on Radiological Protection and the International Commission on Radiological Units and Measurements, in compliance with General Assembly resolutions 1376 (XIV) of 17 November 1959 and 1574 (XV) of 20 December 1960;

4. Reaffirms the desirability of continuing full international co-operation through the Scientific Committee and interchanges of the results and experience of research conducted at the national level, so that man's knowledge of the hazards of radiation will constantly improve and in particular so that the second comprehensive report to be presented in 1962 by the Committee will be as scientifically authoritative and informative as possible;


5. Invites countries wishing to do so to take advantage of the offers of laboratory facilities which have been made by Member States, the World Health Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the analysis of samples of air, water, bone, soil and food collected in their territories, as envisaged in section IV of resolution 1376 (XIV);

6. Requests the Scientific Committee to examine the possibility of accelerating its second comprehensive report and to consider at the earliest possible time whether the facts at its disposal call for the submission of an interim report;

II

Noting that, in accordance with procedures and practices established by the World Meteorological Organization, the countries of the world have for many years operated a system for the routine reporting of atmospheric conditions from a world-wide network of meteorological stations for the prompt dissemination of these reports by telegraphic and other means,

1. Invites the World Meteorological Organization, in consultation with the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, as necessary, to examine urgently the feasibility of extending the present meteorological reporting system to include measurements of atmospheric radio-activity with the following aims in mind:

(a) To ensure that reliable and standardized measurements of atmospheric radio-activity are made at a world-wide network of stations;

(b) To ensure the day-to-day exchange of this information by telegraphic and other means with a view to its prompt reception at appointed national centres;

(c) To ensure that national and/or international arrangements be made for these observations to be stored as permanent records of atmospheric radio-activity and to be published in appropriate forms at suitable intervals;

2. Invites the World Meteorological Organization to implement the above-mentioned scheme, if found feasible, at the earliest possible date.

1043rd plenary meeting, 27 October 1961.
Recalling section II of its resolution 1629 (XVI) of 27 October 1961,

Having considered the report of the World Meteorological Organization\(^1\) on the proposal for a scheme of world-wide monitoring and reporting of levels of atmospheric radio-activity;

Noting that the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation will examine this scheme at its twelfth session to be held at Geneva in January 1963,

Encouraged to believe that a feasible scheme for this purpose can be implemented in the near future following final technical consultations between the World Meteorological Organization and the other organizations concerned,

1. **Commends** the World Meteorological Organization for its prompt and effective response to the invitation addressed to it in resolution 1629 (XVI), and the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable co-operation and assistance they have extended to the World Meteorological Organization in this matter;

2. **Invites** the World Meteorological Organization to complete its consultations with the Scientific Committee on the development of its draft plan, and to implement this plan, if found feasible, at the earliest possible date;

3. **Urges** the Governments of Member States and all others concerned to co-operate fully and to take all appropriate action to enable the World Meteorological Organization to carry out its task;

4. **Requests** the World Meteorological Organization to report to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the scheme.

1171st plenary meeting,
20 November 1962.

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\(^1\) Ibid., Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 30, document A/5233.

1986 (XVIII). Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the objectives of its resolutions 1629 (XVI) of 27 October 1961 and 1764 (XVII) of 20 November 1962,

Recalling the important part which the study of the effects of atomic radiation has played in alerting world opinion to their dangers,

Emphasizing the importance, from the point of view of harmful atomic radiation, of the cessation of nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water,

Noting with satisfaction the progress achieved towards implementing the scheme for monitoring and reporting levels of atmospheric radio-activity,

Convicted that international co-operation in this field continues to be necessary to gain knowledge of the levels of radio-activity from all sources,

1 Takes note of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation on the work of its twelfth session;\(^2\)

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\(^2\) Ibid., agenda item 31, document A/5406.
IV. Invites the International Atomic Energy Agency, the specialized agencies, international and national non-governmental scientific organizations and individual scientists to continue to extend to the Scientific Committee the co-operation which it requires;

3. Recommends the Governments of Member States, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the specialized agencies, and international and national non-governmental scientific organizations to take appropriate action to carry out, with the means at their command, information programmes on the effects of atomic radiation;

4. Urges the World Meteorological Organization to proceed with the implementation of the scheme for monitoring and reporting levels of atmospheric radioactivity, taking into account the recommendations made by the Scientific Committee at its twelfth session;

5. Requests the Scientific Committee to continue its programme and its co-ordinating activities to increase the knowledge of the levels and effects of atomic radiation from all sources;

6. Notes the intention of the Scientific Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session a further report on the results of its work.

1256th plenary meeting, 11 November 1963.

2382 (XXIII). Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, which established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions reaffirming the desirability of the Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need for compiling information about atomic radiation and for analysing its effects on man and his environment,

1. Takes note of the reports of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation on the work of its thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth sessions;\(^\text{15}\)

2. Commends the Scientific Committee for its valuable contributions to wider knowledge and understanding of the effects and levels of atomic radiation during the ten years of the Committee's existence;

3. Requests the Scientific Committee to continue its programme, including its co-ordinating activities, to increase the knowledge of the levels and effects of atomic radiation from all sources;

4. Commends the World Meteorological Organization for its work in carrying forward the scheme for monitoring and reporting levels of atmospheric radioactivity;

5. Acknowledges with appreciation the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by the World Meteorological Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

6. Recommends that all parties concerned continue their co-operation with the Scientific Committee;

7. Notes the intention of the Scientific Committee to submit a report to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Scientific Committee with the assistance necessary for the conduct of its work and the dissemination of its findings to the public.

1403rd plenary meeting, 18 December 1965.

2078 (XX). Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, which established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions reaffirming the desirability of the Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need for compiling information about atomic radiation and for analysing its effects on man and his environment,

1. Notes with appreciation the report adopted by the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation at its eighteenth session;\(^\text{1}\)

2. Commends the Scientific Committee for the valuable contributions it has made since its inception to wider knowledge and understanding of the effects and levels of atomic radiation;

3. Draws the attention of Member States to the review of information required to continue the Scientific Committee's assessment of world-wide levels of radiation from nuclear tests, as contained in the letter annexed to the report of the Committee;

4. Requests the Scientific Committee to complete its current programme of work and to review and formulate plans for its future activities;

5. Notes the intention of the Scientific Committee to hold its nineteenth session in May 1969 and to report further to the General Assembly.

1709th plenary meeting, 1 November 1968.

2496 (XXIV). Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, which established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions,

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need for compiling information about atomic radiation and for analysing its effects on man and his environment,

1. Notes with appreciation the report adopted by the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation at its nineteenth session;¹

2. Commends the Scientific Committee for the valuable contributions it has made since its inception to wider knowledge and understanding of the effects and levels of atomic radiation;

3. Requests the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of levels and effects of atomic radiation from all sources;

4. Notes the intention of the Scientific Committee to hold its twentieth session in September 1970 and to submit an additional report to the General Assembly;

5. Expresses its appreciation of the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the non-governmental organizations concerned;

6. Recommends that all parties concerned should continue their co-operation with the Scientific Committee;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Scientific Committee with the assistance necessary for the conduct of its work and the dissemination of its findings to the public.

1791st plenary meeting, 28 October 1969.

3063 (XXVIII). Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions,

Recalling in particular paragraph 4 of its resolution 2905 (XXVII) of 17 October 1972,

Noting with regret that nuclear tests in the atmosphere and in other environments have been conducted since the adoption of resolution 2905 (XXVII) and resolution 2934 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972,

Convinced of the advisability of continuing to review the levels of atomic radiation, particularly of radiation resulting from uncontrolled sources such as nuclear tests, and to study the effects on populations and living natural resources exposed to such radiation,

Convinced of the need to enhance the effectiveness of the Scientific Committee,

1. Requests the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation to meet as soon as possible in order to make a study of the most recent documents which have been or may shortly be transmitted to the Secretariat and to update, with a view to their resubmission to the General Assembly at its current session, the conclusions contained in its last report,² for which the Assembly again commends the Scientific Committee;

2. Decides to consider, at an early date, the means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Scientific Committee.

2164th plenary meeting 9 November 1973

3154 (XXVIII). Effects of atomic radiation

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3063 (XXVIII) of 9 November 1973, in which it requested a special report from the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and in view of the anxieties expressed by the representatives of various Member States concerning pollution of the environment by ionizing radiation emanating from tests of nuclear weapons,

Noting with appreciation the special report submitted by the Scientific Committee,²⁷

Noting with concern that there has been additional radio-active fall-out resulting in additions to the total doses of ionizing radiation since the Scientific Committee prepared its last report,²⁸

Reaffirming its deep apprehension concerning the harmful consequences of nuclear weapon tests for the acceleration of the arms race and for the health of present and future generations,

1. Deplores environmental pollution by ionizing radiation from the testing of nuclear weapons;

2. Requests the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation to continue its work, including its co-ordination activities, to increase knowledge of the levels and effects of atomic radiation from all sources.

2202nd plenary meeting 14 December 1973

²⁷ A/2934⁴⁰.
B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, in particular resolution 3063 (XXVIII) of 9 November 1973,

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need for compiling information about atomic radiation and for analysing its effects on man and his environment,

Recalling that, as recognized in General Assembly resolution 2905 (XXVII) of 17 October 1972, the Scientific Committee can become an element of value in the United Nations Environment Programme,

Expressing regret that the Scientific Committee had very little time and information available to it in preparing for its special session,

1. Notes with appreciation the special report submitted by the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation; 29

2. Commends the Scientific Committee for the valuable contributions it has made since its inception to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels and effects of atomic radiation;

3. Requests the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its co-ordination activities, to increase knowledge of the levels and effects of atomic radiation from all sources;

4. Requests the Scientific Committee in particular to continue at its twenty-third session, to be held in October 1974, to review and assess the levels, effects and risks of radiation from all sources and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Scientific Committee with the assistance necessary for the conduct of its work and the dissemination of its findings to the public.

2202nd plenary meeting
14 December 1973

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject,

Recognizing the valuable contribution made by the Scientific Committee to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels and effects of atomic radiation,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the atomic radiation to which man and natural resources are exposed,

Noting with concern that nuclear weapon tests are still being conducted in the atmosphere and other environments,

Conscious of the need for the Governments of Member States to commit themselves to giving the Scientific Committee the greatest possible co-operation in order that its work may be more effective,

Recalling its resolution 3063 (XXVIII) of 9 November 1973, by which it decided to consider means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Scientific Committee,

1. Decides to increase the membership of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation to a maximum of twenty, while reaffirming the need for the members of the Committee to be represented by scientists;

2. Invites the Governments which desire to participate in the Scientific Committee and are able to contribute to its work to inform the President of the General Assembly, through the Secretary-General, before 15 February 1974; in the event that more than five Governments inform the President of the Assembly of their desire to become part of the Scientific Committee, the new members of the Committee will be selected by the President of the Assembly, in consultation with the chairmen of the regional groups, on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution;

3. Urges the Scientific Committee to request from Member States, as frequently as may be necessary, the detailed information which it needs to assist it in its work;

4. Authorizes the Scientific Committee, in response to a request by the Government of a country which is situated in an area of nuclear arms testing or which considers that it is exposed to atomic radiation by reason of such testing, to appoint a group of experts from among its members for the purpose of visiting that country, at the latter's expense, and of consulting with its scientific authorities and informing the Committee of the consultations;

5. Urges the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies and invites the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to assist the Scientific Committee in its work;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Scientific Committee with the administrative assistance necessary for the efficient conduct of its work.

2202nd plenary meeting
14 December 1973
3226 (XXIX). Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, in particular resolution 3154 C (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973,

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need for compiling information about atomic radiation and for analysing its effects on man and his environment,

Recalling that, as is recognized in General Assembly resolution 2905 (XXVII) of 17 October 1972, the Scientific Committee can become an element of value in the United Nations Environment Programme,

Bearing in mind that the Scientific Committee noted that radio-active contamination from nuclear explosions needed to be kept under review in the light of both future data and increased knowledge of the mechanisms through which radio-active material spreads in the environment and is distributed in the human body,

Noting the intention of the Scientific Committee to include in its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session a review of the genetic and somatic effects of ionizing radiation, environmental radio-activity, occupational exposure and medical irradiation,

1. Notes with appreciation the report submitted by the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation;¹

2. Notes with concern that there has been further radio-active contamination from nuclear weapon tests since the Scientific Committee submitted its last report;

3. Notes that the Scientific Committee has established an interim procedure for setting up a group of experts from among its members to carry out the additional responsibilities authorized by the General Assembly in resolution 3154 C (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973;

4. Comments the Scientific Committee for the valuable contributions it has made since its inception to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels and effects of atomic radiation;

5. Requests the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important co-ordination activities, to increase knowledge of the levels and effects of atomic radiation from all sources;

6. Notes the intention of the Scientific Committee to hold its twenty-fourth session in September 1975 at United Nations Headquarters;

7. Notes with appreciation that the Scientific Committee felt that its work could contribute significantly to the United Nations Environment Programme and that it expressed the hope that active co-operation with the Programme could be firmly established and maintained in the future;

8. Draws the attention of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to the report of the Scientific Committee and to the detailed information that the Committee is seeking in order to continue its assessment of radiation levels;

9. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by the International Atomic Energy Agency, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations concerned;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Scientific Committee with the assistance necessary for the conduct of its work and the dissemination of its findings to the public.

2280th plenary meeting
12 November 1974

3410 (XXX). Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, in particular resolution 3226 (XXIX) of 12 November 1974,

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need for compiling information about atomic radiation and for analysing its effects on man and his environment,

Noting the intention of the Scientific Committee to include in a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session reviews of population exposures from environmental sources of ionizing radiation, of occupational exposure, of medical irradiation and of genetic and somatic effects of ionizing radiation,

1. Notes with appreciation the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation;

2. Requests the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important co-ordination activities, to increase knowledge of the levels and effects of atomic radiation from all sources;

3. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by the International Atomic Energy Agency, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations concerned;

4. Notes the intention of the Scientific Committee to hold its twenty-fifth session in September 1976 at Vienna;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Scientific Committee with the assistance necessary for the conduct of its work and the dissemination of its findings to the public.

2421st plenary meeting
28 November 1975

31/10. Effects of atomic radiation

Date: 8 November 1976  Meeting: 57
Adopted without vote  Report: A/31/293

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, in particular resolution 3410 (XXX) of 28 November 1975,

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continuing need for compiling information about atomic radiation and for analysing its effects on man and his environment,

Noting the intention of the Scientific Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session a comprehensive report reviewing population exposures from natural radiation sources, from the production of power by nuclear fission and from the environmental contamination due to nuclear explosions, occupational exposure to radiation, medical irradiation, and the genetic and carcinogenic effects of ionizing radiation,

Noting further that the organizational responsibility for servicing the Scientific Committee has now been transferred from the Offices of the Secretary-General to the United Nations Environment Programme,

1. Notes with appreciation the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: 1/

2. Requests the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important co-ordination activities, to increase knowledge of the levels and effects of atomic radiation from all sources;

3. Notes the intention of the Scientific Committee to hold its twenty-sixth session at Vienna from 13 to 22 April 1977;

4. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations;

5. Requests all Member States and the United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned to supply to the Scientific Committee by the end of 1976 further data relevant to its work, with a view to facilitating the preparation by the Committee of its comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

6. Notes with satisfaction the growing co-operation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme, particularly on projects to which the Committee can make a significant contribution;

7. Requests the United Nations Environment Programme to provide the Scientific Committee with the full support necessary for the effective conduct of its work and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public.

1/ A/31/293.
4. Prohibition of chemical and biological weapons

2603 (XXIV). Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

A

The General Assembly,

Considering that chemical and biological methods of warfare have always been viewed with horror and been justly condemned by the international community,

Considering that these methods of warfare are inherently reprehensible because their effects are often uncontrollable and unpredictable and may be injurious without distinction to combatants and non-combatants, and because any use of such methods would entail a serious risk of escalation,

Recalling that successive international instruments have prohibited or sought to prevent the use of such methods of warfare,

Noting specifically in this regard that:

(a) The majority of States then in existence adhered to 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;25

(b) Since then, further States have become parties to that Protocol,

(e) Still other States have declared that they will abide by its principles and objectives,

(d) These principles and objectives have commanded broad respect in the practice of States,

(e) The General Assembly, without any dissenting vote, has called for the strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Geneva Protocol;26

Recognizing therefore, in the light of all the above circumstances, that the Geneva Protocol embodies the generally recognized rules of international law prohibiting the use in international armed conflicts of all biological and chemical methods of warfare, regardless of any technical developments,

Mindful of the report of the Secretary-General, prepared with the assistance of the Group of Consultant Experts appointed by him under General Assembly resolution 2454 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, and entitled \textit{Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons and the Effects of Their Possible Use},27

Considering that this report and the foreword to it by the Secretary-General add further urgency for an affirmation of these rules and for dispelling, for the future, any uncertainty as to their scope and, by such affirmation, to assure the effectiveness of the rules and to enable all States to demonstrate their determination to comply with them,

Declares that the generally recognized rules of international law, as embodied in 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, the use in international armed conflicts of:

\begin{itemize}
  \item Any chemical agents of warfare—chemical substances, whether gaseous, liquid or solid—which might be employed because of their direct toxic effects on man, animals or plants;
  \item Any biological agents of warfare—living organisms, whatever their nature, or infective material derived from them—which are intended to cause disease or death in man, animals or plants, and which depend for their effects on their ability to multiply in the person, animal or plant attacked.
\end{itemize}

1836th plenary meeting, 16 December 1969.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2454 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General entitled \textit{Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons and the Effects of Their Possible Use},27

Noting the conclusions of the report of the Secretary-General and the recommendations contained in the foreword to the report,

Noting also the discussion of the report of the Secretary-General at the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and during the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly,

Mindful of the conclusion of the report that the prospects for general and complete disarmament under effective international control and hence for peace throughout the world would brighten significantly if the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) agents intended for purposes of war were to end and if they were eliminated from all military arsenals,

Recognizing the importance 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;28

Conscious of the need to maintain inviolate the Geneva Protocol and to ensure its universal applicability,

Emphasizing the urgency of the need for achieving the earliest elimination of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons,

I

1. Reaffirms its resolution 2162 B (XXI) of 5 December 1956 and calls anew for 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;

2. Invites all States which have not yet done so to accede to or ratify the Geneva Protocol in the course of 1970 in commemoration of the forty-fifth anniversary of its signing and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations;

\footnotesize{\textsuperscript{25}League of Nations, \textit{Treaty Series}, vol XCIV (1929), No. 2, 2138.}
\footnotesize{\textsuperscript{26}See resolution 2162 B (XXI) of 5 December 1966, para. 1.}
\footnotesize{\textsuperscript{27}United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.I.24}
\footnotesize{\textsuperscript{28}League of Nations, \textit{Treaty Series}, vol XCIV (1929), No. 2138.}
II

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General as an authoritative statement on chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and the effects of their possible use, and expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the consultant experts who assisted him;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to publicize the report in as many languages as is considered desirable and practicable, making use of the facilities of the United Nations Office of Public Information;

3. Recommends to all Governments the wide distribution of the report so as to acquaint public opinion with its contents, and invites the specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and national and international non-governmental organizations to use their facilities to make the report widely known;

4. Recommends the report of the Secretary-General to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament as a basis for its further consideration of the elimination of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons;

III

1. Takes note of the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons and on the Destruction of Such Weapons submitted to the General Assembly by the delegations of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of the draft Convention for the Prohibition of Biological Methods of Warfare submitted to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as other proposals;

2. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to give urgent consideration to reaching agreement on the prohibitions and other measures referred to in the draft conventions mentioned in the preceding paragraph and other relevant proposals;

3. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on progress on all aspects of the problem of the elimination of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents and records of the First Committee relating to questions connected with the problem of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons.

1836th plenary meeting, 16 December 1969.

2662 (XXV). Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the increasing concern of the international community over developments in the field of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons,

Recalling its resolutions 2454 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 and 2603 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,

Noting the report entitled Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons and the Effects of Their Possible Use, prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2454 A (XXIII), with the assistance of consultant experts, and the report of the World Health Organization’s group of consultants entitled Health Aspects of Chemical and Biological Weapons,

Deeply convinced that the prospects for international peace and security, as well as the achievement of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, would be enhanced if the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) agents for purposes of war were to end and if those agents were eliminated from all military arsenals,

Conscious of the need to maintain in force the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, and to ensure its universal applicability,

Conscious of the urgent need for all States that have not already done so to accede to the Geneva Protocol,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 2162 B (XXI) of 5 December 1966 and calls anew for the strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925;

2. Invites all States that have not already done so to accede to or ratify the Geneva Protocol;

3. Takes note of:

(a) The revised draft Convention for the Prohibition of Biological Methods of Warfare, submitted on 18 August 1970 to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) The revised draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons and on the Destruction of Such Weapons, submitted

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on 23 October 1970 to the General Assembly by Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

(c) The working papers, expert views and suggestions put forward in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and in the First Committee;

4. Takes further note of the joint memorandum on the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) methods of warfare,\textsuperscript{14} submitted on 25 August 1970 to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament by Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sweden, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia;

5. Commends the following basic approach, contained in the joint memorandum, for reaching an effective solution to the problem of chemical and bacteriological (biological) methods of warfare:

(a) It is urgent and important to reach agreement on the problem of chemical and bacteriological (biological) methods of warfare;

(b) Both chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons should continue to be dealt with together in taking steps towards the prohibition of their development, production and stockpiling and their effective elimination from the arsenals of all States;

(c) The issue of verification is important in the field of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons, and verification should be based on a combination of appropriate national and international measures, which would complement and supplement each other, thereby providing an acceptable system that would ensure the effective implementation of the prohibition;

6. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue its consideration of the problem of chemical and bacteriological (biological) methods of warfare, with a view to prohibiting urgently the development, production and stockpiling of those weapons and to their elimination from the arsenals of all States;

7. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on the results achieved to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents and records of the First Committee relating to questions connected with the problem of chemical and bacteriological (biological) methods of warfare.

\textit{1919th plenary meeting, 7 December 1970.}


2827 (XXVI). Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

\textbf{A}

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2454 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, its resolution 2603 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, and in particular its resolution 2662 (XXV) of 7 December 1970 in which it stressed that the prospects for international peace and security, as well as the achievement of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, would be enhanced if the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) agents for purposes of war were to end and if those agents were eliminated from all military arsenals, and commended the following basic approach for reaching an effective solution to the problem of chemical and bacteriological (biological) methods of warfare:

(a) It is urgent and important to reach agreement on the problem of chemical and bacteriological (biological) methods of warfare,

(b) Both chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons should continue to be dealt with together in taking steps towards the prohibition of their development, production and stockpiling and their effective elimination from the arsenals of all States;

(c) The issue of verification is important in the field of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons, and verification should be based on a combination of appropriate national and international measures, which would complement and supplement each other, thereby providing an acceptable system that would ensure the effective implementation of the prohibition;

Convinced of the importance and urgency of eliminating from the arsenals of States, through effective measures, such dangerous weapons of mass destruction as those using chemical or bacteriological (biological) agents,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,\textsuperscript{13} in particular its work on the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and its efforts towards reaching early agreement also on the elimination of chemical weapons,

Convinced that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction is a first possible step towards the achievement of early agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on the elimination of such weapons from military arsenals of all States, and determined to continue negotiations to this end,

Recalling that the General Assembly has repeatedly condemned all actions contrary to 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,\textsuperscript{14}


\textsuperscript{14} League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. XCIV, 1229, No. 2138.
Noting that the Convention provides for the parties to reaffirm their adherence to the principles and objectives of that Protocol and to call upon all States to comply strictly with them,

1. Notes with satisfaction that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction contains an undertaking to continue negotiations in good faith with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of their development, production and stockpiling and for their destruction, and on appropriate measures concerning equipment and means of delivery specifically designed for the production or use of chemical agents for weapons purposes;

2. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue, as a matter of high priority, its negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and for their elimination from the arsenals of all States;

3. Also requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to take into account in its further work:
   (a) The elements contained in the joint memorandum on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and their destruction, submitted on 28 September 1971 to the Conference by Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Sweden and Yugoslavia;
   (b) Other proposals, suggestions, working papers and expert views put forward in the Conference and in the First Committee;

4. Urges Governments to take all steps that may contribute to a successful outcome of the negotiations of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and that could facilitate early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and the elimination of such weapons from the arsenals of all States;

5. Reaffirms its resolution 2152 B (XXI) of 5 December 1966 and calls anew for the 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;

6. Invites all States that have not already done so to accede to or ratify the Protocol;

7. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to submit a report on the results achieved to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents and records of the First Committee relating to questions connected with the problem of chemical and bacteriological (biological) methods of warfare.

2022nd plenary meeting, 16 December 1971.

B

The General Assembly,
Noting that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction contains an undertaking to continue negotiations in good faith with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and for their destruction,

Believing that it is most desirable that some measures of a preliminary nature be adopted immediately,

Urges all States to undertake, pending agreement on the complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and their destruction, to refrain from any further development, production or stockpiling of those chemical agents for weapons purposes which, because of their degree of toxicity, have the highest lethal effects and are not usable for peaceful purposes.

2022nd plenary meeting, 16 December 1971.

2826 (XXVI). 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 resolution 2662 (XXV) of 7 December 1970,

Convinced of the importance and urgency of eliminating from the arsenals of States, through effective measures, such dangerous weapons of mass destruction as those using chemical or bacteriological (biological) agents,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament dated 6 October 1971, and being appreciative of its work on the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, annexed to the report,

Recognizing the important significance 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, and conscious also of the contribution which the said Protocol has already made, and continues to make, to mitigating the horrors of war,

Noting that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction provides for the parties to reaffirm their adherence to the principles and objectives of that Protocol and to call upon all States to comply strictly with them,

Further noting that nothing in the Convention shall be interpreted as in any way limiting or detracting from the obligations assumed by any State under the Geneva Protocol,

Determined, for the sake of all mankind, to exclude completely the possibility of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins being used as weapons.

Recognizing that an agreement on the prohibition of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons represents a first possible step towards the achievement of agreement on effective measures also for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons,

Noting that the Convention contains an affirmation of the recognized objective of effective prohibition of chemical weapons and, to this end, an undertaking to continue negotiations in good faith with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of their development, production and stockpiling and for their destruction, and on appropriate measures concerning equipment and means of delivery specifically designed for the production or use of chemical agents for weapons purposes,

Convinced that the implementation of measures in the field of disarmament should release substantial additional resources, which should promote economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries,

Convinced that the Convention will contribute to the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Commends the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. Requests the depositary Governments to open the Convention for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date;

3. Expresses the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention.

2022nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1971.

ANNEX

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

The States Parties to this Convention,

Determined to act with a view to achieving effective progress towards general and complete disarmament, including the prohibition and elimination of all types of weapons of mass destruction, and convinced that the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and their elimination, through effective measures, will facilitate the achievement of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recognizing the important significance 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, and conscious also of the contribution which the said Protocol has already made, and continues to make, to mitigating the horrors of war,

Reaffirming their adherence to the principles and objectives of that Protocol and calling upon all States to comply strictly with them,

Recalling that the General Assembly of the United Nations has repeatedly condemned all actions contrary to the principles and objectives of the Geneva Protocol of 17 June 1925,

Desiring to contribute to the strengthening of confidence between peoples and the general improvement of the international atmosphere,

Desiring also to contribute to the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced of the importance and urgency of eliminating from the arsenals of States, through effective measures, such dangerous weapons of mass destruction as those using chemical or bacteriological (biological) agents,

Recognizing that an agreement on the prohibition of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons represents a first possible step towards the achievement of agreement on effective measures also for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, and determined to continue negotiations to that end,

Determined, for the sake of all mankind, to exclude completely the possibility of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins being used as weapons,

Convinced that such use would be repugnant to the conscience of mankind and that no effort should be spared to minimize this risk,

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

Each State Party to this Convention undertakes never in any circumstances to develop, produce, stockpile or otherwise acquire or retain:

1. Microbial or other biological agents, or toxins whatever their origin or method of production, of types and in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes;

2. Weapons, equipment or means of delivery designed to use such agents or toxins for hostile purposes or in armed conflict.

ARTICLE II

Each State Party to this Convention undertakes to destroy, or to divert to peaceful purposes, as soon as possible but not later than nine months after the entry into force of the Convention, all agents, toxins, weapons, equipment and means of delivery specified in article I of the Convention, which are in its possession or under its jurisdiction or control. In implementing the provisions of this article all necessary safety precautions shall be observed to protect populations and the environment.

ARTICLE III

Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly, and not in any way to assist, encourage or induce any State, group of States or international organizations to manufacture or otherwise acquire any of the agents, toxins, weapons, equipment or means of delivery specified in article I of the Convention.

ARTICLE IV

Each State Party to this Convention shall, in accordance with its constitutional processes, take any necessary measures to prohibit and prevent the development, production, stockpiling, acquisition or retention of the agents, toxins, weapons, equipment and means of delivery specified in article I of the Convention, within the territory of such State, under its jurisdiction or under its control anywhere.
ARTICLE V

The States Parties to this Convention undertake to consult one another and to cooperate in solving any problems which may arise in relation to the objective of, or in the application of the provisions of the Convention. Consultation and cooperation pursuant to this article may also be undertaken through appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with its Charter.

ARTICLE VI

1. Any State Party to this Convention which finds that any other State Party is acting in breach of obligations deriving from the provisions of the Convention may lodge a complaint with the Security Council of the United Nations. Such a complaint should include all possible evidence confirming its validity, as well as a request for its consideration by the Security Council.

2. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes to cooperate in carrying out any investigation which the Security Council may initiate, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, on the basis of the complaint received by the Council. The Security Council shall inform the States Parties to the Convention of the results of the investigation.

ARTICLE VII

Each State Party to this Convention undertakes to provide or support assistance, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, to any Party to the Convention which so requests, if the Security Council decides that such Party has been exposed to danger as a result of violation of the Convention.

ARTICLE VIII

Nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as in any way limiting or detracting from the obligations assumed by any State under 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.

ARTICLE IX

Each State Party to this Convention affirms the recognized objective of effective prohibition of chemical weapons and, to this end, undertakes to continue negotiations in good faith with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of their development, production and stockpiling and for their destruction, and on appropriate measures concerning equipment and means of delivery specifically designed for the production or use of chemical agents for weapons purposes.

ARTICLE X

1. The States Parties to this Convention undertake to facilitate, and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the use of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins for peaceful purposes Parties to the Convention in a position to do so shall also cooperate in contributing individually or together with other States or international organizations to the further development and application of scientific discoveries in the field of bacteriology (biology) for the prevention of disease, or for other peaceful purposes.

2. This Convention shall be implemented in a manner designed to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of States Parties to the Convention or international cooperation in the field of peaceful bacteriological (biological) activities, including the international exchange of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins and equipment for the processing, use or production of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins for peaceful purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.

ARTICLE XI

Any State Party may propose amendments to this Convention. Amendments shall enter into force for each State Party accepting the amendments upon their acceptance by a majority of the States Parties to the Convention and thereafter for each remaining State Party on the date of acceptance by it.

ARTICLE XII

Five years after the entry into force of this Convention, or earlier if it is requested by a majority of Parties to the Convention by submitting a proposal to this effect to the Depositary Governments, a conference of States Parties to the Convention shall be held at Geneva, Switzerland, 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 the provisions concerning negotiations on chemical weapons, are being realized. Such review shall take into account any new scientific and technological developments relevant to the Convention.

ARTICLE XIII

1. This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

2. Each State Party to this Convention shall in exercising its national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from the Convention if it decides that extraordinary events, related to the subject-matter of the Convention, have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other States Parties to the Convention and to the United Nations Security Council three months in advance. Such notice shall include a statement of the extraordinary events it regards as having jeopardized its supreme interests.

ARTICLE XIV

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which are hereby designated the Depositary Governments.

3. This Convention shall enter into force after the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-two Governments, including the Governments designated as Depositaries of the Convention.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of the instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The Depositary Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or of accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, and of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the Depositary Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

ARTICLE XV

This Convention, the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Depositary Government. Digitally certified copies of the Convention shall be transmitted by the Depositary Governments to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Convention.

Done in triplicate, at ____________________________, this ____________________________ day of ____________________________, 19________________. 

__________________________
2933 (XXVII). Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2454 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2603 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2662 (XXV) of 7 December 1970 and 2827 A (XXVI) of 16 December 1971,

Expressing its determination to act with a view to achieving effective progress towards general and complete disarmament, including the prohibition and elimination of all types of weapons of mass destruction such as those using chemical or bacteriological (biological) agents,

Noting that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction has been opened for signature and has already been signed by a large number of States,

Convinced that the Convention is a first possible step towards the achievement of early agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on the elimination of such weapons from military arsenals of all States, and determined to continue negotiations to this end,

Recalling the provisions of article IX of that Convention,

Recalling that the General Assembly has repeatedly condemned all actions contrary to 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,

Reaffirming the need for the strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of that Protocol,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,

Noting that a work programme, a draft convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction, and other working papers, proposals and suggestions were submitted to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,

Conscious of the benefits to mankind that would result from the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons,

Desiring to create a favourable atmosphere for a successful outcome of these negotiations,

1. Reaffirms the recognized objective of effective prohibition of chemical weapons;

2. Reiterates, to this end, the request made by the General Assembly to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, in resolution 2827 A (XXVI), to continue negotiations, as a matter of high priority, with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and for their destruction;

3. Stresses the importance of working towards the complete realization of the objective of effective prohibition of chemical weapons as set forth in the present resolution and urges Governments to work towards that end;

4. Reaffirms its hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction;

5. Invites all States that have not yet done so to accede to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare of 17 June 1925 and/or ratify this Protocol, and calls anew for the strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives contained therein;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents of the First Committee relating to questions connected with the problem of chemical weapons and chemical methods of warfare;

7. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of its negotiations to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

2093rd plenary meeting 29 November 1972

3077 (XXVIII). Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2603 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2662 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2827 A (XXVI) of 16 December 1971 and 2933 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972,

Expressing its determination to act with a view to achieving effective progress towards general and complete disarmament, including the prohibition and elimination of all types of weapons of mass destruction such as those using chemical or bacteriological (biological) agents,

Mindful of the increasing concern of the international community over developments in the field of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons,

Considering that chemical and bacteriological (biological) methods of warfare have always been viewed with horror and been justly condemned by the international community,

Recalling that the General Assembly has repeatedly condemned all actions that are contrary to 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,

Reaffirming the need for the strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of that Protocol.

Noting that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction\(^\text{10}\) has already been signed by a large number of States,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,\(^\text{11}\)

Noting that a draft convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction, a ten-nation working paper dated 26 April 1973, a working paper dated 21 August 1973 on the main points of an international agreement and other working papers, proposals and suggestions have been submitted to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,

Convinced that an early agreement on the complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction would improve the prospects for international peace and security,

1. Reaffirms the recognized objective of effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and of their elimination from the arsenals of all States;

2. Urges Governments to work towards the complete realization of the objective as set forth in the present resolution;

3. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations, as a matter of high priority, on the problem of chemical and bacteriological (biological) methods of warfare, with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their elimination from the arsenals of all States for the complete realization of the objective as set forth in the present resolution;

4. Reaffirms its hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction;

5. Invites all States that have not yet done so to accede to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare of 17 June 1925 and/or to ratify this Protocol, and calls anew for the strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives contained therein;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents of the First Committee relating to questions connected with the problem of chemical weapons and chemical methods of warfare;

7. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of its negotiations to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

2192nd plenary meeting 6 December 1973

\(^{\text{10}}\) Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.


3256 (XXIX). Chemical and Bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2454 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2603 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2662 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2827 A (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2933 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972 and 3077 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973,

Convinced that the process of détente in the world is conducive to the implementation of further disarmament measures and of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Stressing the contribution that early agreement on the complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction would make to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Recalling that it has repeatedly condemned all actions that are contrary to 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,\(^{\text{20}}\)

Reaffirming the need for the strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of that Protocol,

Convinced that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction\(^\text{21}\) constitutes an important step towards agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their elimination from the arsenals of all States,

Recalling, in this connexion, the undertaking contained in article IX of the Convention to continue negotiations in good faith with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and for their destruction,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,\(^\text{22}\)

Noting that draft conventions on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction as well as many other working documents, proposals and suggestions have been submitted to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,

Desiring to contribute to the successful conclusion of negotiations on effective measures for the complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and for their destruction,

1. Reaffirms the objective of reaching agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their elimination from the arsenals of all States;

2. Urges all States to make every effort to facilitate agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;


\(^{\text{21}}\) Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.
3. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations as a matter of high priority, bearing in mind existing proposals, with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and for their destruction;

4. Invites all States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, with a view to its entry into force and effective implementation at an early date;

5. Invites all States that have not yet done so to accede to or ratify 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, in the course of 1975 in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of its signing, and calls anew for the strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives contained therein;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents of the First Committee relating to questions connected with the problem of chemical weapons and chemical methods of warfare;

7. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of its negotiations to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

2309th plenary meeting 9 December 1974

3465 (XXX). Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2454 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2603 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2662 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2827 A (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2933 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3077 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973 and 3256 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974,

Convinced that the process of international détente is conducive to the implementation of further disarmament measures and of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Convinced also of the importance in this context of the complete prohibition and elimination of chemical as well as bacteriological (biological) weapons,

Recalling that it has repeatedly condemned all actions contrary to 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, and reaffirming the necessity of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of that Protocol,

Noting with satisfaction the entry into force of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and convinced that it constitutes an important step towards early agreement on the effective prohibition of the de-

velopment, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their elimination from the arsenals of all States,

Recalling in that connection the undertaking contained in article IX of the Convention to continue negotiations in good faith with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and for their destruction,

Stressing the importance of early agreement on the complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, which would contribute to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,

Noting that drafts of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction, as well as other working documents, proposals and suggestions, have been submitted to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, and constitute valuable contributions to the negotiation of an appropriate agreement,

Expressing concern over the lack of progress in negotiations in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament on the prohibition of chemical weapons and on their elimination from the arsenals of all States,

Desiring to contribute to a successful conclusion of the negotiations on effective and strict measures for the complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and for their destruction,

1. Reaffirms the objective of reaching early agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their elimination from the arsenals of all States;

2. Urges again all States to make every effort to facilitate early agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

3. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations as a matter of high priority, taking into account the existing proposals, with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and for their destruction;

4. Invites all States that have not yet done so to accede to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction;

5. Invites all States that have not yet done so to accede to or ratify 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, and calls again for strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of that Protocol;


6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents of the First Committee relating to chemical weapons and chemical means of warfare;

7. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of its negotiations to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session.

2437th plenary meeting
11 December 1975

31/65. Chemical and bacteriological (biological weapons)

The General Assembly,


Convinced that the process of international détente is conducive to the implementation of further disarmament measures and of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Reaffirming the necessity 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 27 June 1925, 1/

Convinced that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, 2/ constitutes an important step towards early agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their elimination from arsenals of all States,

Recalling in that connexion the undertaking contained in article IX of the Convention to continue negotiations in good faith with a view to reaching early

2/ General Assembly resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.
agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and for their destruction,

Stressing the importance of early agreement on the complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, which would contribute to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Noting the risk of continued development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons in the absence of such agreement,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, 3/

Noting that drafts of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, 4/ as well as other working documents, proposals and suggestions, have been submitted to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and constitute valuable contributions to reaching appropriate agreement,

Noting also the comments addressed to this problem and relevant documents submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session,

Noting also that intensified efforts in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament have led to increased understanding in identifying practical approaches towards the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons, and their destruction, including definition of the agents to be banned,

Recognizing the importance of developing methods for providing adequate assurance of compliance with effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons, including methods of verifying the destruction of stockpiles of such weapons,

Having in mind that agreement on the complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction should not impede the utilization of science and technology for the economic development of States,

Desiring to contribute to a successful conclusion of the negotiations on


effective and strict measures for the complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and for their destruction,

1. **Reaffirms** the objective of reaching early agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their elimination from arsenals of all States;

2. **Urges again** all States to make every effort to facilitate early agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

3. **Requests** the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations as a matter of high priority, taking into account the existing proposals, with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and for their destruction;

4. **Invites** all States that have not yet done so to accede to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, as well as to accede to or ratify 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, and calls again for strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of those instruments;

5. **Requests** the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly relating to chemical weapons and to chemical means of warfare;

6. **Requests** the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of its negotiations to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

96th plenary meeting  
10 December 1976
5. New weapons of mass destruction

ANNEX

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons

The States Parties to this Agreement,

Guided by the interests of strengthening international peace and security,

Desiring to contribute to saving mankind from the danger of the use of new means of warfare, to limiting the arms race and to bringing about disarmament,

Recognizing that modern science and technology have reached a level where a serious danger arises of the development of new, still more destructive types of weapons of mass destruction and of new systems of such weapons,

Conscious that the development and manufacture of such weapons are fraught with the most serious consequences for the peace and security of nations,

Bearing in mind that recent years have seen the conclusion of a number of important agreements concerning limitation of the arms race and disarmament, including those related to the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction,

Expressing the profound interest of States and peoples in the adoption of measures to prevent the use of the achievements of modern science and technology for the development and manufacture of the above-mentioned weapons of mass destruction,

Desiring to promote the strengthening of confidence among nations and the further improvement of the international situation,

Seeking to contribute to the realization of the lofty purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Having agreed on the following:

ARTICLE I

1. Each State Party to this Agreement undertakes not to develop or manufacture new types of weapons of mass destruction or new systems of such weapons, including those utilizing the latest achievements of modern science and technology. New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons shall include: (to be specified through negotiations on the subject).

2. In the event that new areas of development and manufacture of weapons of mass destruction and systems of such weapons not covered by this Agreement emerge after the entry into force of the Agreement, the Parties shall conduct negotiations with a view to extending the prohibition provided for in this Agreement to cover such potential new types and systems of weapons.

3. Each State Party to this Agreement undertakes not to assist, encourage or induce any other State, group of States or international organizations to engage in activities contrary to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article.

ARTICLE II

Each State Party to this Agreement undertakes, in accordance with its constitutional procedures, to take the necessary measures to prohibit and prevent any activities contrary to the provisions of this Agreement, within the territory of such State or in any territory under its jurisdiction or under its control, wherever it may be.
ARTICLE III
1. In the event that any State Party to this Agreement has any suspicions that another State Party has violated the provisions of this Agreement, the Parties concerned undertake to consult one another and co-operate in solving the problems which arise.

2. If the consultations referred to in paragraph 1 of this article fail to produce results mutually acceptable to the Parties concerned, the State which has such suspicions may lodge a complaint with the Security Council of the United Nations. Such complaint must include evidence confirming its validity, as well as a request for its consideration by the Security Council.

3. Each State Party to this Agreement undertakes to co-operate in carrying out any investigation which the Security Council may initiate, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, on the basis of the complaint received by the Council. The Security Council shall inform the States Parties to the Agreement of the results of the investigation.

4. Each State Party to this Agreement undertakes to provide or support assistance, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to any State Party to the Agreement which so requests, if the Security Council decides that such State Party has been exposed to danger as a result of violation of the Agreement.

ARTICLE IV
1. Nothing in this Agreement shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all the States Parties to the Agreement to develop and use scientific research and discoveries exclusively for peaceful purposes without any discrimination.

2. The States Parties to this Agreement undertake to facilitate scientific and technological co-operation in the use of the latest achievements and discoveries of science and technology for peaceful purposes.

ARTICLE V
Each State Party to this Agreement undertakes to pursue in good faith negotiations on effective measures to limit the arms race in all its forms and put an end to it, as well as on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

ARTICLE VI
1. Any State Party may propose amendments to this Agreement. Each proposed amendment shall be submitted to the depositary Governments and circulated by them to all Parties to the Agreement, which shall inform the depositary Governments of acceptance or rejection as soon as possible after its receipt.

2. The amendment shall enter into force for each State Party accepting the amendment upon its acceptance by a majority of the States Parties to the Agreement, including the depositary Governments, and thereafter for each remaining State Party on the date of its acceptance of the amendment.

ARTICLE VII
1. This Agreement shall be of unlimited duration.

2. Each State Party to this Agreement shall, in the exercise of its national sovereignty, have the right to withdraw from the Agreement if it decides that extraordinary circumstances, connected with the subject-matter of this Agreement, have jeopardized its supreme interests. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other States Parties to the Agreement and to the Security Council of the United Nations three months in advance. Such notice shall include a statement of the extraordinary circumstances which it regards as having jeopardized its supreme interests.

ARTICLE VIII
1. This Agreement shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign the Agreement before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Agreement shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and accession shall be deposited with the Governments of ......... , which are hereby designated the depositary Governments.

3. This Agreement shall enter into force upon the deposit of the instruments of ratification by ......... Governments, including the Governments designated the depositary Governments of the Agreement.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Agreement, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Agreement and of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Agreement shall be registered by the depositary Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

ARTICLE IX
This Agreement, the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the depositary Governments. Duly certified copies of the Agreement shall be transmitted by the depositary Governments to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized for the purpose, have signed this Agreement.

DONE in ......... copies, at ......... on the ....... day of .........
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 resolution 3479 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to proceed as soon as possible to work out the text of an agreement on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Being convinced of the importance of concluding an agreement to prevent the use of scientific and technological progress for the development of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction,

Taking into account the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament with regard to this question, 1/

Taking note of the discussion at the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament of the question of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Taking into account the suggestions and relevant documents submitted to the General Assembly on this subject at its thirty-first session,

1. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue the negotiations, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, aimed at working out the text of an 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 submit a report on the results achieved for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the discussion of this item by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second 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 of the Committee on Disarmament".

96th plenary meeting
10 December 1975

6. Disarmament measures relating to conventional weapons

A. Regulation and reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces

(1) General

42 (I). Information on Armed Forces to be supplied by Members of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Desiring of implementing, as soon as possible, the resolution of 14 December 1946 on the principles governing the regulation and reduction of armaments,

Calls upon the Security Council to determine, as soon as possible, the information which the States Members of the United Nations should be called upon to furnish, in order to give effect to this resolution.

Sixty-third plenary meeting, 14 December 1946.

192 (III). Prohibition of the atomic weapon and reduction by one-third of the armaments and armed forces of the permanent members of the Security Council

The General Assembly,

Desiring to establish relations of confident collaboration between the States within the framework of the Charter and to make possible a general reduction of armaments in order that humanity may in future be spared the horrors of war and that the peoples may not be overwhelmed by the continually increasing burden of military expenditure,

Considering that no agreement is attainable on any proposal for the reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces so long as each State lacks exact and authenticated information concerning the conventional armaments and armed forces of other States, so long as no convention has been concluded regarding the types of military forces to which such reduction would apply, and so long as no organ of control has been established,

Considering that the aim of the reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces can only be attained in an atmosphere of real and lasting improvement in international relations, which implies in particular the application of control of atomic energy involving the prohibition of the atomic weapon,

But noting on the other hand that this renewal of confidence would be greatly encouraged if States were placed in possession of precise and verified data as to the level of their respective conventional armaments and armed forces,

Recommends the Security Council to pursue the study of the regulation and reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces through the agency of the Commission for Conventional Armaments in order to obtain concrete results as soon as possible;

Trusts that the Commission for Conventional Armaments, in carrying out its plan of work, will devote its first attention to formulating proposals for the receipt, checking and publication, by an international organ of control within the framework of the Security Council, of full information to be supplied by Member States with regard to their effectives and their conventional armaments;

Invites the Security Council to report to the Assembly no later than its next regular session on the effect given to the present recommendation, with a view to enabling it to continue its activity with regard to the regulation of armaments in accordance with the purposes and principles defined by the Charter;

Invites all nations in the Commission for Conventional Armaments to co-operate to the utmost of their power in the attainment of the above-mentioned objectives.

Hundred and sixty-third plenary meeting, 19 November 1948.
300 (IV). Regulation and reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 192 (III) of 19 November 1948, and in particular its recommendation that the Commission for Conventional Armaments, in carrying out its plan of work, devote its first attention to the formulation of proposals for the receipt, checking and publication, by an international organ of control within the framework of the Security Council, of full information to be supplied by Member States with regard to their effectives and their conventional armaments,

Having examined the records of the discussions in the Security Council and in the Commission for Conventional Armaments regarding the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendation,

1. Approves the proposals formulated by the Commission for Conventional Armaments for the submission by Member States of full information on their conventional armaments and armed forces and the verification thereof, as constituting the necessary basis for the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendation;

2. Considers that the early submission of this information would constitute an essential step towards a substantial reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces and that, on the other hand, no agreement is likely to be reached on this matter so long as each State lacks exact and authenticated information concerning the conventional armaments and armed forces of other States;

3. Notes that unanimity among the permanent members of the Security Council, which is essential for the implementation of the above-mentioned proposals, has not yet been achieved;

4. Recommends therefore that the Security Council, despite the lack of unanimity among its permanent members on this essential feature of its work, continue its study of the regulation and reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces through the agency of the Commission for Conventional Armaments in accordance with its plan of work, in order to make such progress as may be possible;

5. Calls upon all members of the Security Council to co-operate to this end.

268th plenary meeting, 5 December 1949.

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30 Ibid., page 17
2444 (XXIII). Respect for human rights in armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the necessity of applying basic humanitarian principles in all armed conflicts,

Taking note of resolution XXIII on human rights in armed conflicts, adopted on 12 May 1968 by the International Conference on Human Rights,45

Affirming that the provisions of that resolution need to be implemented effectively as soon as possible,

1. Affirms resolution XXVIII of the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross held at Vienna in 1965, which laid down, inter alia, the following principles for observance by all governmental and other authorities responsible for action in armed conflicts:

(a) That the right of the parties to a conflict to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited;

(b) That it is prohibited to launch attacks against the civilian populations as such;

(c) That distinction must be made at all times between persons taking part in the hostilities and members of the civilian population to the effect that the latter be spared as much as possible;

2. Invites the Secretary-General, in consultation with the International Committee of the Red Cross and other appropriate international organizations, to study:

(a) Steps which could be taken to secure the better application of existing humanitarian international conventions and rules in all armed conflicts;

(b) The need for additional humanitarian international conventions or for other appropriate legal instruments to ensure the better protection of civilians, prisoners and combatants in all armed conflicts and the prohibition and limitation of the use of certain methods and means of warfare;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to take all other necessary steps to give effect to the provisions of the present resolution and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session on the steps he has taken;

4. Further requests Member States to extend all possible assistance to the Secretary-General in the preparation of the study requested in paragraph 2 above;

5. Calls upon all States which have not yet done so to become parties to the Hague Conventions of 1900 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

1748th plenary meeting, 19 December 1968.

2597 (XXIV). Respect for human rights in armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 2444 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 by which it recognized, inter alia, the necessity of applying the basic humanitarian principles in all armed conflicts,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General,46

Noting also the relevant resolutions concerning human rights in armed conflicts adopted at the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross,

Considering that there has not been time at its twenty-fourth session for consideration of the item entitled "Respect for human rights in armed conflicts",

Recognizing that the study requested in resolution 2444 (XXIII) should be continued with a view to including further data and developments, thus facilitating the presentation of concrete recommendations for the full protection of civilians, prisoners and combatants in all armed conflicts and for the prohibition and limitation of the use of certain methods and means of warfare,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the study initiated under General Assembly resolution 2444 (XXIII), giving special attention to the need for protection of the rights of civilians and combatants in conflicts which arise from the struggles of peoples under colonial and foreign rule for liberation and self-determination and to the better application of existing humanitarian international conventions and rules to such conflicts;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to consult and co-operate closely with the International Committee of the Red Cross in regard to the studies being undertaken by the Committee on this question;

3. Requests Member States to extend all possible assistance to the Secretary-General in the continuation of the study requested in paragraph 1 above;

4. Decides to transmit the report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Human Rights and to the Economic and Social Council for their comments to be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session;

5. Decides to give the highest priority to this question at its twenty-fifth session;

6. Invites the Secretary-General to submit a further report on this subject to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session.

1835th plenary meeting, 16 December 1969.

Respect for human rights in armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Determined to continue all efforts to eliminate the threat or use of force in international relations, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, and to bring about general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Reaffirming its desire to secure the full observance of human rights applicable in all armed conflicts pending the earliest possible termination of such conflicts,

Convinced of the continuing value of existing humanitarian rules relating to armed conflicts, in particular the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925, and the Geneva Conventions of 1949,

Realizing, however, that because existing humanitarian rules do not adequately meet all contemporary situations of armed conflict it is necessary to develop the substance of these rules and procedures for their implementation,

Reaffirming the principles contained in resolution XXIII adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968, and in General Assembly resolutions 2444 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 and 2597 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Aware of the importance and complexity of the tasks undertaken in pursuance of these resolutions, which require the continuing attention and concern of the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the international community as a whole,

Noting with appreciation the two reports of the Secretary-General on respect for human rights in armed conflicts,

Recalling resolution XIII adopted unanimously by the twenty-first International Conference of the Red Cross held at Istanbul in 1969, concerning the reaffirmation and development of the laws and customs applicable in armed conflicts,

Welcoming the decision of the International Committee of the Red Cross to convene at Geneva, from 24 May to 12 June 1971, a conference on the reaffirmation and development of international humanitarian law applicable to armed conflicts, to be attended by government experts,

Believing that one or more plenipotentiary diplomatic conferences of States parties to the Geneva Conventions and other interested States might be convened at an appropriate time, after due preparation, in order to adopt international legal instruments for the reaffirmation and development of humanitarian law applicable to armed conflicts,

Considering that the effective implementation of humanitarian rules relating to armed conflicts can best be achieved if these rules are laid down in widely accepted agreements,

Emphasizing the importance of continued close collaboration between the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross,

1. Calls upon all parties to any armed conflict to observe the rules laid down in the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and other humanitarian rules applicable in armed conflicts, and invites those States which have not yet done so to adhere to those instruments;

2. Expresses the hope that the conference of government experts to be convened in 1971 by the International Committee of the Red Cross will consider further what development is required in existing humanitarian laws applicable to armed conflicts, and that it will make specific recommendations in this respect for consideration by Governments;

3. Requests the Secretary-General:
   (a) To invite early comments by Governments on his reports;
   (b) To transmit his reports and the comments of Governments thereon, together with the records of relevant discussions and resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights, to the International Committee of the Red Cross for consideration, as appropriate, by the conference of government experts;
   (c) To present the comments received to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session and to report at that session on the results of the conference of government experts to be convened by the International Committee of the Red Cross and on any other relevant developments;

4. Decides to consider this question again, in all its aspects, at the twenty-sixth session.

I922nd plenary meeting,
9 December 1970.
3032 (XXVII). Respect for human rights in armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Conscious that only complete respect for the Charter of the United Nations and general and complete disarmament under effective international control can bring about full guarantees against armed conflicts and the suffering caused by such conflicts, and determined to continue all efforts to these ends,

Conscious that the development of many weapons and methods of warfare has made modern armed conflicts increasingly cruel and destructive of civilian lives and property,

Renewing the urgent need to ensure full and effective application of existing legal rules relating to armed conflicts and to supplement these rules by new ones in order to take into account the modern developments in methods and means of warfare,

Noting with concern that the existing legal rules and obligations relating to human rights in armed conflicts are frequently being disregarded,

Recalling the successive resolutions adopted by the United Nations relating to human rights in armed conflicts, in particular General Assembly resolutions 2852 (XXVI) and 2853 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971, and resolution XIII adopted by the twenty-first International Conference of the Red Cross, held at Istanbul in 1969, concerning the reaffirmation and development of the laws and customs applicable in armed conflicts,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the results of the second session of the Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, which was held at Geneva from 3 May to 3 June 1972 at the invitation of the International Committee of the Red Cross,

Having taken cognizance of the report prepared by the International Committee of the Red Cross on the work of the Conference of Government Experts,

Expressing appreciation to the International Committee of the Red Cross for its dedicated efforts to promote the reaffirmation and development of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts,

Emphasizing the importance of continued close collaboration between the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross,

Welcoming the progress achieved at the second session of the Conference of Government Experts,

Noting with concern, nevertheless, that agreement has not emerged among government experts on drafts concerning a number of fundamental issues, such as:

(a) Methods to ensure a better application of existing rules relating to armed conflicts,

(b) Definitions of military objectives and protected objects, in order to counter the tendency in armed conflicts to regard over growing categories of objects as permissible targets for attack,

(c) Definitions of protected persons and combatants, responsive to the need for improved protection of civilians and of combatants in modern armed conflicts,

(d) The question of guerrilla warfare,

(e) Prohibition of the use of weapons and methods of warfare which indiscriminately affect civilians and combatants,

(f) Prohibition or restriction of the use of specific weapons which are deemed to cause unnecessary suffering,

(g) Rules facilitating humanitarian relief in armed conflicts,

(h) Definition of those armed conflicts of a non-international character which should be subject to rules additional to those contained in the Geneva Conventions of 1949,

Considering that substantial progress on fundamental issues such as those enumerated above is indispensable if the efforts to supplement international humanitarian law by new rules are to become significant for the alleviation of the suffering brought about by modern armed conflicts,

Welcoming the readiness of the Swiss Federal Council, as communicated to the Secretary-General, to convene a diplomatic conference on the reaffirmation and development of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts,

Believing that the further preparations for that conference as well as its organization must be such that substantial progress is achieved on fundamental issues which are as yet unresolved,

Expressing its appreciation to the International Committee of the Red Cross for undertaking a series of consultations to ensure the complete preparation for the conference,

1. Urges all Governments and invites the International Committee of the Red Cross to continue to seek through consultations to achieve a rapprochement in the positions of Governments to ensure that the diplomatic conference envisaged will adopt rules which will mark substantial progress on fundamental legal issues connected with modern armed conflicts and which will contribute significantly to the alleviation of the suffering brought about by such conflicts;

2. Calls upon all parties to armed conflicts to observe the international humanitarian rules which are applicable, in particular the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and, to this end, to provide instruction concerning these rules to their armed forces and information concerning the same rules to the civilian population;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to encourage the study and teaching of principles of respect for international humanitarian rules applicable in armed conflicts;


4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session on relevant developments concerning human rights in armed conflicts and to prepare, as soon as possible, a survey of existing rules of international law concerning the prohibition or restriction of use of specific weapons;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-eighth session the item entitled "Human rights in armed conflicts: respect for human rights in armed conflicts".

2114th plenary meeting 18 December 1972

3102 (XXVIII). Respect for human rights in armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that only complete respect for the Charter of the United Nations and general and complete disarmament under effective international control can bring about full guarantees against armed conflicts and the suffering caused by such conflicts, and determined to continue all efforts to these ends,

Conscious of the fact that armed conflicts continue to cause untold human suffering and material devastation,

Convinced that in all such conflicts rules designed to reduce the suffering as much as possible and to increase the protection of non-combatants and civilian objects are needed,

Reaffirming the urgent need to ensure full and effective application by all parties to armed conflicts of existing legal rules relating to such conflicts, in particular the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and to supplement these rules by new ones which take into account the modern developments in methods and means of warfare and which are practicable,

Welcoming the convocation by the Swiss Federal Council of the first session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, to be held at Geneva from 20 February to 29 March 1974, with a possible second session in 1975,

Welcoming as an excellent basis for discussion at this Conference the draft Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 prepared by the International Committee of the Red Cross after thorough consultations with government experts, particularly during conferences held at Geneva in 1971 and 1972,

Recalling the successive resolutions adopted in the preceding years by the United Nations relating to human rights in armed conflicts, in particular General Assembly resolutions 2852 (XXVI) and 2853 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 and 3032 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972,

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Noting resolution XIII adopted by the twenty-first International Conference of the Red Cross, held at Istanbul in 1960, and the resolution on the reaffirmation and development of international humanitarian law adopted by the twenty-second International Conference of the Red Cross, held at Tehran in 1973,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on respect for human rights in armed conflicts,

Recalling resolution 3058 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 in which the General Assembly invited the Diplomatic Conference to submit its comments and advice regarding the draft articles on the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions in areas of armed conflict,

Recalling its resolution 3076 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973 concerning napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use as well as the resolution on the prohibition or restriction of use of certain weapons adopted by the twenty-second International Conference of the Red Cross, held at Tehran in 1973, inviting the Diplomatic Conference to take up the question of rules on the prohibition or restriction of use of specific conventional weapons which may cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects,

Welcoming, in this regard, the survey prepared by the Secretariat on existing rules of international law concerning the prohibition or restriction of use of specific weapons, 14

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Swiss Federal Council for convoking in 1974 the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts and to the International Committee of the Red Cross for the extensive work it has performed in preparing the draft Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of 1949;

2. Urges that the national liberation movements recognized by the various regional intergovernmental organizations concerned be invited to participate in the Diplomatic Conference as observers in accordance with the practice of the United Nations;

3. Urges all participants in the Diplomatic Conference to do their utmost to reach agreement on additional rules which may help to alleviate the suffering brought about by armed conflicts and to protect non-combatants and civilian objects in such conflicts;

4. Calls upon all parties to armed conflicts to acknowledge and to comply with their obligations under the humanitarian instruments and to observe the international humanitarian rules which are applicable, in particular the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949;

5. Urges that instruction concerning such rules be provided to armed forces and information concerning the same rules be given to civilians everywhere, with a view to securing their strict observance;

6. Requests again the Secretary-General to encourage the study and teaching of principles of international humanitarian rules applicable in armed conflicts;

13 A/9132/Add.2, annex, sect. III.
14 A/9215.
7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session on relevant developments concerning human rights in armed conflicts, in particular on the proceedings and results of the 1974 session of the Diplomatic Conference;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-ninth session the item entitled "Respect for human rights in armed conflicts".

2197th plenary meeting 12 December 1973

3319 (XXIX). Respect for human rights in armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Conscious that a better application of existing humanitarian rules relating to armed conflicts and the development of further rules remains an urgent task in order to reduce the suffering brought about by all such conflicts,

Recalling the successive resolutions adopted in the preceding years by the United Nations relating to human rights in armed conflicts and the debates on this subject,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the first session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, held at Geneva from 20 February to 29 March 1974, and on the Conference of Government Experts on Weapons That May Cause Unnecessary Suffering or Have Indiscriminate Effects, convoked by the International Committee of the Red Cross at Lucerne from 24 September to 18 October 1974,

Welcoming the decision by the Diplomatic Conference to invite national liberation movements recognized by the regional intergovernmental organizations concerned to participate in its work,

Welcoming the work of the first session of the Diplomatic Conference and the work of the Conference of Government Experts,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Swiss Federal Council for convening the second session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts in 1975 and to the International Committee of the Red Cross for its readiness to convene in 1975 another Conference of Government Experts on Weapons That May Cause Unnecessary Suffering or Have Indiscriminate Effects;

2. Urges all participants in the Diplomatic Conference to do their utmost to reach agreement on additional rules which may help to alleviate the suffering brought about by armed conflicts and to respect and to protect non-combatants and civilian objects in such conflicts;

3. Calls upon all parties to armed conflicts to acknowledge and to comply with their obligations under the humanitarian instruments and to observe the international humanitarian rules which are applicable, in particular the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on relevant developments concerning human rights in armed conflicts, in particular on the proceedings and results of the 1975 session of the Diplomatic Conference;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled "Respect for human rights in armed conflicts" and emphasizes the need to allocate adequate time during that session to consider the results of both sessions of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts.

2319th plenary meeting 14 December 1974

3500 (XXX). Respect for human rights in armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Conscious that a better application of existing humanitarian rules relating to armed conflicts and the development of further rules remains an urgent task in order to reduce the suffering brought about by all such conflicts,

Recalling the successive resolutions adopted in the preceding years by the United Nations relating to human rights in armed conflicts and the debates on this subject,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the second session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, held at Geneva from 3 February to 18 April 1975,

Noting also the note by the Secretary-General entitled "Human rights in armed conflicts: protection of journalists engaged in dangerous missions in areas of armed conflict";

Welcoming the substantial progress made at the second session of the Diplomatic Conference,

Noting that the Diplomatic Conference will continue its consideration of the use of specific conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, and its search for agreement, for humanitarian reasons, on possible rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons,

1. Calls upon all parties to armed conflicts to acknowledge and to comply with their obligations under the humanitarian instruments and to observe the international humanitarian rules which are applicable, in particular the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949;
2. Calls the attention of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, and of the Governments and organizations participating in it, to the need for measures to promote on a universal basis the dissemination of and instruction in the rules of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts;

3. Urges all participants in the Diplomatic Conference to do their utmost to reach agreement on additional rules which may help to alleviate the suffering brought about by armed conflicts and to respect and protect non-combatants and civilian objects in such conflicts;

4. Takes note with appreciation of the decision of the Diplomatic Conference on the protection of journalists engaged in dangerous professional missions in areas of armed conflict, and of the intention of the Conference to complete its work on the subject during its next session;

5. Expresses its appreciation to the Swiss Federal Council for convoking the third session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts from 21 April to 11 June 1976 and to the International Committee of the Red Cross for convoking a second Conference of Government Experts on Weapons That May Cause Unnecessary Suffering or Have Indiscriminate Effects, to be held at Lugano from 28 January to 26 February 1976;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session on relevant developments concerning human rights in armed conflicts, in particular on the proceedings and results of the 1976 session of the Diplomatic Conference;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session the item entitled "Respect for human rights in armed conflicts".

2441st plenary meeting
15 December 1975
31/19. Respect for human rights in armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Conscious that a better application of existing humanitarian rules relating to armed conflicts and the development of further rules remains an urgent task in order to reduce the suffering brought about by all such conflicts,

Recalling the successive resolutions adopted in the preceding years by the United Nations relating to human rights in armed conflicts and the debates on this subject,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the third session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, held at Geneva from 21 April to 11 June 1976, and on the second session of the Conference of Government Experts on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons convoked by the International Committee of the Red Cross at Lugano from 28 January to 26 February 1976, 1/

Welcoming the substantial progress made at the third session of the Diplomatic Conference and the work of the Conference of Government Experts,

Noting that the Diplomatic Conference will continue its consideration of the use of specific conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, and its search for agreement, for humanitarian reasons, on possible rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons,

1. Calls upon all parties to armed conflicts to acknowledge and to comply with their obligations under the humanitarian instruments and to observe the international humanitarian rules which are applicable, in particular the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, 2/ the Geneva Protocol of 1925 3/ and the Geneva Conventions of 1949; 4/

2. Calls the attention of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, and of the Governments and organizations participating in it, to the need for measures to promote on a universal basis the dissemination of and instruction in the rules of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts;

3. Urges all participants in the Diplomatic Conference to do their utmost to reach agreement on additional rules which may help to alleviate the suffering brought about by armed conflicts and to respect and protect non-combatants and civilian objects in such conflicts, and to bring the Conference during its final session in 1977 to a successful conclusion;

1/ A/31/163 and Add.1; see also A/31/146.
4. **Expresses its appreciation** to the Swiss Federal Council for convoking the fourth session of the Diplomatic Conference from 17 March to 10 June 1977;

5. **Requests** the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on relevant developments concerning human rights in armed conflicts, in particular on the proceedings and results of the 1977 session of the Diplomatic Conference;

6. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session the item entitled "Respect for human rights in armed conflicts".

77th plenary meeting
24 November 1976
B. Napalm and other incendiary weapons

2852 (XXVI). Respect for human rights in armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its determination to continue all efforts to eliminate the threat or use of force in international relations, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, and to bring about general and complete disarmament under effective international control, and reaffirming its desire to secure full observance of human rights applicable in all armed conflicts pending the earliest possible termination of such conflicts,

Reaffirming that, in order effectively to guarantee human rights, all States should devote their efforts to averting the unleashing of aggressive wars and armed conflicts that violate the Charter and the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the successive resolutions that have been adopted by the United Nations relating to human rights in armed conflicts, in particular General Assembly resolutions 2652 (XXV) of 3 December 1970, 2674 (XXVI) and 2678 (XXV) of 9 December 1970 and 2707 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, and taking into account relevant resolutions of international conferences of the Red Cross,

Deeply concerned over the terrible suffering that armed conflicts continue to inflict upon combatants and civilians, particularly through the use of cruel means and methods of warfare and through inadequate restraints in defining military objectives,

Desiring to ensure the effective application of all existing rules relating to human rights in armed conflicts, as well as the development of these rules, and aware that progress in this regard will depend upon the political readiness and willingness of Member States,

Conscious that, although negotiations are going on in the field of disarmament concerning general and complete disarmament and the limitation and elimination of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, those deliberations do not deal with the question of prohibiting or restricting the use of other methods of warfare that are cruel, such as napalm, or that indiscriminately affect civilians and combatants,

Noting the comments by Governments on the reports of the Secretary-General on respect for human rights in armed conflicts,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive discussions undertaken at the first session of the Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, which was held at Geneva from 24 May to 12 June 1971 at the invitation of the International Committee of the Red Cross,

Having taken cognisance of the report prepared by the International Committee of the Red Cross on the work of the Conference of Government Experts,

Welcoming the decision of the International Committee of the Red Cross to convene in 1972 a second session of the Conference of Government Experts with broader participation to include all the States parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and to circulate in advance of that session a series of draft protocols,

Stressing the importance of further close co-operation between the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross,

Determined to continue its efforts to achieve better application of existing rules relating to armed conflicts, as well as the reaffirmation and development of these rules,

1. Calls again upon all parties to any armed conflict to observe the rules laid down in the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and other humanitarian rules applicable in armed conflicts, and invites those States which have not yet done so to adhere to those instruments;

2. Reaffirms that persons participating in resistance movements and freedom fighters in southern Africa and in territories under colonial and alien domination and foreign occupation who are struggling for their liberation and self-determination should, in case of arrest, be treated as prisoners of war in accordance with the principles of the Hague Convention of 1907 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949;

3. Invites the International Committee of the Red Cross to continue the work that was begun with the assistance of government experts in 1971 and, taking into account all relevant United Nations resolutions on human rights in armed conflicts, to devote special attention, among the questions to be taken up, to the following:

(a) The need to ensure better application of existing rules relating to armed conflicts, particularly the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Geneva Conventions of 1949, including the need for strengthening the system of protecting Powers contained in such instruments;

(b) The need for a reaffirmation and development of relevant rules, as well as other measures to improve the protection of the civilian population during armed conflicts, including legal restraints and restrictions on certain methods of warfare and weapons that have proved particularly perilous to civilians, and also arrangements for humanitarian relief;

(c) The need to evolve norms designed to increase the protection of persons struggling against colonial and alien domination, foreign occupation and racist regimes;

(d) The need for development of the rules concerning the status, protection and humane treatment of combatants in international and non-international armed conflicts and the question of guerrilla warfare;

(e) The need for additional rules regarding the protection of the wounded and the sick;

4. Expresses the hope that the second session of the Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts will result in specific conclusions and recommendations for action at the government level;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in line with paragraph 126 of his report on respect for human rights in armed conflicts submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session 26 to prepare, as soon as possible, with the help of qualified governmental consultant experts, a report on napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use;

6. Further calls upon all States to disseminate widely information and to provide instruction concerning human rights in armed conflicts and to take all the necessary measures to ensure full observance by their own armed forces of humanitarian rules applicable in armed conflicts;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to encourage the study and teaching of principles of respect for human rights applicable in armed conflicts by the means at his disposal;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the results of the second session of the Conference of Government Experts and any other relevant developments;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-seventh session an item entitled "Human rights in armed conflicts" and to consider it in all its aspects.

207th plenary meeting, 20 December 1971.

35/ A/8052

3076 (XXVIII). Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in resolution 2932 A (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, it commended the report of the Secretary-General entitled Napalm and Other Incendiary Weapons and All Aspects of Their Possible Use to the attention of all Governments and peoples and requested the Secretary-General to circulate the report to the Governments of Member States for their comments,

Taking note of the comments submitted by Governments and of the widespread wish that intergovernmental action should be taken with a view to reaching agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of these weapons,

Emphasizing the need to consider new rules designed to afford better protection of civilians and civilian objects during armed conflicts,

Convinced that the widespread use of many weapons and the emergence of new methods of warfare that may cause unnecessary suffering or are indiscriminate call urgently for efforts by Governments to seek, through possible legal means, the prohibition or restriction of the use of such weapons and of indiscriminate and cruel methods of warfare and, if possible, through measures of disarmament, the elimination of specific weapons that are especially cruel or indiscriminate,

Conscious of the difficulties involved in these tasks and the need for factual bases for discussion,

Considering as one such basis, in addition to the report of the Secretary-General, the extensive factual report elaborated by an international group of experts under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross entitled Weapons That May Cause Unnecessary Suffering or Have Indiscriminate Effects, covering, inter alia, high-velocity projectiles, blast and fragmentation weapons, time-delay weapons and incendiary weapons, and endorsing the conclusions of the report that intergovernmental review and action regarding weapons of this kind is called for,

Considering that prohibitions or restrictions of the use of such weapons should be examined without delay and that positive results in this regard are likely to facilitate substantive disarmament negotiations with a view to the elimination of production, stockpiling and proliferation of the weapons in question, which should be the ultimate objective,

Aware that the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts will be convened at Geneva on the invitation of the Swiss Federal Council, with a first session envisaged to be held from 20 February to 29 March 1974,

Welcoming as a basis for discussion at that Conference the proposals elaborated by the International Committee of the Red Cross and aiming, inter alia, at a reaffirmation of the fundamental general principles of international law prohibiting the use of weapons which are likely to cause unnecessary suffering and means and methods of warfare which have indiscriminate effects,

Considering that the efficacy of these general principles could be further enhanced if rules were elaborated and generally accepted prohibiting or restricting the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons, as well as other specific conventional weapons which may cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects,

Taking note of the invitation issued by the twenty-second International Conference of the Red Cross to the International Committee of the Red Cross to call, in 1974, a conference of government experts to study in depth the question of the prohibition or restriction of the use of conventional weapons which may cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects and to transmit a report on the work of the conference to all Governments participating in the Diplomatic Conference with a view to assisting them in their further deliberations,

8 United Nations publication. Sales No.: E.73 I3. 
1. Invites the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts to consider—without prejudice to its examination of the draft protocols submitted to it by the International Committee of the Red Cross—the question of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons, as well as other specific conventional weapons which may be deemed to cause unnecessary suffering or to have indiscriminate effects, and to seek agreement on rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, who has been invited to attend the Diplomatic Conference as an observer, to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session on aspects of the work of the Conference relevant to the present resolution.

2192nd plenary meeting
6 December 1973

5255 (XXIX). Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use

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The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in resolution 2932 A (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, it welcomed the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Napalm and Other Incendiary Weapons and All Aspects of Their Possible Use" and expressed its conviction that the widespread use of many weapons and the emergence of new methods of warfare that cause unnecessary suffering or are indiscriminate call urgently for renewed efforts by Governments to seek, through legal means, the prohibition of the use of such weapons and of indiscriminate and cruel methods of warfare and, if possible through measures of disarmament, the elimination of specific, especially cruel or indiscriminate weapons,

Recalling that, in resolution 3076 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, it took note of the comments submitted by Governments on the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General and of the widespread wish that intergovernmental action should be taken with a view to reaching agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of these weapons,

Recalling further that by the same resolution the General Assembly pointed to the extensive factual report prepared under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross entitled "Weapons That May Cause Unnecessary Suffering or Have Indiscriminate Effects," covering, inter alia, high-velocity projectiles, blast and fragmentation weapons, time-delay weapons and incendiary weapons, and endorsed the conclusion of the report that intergovernmental review and action regarding weapons of these kinds was called for,

Recalling, lastly, that by resolution 3076 (XXVIII) the General Assembly considered that prohibitions or restrictions of the use of such weapons should be examined without delay and that positive results in this regard were likely to facilitate substantive disarmament negotiations with a view to the elimination of production, stockpiling and proliferation of the weapons in question, which should be the ultimate objective, and invited the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts to consider the question of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons, as well as other specific conventional weapons which may be deemed to cause unnecessary suffering or to have indiscriminate effects, and to seek agreement on rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the first session of the Diplomatic Conference relevant to napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use and the report of the Conference of Government Experts, held at Lucerne, Switzerland, from 24 September to 18 October 1974, under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, to study in depth the question of the prohibition or limitation of the use of conventional weapons that may cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects,

Mindful of the fact that much suffering of civilian populations and combatants may be avoided if general agreement can be attained on the prohibition or restriction of the use of specific conventional weapons which may be deemed to cause unnecessary suffering or to have indiscriminate effects,

Welcoming the active work of the Diplomatic Conference and the Conference of Government Experts concerning the question of the prohibition or restriction of the use of specific conventional weapons,

Noting that this work, which has comprised an examination of important categories of conventional weapons, has resulted not only in a better understanding of the significance of earlier studies of this subject but in the emergence of new valuable data and suggestions and proposals for possible restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons,

Aware of the complexity of the issues raised by such suggestions and proposals and the recognized need to examine thoroughly all data now available and to undertake some further investigations, which may permit Governments to reach well-founded conclusions,

Conscious of the need for broad agreement on any prohibitions or restrictions which may be contemplated and of the need for a further expert discussion to this end,

Taking note with appreciation of the expressed readiness of the International Committee of the Red Cross to convene another Conference of Government Experts, which would receive and consider new information and focus on such conventional weapons as have been, or may become, the subject of proposed bans or restrictions of use and would study the possibility, content and form of such proposed bans or restrictions,
1. Urges all Governments to examine the considerable body of facts which is now available on the matter and to compile without delay such supplementary data as may be required by them to focus upon specific proposals for prohibitions or restrictions;

2. Appeals to all Governments to co-operate in the clarification of the issues and to consider in a constructive spirit and with a sense of urgency all proposals and suggestions which have been or may be advanced on the matter;

3. Invites the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts to continue its consideration of the question of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons, as well as other specific conventional weapons which may be deemed to cause unnecessary suffering or to have indiscriminate effects, and its search for agreement on possible rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons and, in this context, also to consider the results of the first Conference of Government Experts and the programme of work which a second Conference of Government Experts might follow;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, who has been invited to attend the Diplomatic Conference as an observer, to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on aspects of the work of the Conference relevant to the present resolution;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled “Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use”.

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B

The General Assembly,
Having considered the question of napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use,
Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use and the report of the Conference of Government Experts, held under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, which contains a study in depth of the question of the prohibition of or limitation of the use of conventional weapons that may cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects,
Recalling its resolution 2932 A (XXVII) of 29 November 1972 and 3076 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973 on this question,
Recalling the conclusion of the International Conference on Human Rights, held at Tehran in 1968, that napalm bombing is among the methods and means of warfare that erode human rights,
Emphasizing the consensus of the Conference of Government Experts that severe burn wounds are probably the most painful type of wound and frequently remain so for long periods of time and that they may result in permanent disability, including physical, functional, cosmetic, social and psychological disability,
Deeply disturbed at the continuing use of napalm and other incendiary weapons,

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1. Condemns the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in armed conflicts in circumstances where it may affect human beings or may cause damage to the environment and/or natural resources;

2. Urges all States, to refrain from the production, stockpiling, proliferation and use of such weapons, pending the conclusion of agreements on the prohibition of these weapons;

3. Invites all Governments, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the specialized agencies and the other international organizations concerned to transmit to the Secretary-General all information about the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in armed conflicts;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on this subject, based on information received under paragraph 3 of the present resolution, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

3464 (XXX). Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the suffering of civilian populations and combatants could be significantly reduced if general agreement can be attained on the prohibition or restriction for humanitarian reasons of the use of specific conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects,

Mindful that positive results in this regard are likely to facilitate subsequent substantive disarmament negotiations with a view to the elimination of production, stockpiling and proliferation of the weapons in question, which should be an ultimate objective,

Recalling that the issue of prohibitions or restrictions for humanitarian reasons of the use of specific conventional weapons has been the subject of serious and substantive discussion at the level of government experts at the Conference of Government Experts, held by the United Nations, from 24 September to 18 October 1974, under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross and of government representatives of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts and in the General Assembly,

Aware that the discussions, as well as the proposals and suggestions which have been advanced, have regard not only to napalm and other incendiary weapons but to a number of other specific kinds of conventional weapons, such as various small-calibre projectiles, certain blast and fragmentation weapons, as well as some delayed-action weapons and perfidious weapons,

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19 See Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), chap. III, resolution XXIII.
Conscious of the need to continue discussion and for supplementary data to enable Governments to reach farther conclusions and to seek broad agreement,

Noting with satisfaction that the issue will be before a second Conference of Government Experts, to be held under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross at Lugano from 28 January to 26 February 1976, with a view to focusing on such weapons as have been or might become the subject of proposed bans or restrictions and to studying the possibility, contents and form of such proposed bans or restrictions and that, thereafter, the issue will come before the third session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, to be held at Geneva from 21 April to 11 June 1976,

Trusting that this further work will be inspired by a sense of urgency and a wish to attain concrete results,

1. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the work of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts as regards the work of the Conference relevant to the present resolution;\textsuperscript{20}

2. Invites the Diplomatic Conference to continue its consideration of the use of specific conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, and to search for agreement for humanitarian reasons on possible rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, who has been invited to attend the Diplomatic Conference as an observer, to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session on aspects of the work of the Diplomatic Conference and of the Conference of Government Experts, to be held at Lugano, relevant to the present resolution;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled “Incendiary and other specific conventional weapons which may be the subject of prohibitions or restrictions of use for humanitarian reasons”.

\textit{2437th plenary meeting}

\textit{11 December 1975}

\textsuperscript{20} A/10195 and Corr.1, A/10222.
Incendiary and other specific conventional weapons which may be the subject of prohibitions or restrictions of use for humanitarian reasons

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the suffering of civilian populations and combatants could be significantly reduced if general agreement can be attained on the prohibition or restriction for humanitarian reasons of the use of specific conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects,

Mindful that positive results as regards non-use or restriction of use for humanitarian reasons of specific conventional weapons would serve, in addition, as encouragement in the broader field of disarmament and might facilitate subsequent agreement on the elimination of such weapons which were completely banned for use,

Recalling that the issue of prohibitions or restrictions for humanitarian reasons of the use of specific conventional weapons has been the subject of serious and substantive discussion for a number of years, notably at the sessions of the Conference of Government Experts on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons held, under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, at Lucerne from 24 September to 18 October 1974 1/ and at Lugano from 28 January to 26 February 1976, 2/ and at three sessions of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts and in the General Assembly since 1971,

Noting that the discussions and proposals regarding the prohibition or restriction for humanitarian reasons of the use of certain weapons have focused on napalm and other incendiary weapons, on indiscriminate methods of using land mines, on perfidious weapons and weapons which rely for their effect upon fragments invisible on X-ray, on certain types of small calibre projectiles which may be especially injurious and on certain blast and fragmentation weapons,

Noting that the issue will come before the fourth session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, to be held at Geneva from 17 March to 10 June 1977,


Convinced that the work of the fourth session of the Diplomatic Conference should be inspired by a sense of urgency and the wish to attain concrete results which was stressed in the appeal by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976, 3/ concerning particularly the prohibition of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons,

1. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the work of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts as regards the work of the Conference relevant to the present resolution; 4/ 

2. Invites the Diplomatic Conference to accelerate its consideration of the use of specific conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, and to do its utmost to agree for humanitarian reasons on possible rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, who has been invited to attend the Diplomatic Conference as an observer, to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on aspects of the work of the Diplomatic Conference relevant to the present resolution;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session the item entitled "Incendiary and other specific conventional weapons which may be the subject of prohibitions or restrictions of use for humanitarian reasons".

96th plenary meeting
10 December 1976

3/ See A/31/197, annex IV, resolution 12.
4/ A/9726, A/10222, A/31/146.
C. Elimination of foreign military bases

2165 (XXI). Elimination of foreign military bases in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "Elimination of foreign military bases in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America",

Considering that this question is of paramount importance and therefore necessitates serious discussion because of its implications for international peace and security,

Decides to transmit to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, for further consideration and report, all the documents and records of the meetings of the First Committee and the plenary meetings of the General Assembly pertaining to this item.

148th plenary meeting,
5 December 1966.

2344 (XXII). Elimination of foreign military bases in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America

The General Assembly,

Having received the interim report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament,\(^{15}\)

Recalling its resolution 2165 (XXI) of 5 December 1966,

Noting that the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament has not been able to give sufficient consideration to the question of the elimination of foreign military bases in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America,

1. Requests the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to resume consideration of the question of the elimination of foreign military bases in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2165 (XXI);

2. Requests the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session on the progress achieved on the question of the elimination of foreign military bases in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

1640th plenary meeting,
19 December 1967.

Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace

2832 (XXVI). Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the determination of the peoples of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to preserve their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to resolve their political, economic and social problems under conditions of peace and tranquility,

Recalling the Declaration of the Third Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Lusaka from 8 to 10 September 1970, calling upon all States to consider and respect the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace from which great Power rivalries and competition as well as bases conceived in the context of such rivalries and competition should be excluded, and declaring that the area should also be free of nuclear weapons,

Convinced of the desirability of ensuring the maintenance of such conditions in the Indian Ocean area by means other than military alliances, as such alliances entail financial and other obligations that call for the diversion of the limited resources of the States of the area from the more compelling and productive task of economic and social reconstruction and could further involve them in the rivalries of power blocs in a manner prejudicial to their independence and freedom of action, thereby increasing international tensions,

Concerned at recent developments that portend the extension of the arms race into the Indian Ocean area, thereby posing a serious threat to the maintenance of such conditions in the area,

Convinced that the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean would contribute towards arresting such developments, relaxing international tensions and strengthening international peace and security,

Convinced further that the establishment of a zone of peace in an extensive geographical area in one region could have a beneficial influence on the establishment of permanent universal peace based on equal rights and justice for all, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Solemnly declares that the Indian Ocean, within limits to be determined, together with the air space above and the ocean floor subjacent thereto, is hereby designated for all time as a zone of peace;

2. Calls upon the great Powers, in conformity with this Declaration, to enter into immediate consultations with the littoral States of the Indian Ocean with a view to:

(a) Halting the further escalation and expansion of their military presence in the Indian Ocean;

(b) Eliminating from the Indian Ocean all bases, military installations and logistical supply facilities, the disposition of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction and any manifestation of great Power military presence in the Indian Ocean conceived in the context of great Power rivalry;

3. Calls upon the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, the permanent members of the Security Council and other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean, in pursuit of the objective of establishing a system of universal collective security without military alliances and strengthening international security through regional and other co-operation, to enter into consultations with a view to the implementation of this Declaration and such action as may be necessary to ensure that:

(a) Warships and military aircraft may not use the Indian Ocean for any threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of any littoral or hinterland State of the Indian Ocean in contravention of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

(b) Subject to the foregoing and to the norms and principles of international law, the right to free and unimpeded use of the zone by the vessels of all nations is unaffected;

(c) Appropriate arrangements are made to give effect to any international agreement that may ultimately be reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the progress that has been made with regard to the implementation of this Declaration;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-seventh session an item entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace".

2022nd plenary meeting, 16 December 1971.

2992 (XXVII). Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971 entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace",

Noting the report of the Secretary-General\(^2\) submitted in accordance with paragraph 4 of that resolution, in which he was requested to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session on the progress made with regard to implementation of the Declaration,

\(^2\) A/8809.
Noting further that the consultations envisaged in paragraphs 2 and 3 of that resolution have not taken place,

Convinced that action in furtherance of the objectives of the Declaration would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Noting that, in the Georgetown Declaration of 12 August 1972, the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries took note with satisfaction of the adaption by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and agreed that further steps should be taken at the Assembly's twenty-seventh session towards implementation of the Declaration,

1. Calls upon the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, the permanent members of the Security Council and other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to support the concept that the Indian Ocean should be a zone of peace;

2. Decides to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, consisting of no more than fifteen members, to study the implications of the proposal, with special reference to the practical measures that may be taken in furtherance of the objectives of General Assembly resolution 2832 (XXVI), having due regard to the security interests of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean and the interests of any other State consistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session;

3. Decides further that the Ad Hoc Committee shall consist of the following States: Australia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia. 33

4. Urges all the States concerned to extend their co-operation to the Ad Hoc Committee in the discharge of its functions;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-eighth session the item entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace".

2111th plenary meeting
15 December 1972

3080 (XXVIII). Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace";

Reaffirming its conviction that action in furtherance of the objectives of the Declaration would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Noting the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, 34 established by General Assembly resolution 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 to study the implications of the proposal, with special reference to the practical measures that may be taken in furtherance of the objectives of Assembly resolution 2832 (XXVI), having due regard to the security interests of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean and the interests of any other State consistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the progress made by the Ad Hoc Committee in fulfilling its mandate,

1. Urges all States to accept the principles and objectives contained in General Assembly resolution 2832 (XXVI), entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace", as a constructive contribution to the strengthening of regional and international security;

2. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to continue its work, to carry out consultations in accordance with its mandate and to report with recommendations to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session;

3. Urges all States, especially the major Powers, to extend their co-operation to the Ad Hoc Committee in the discharge of its functions;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee;

5. Decides that the Ad Hoc Committee shall be provided with summary records of its proceedings;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a factual statement of the great Powers' military presence in all its aspects, in the Indian Ocean, with special reference to their naval deployments, conceived in the context of great Power rivalry;

7. Recommends that the statement should be based on available material and prepared with the assistance of qualified experts and competent bodies selected by the Secretary-General;

8. Requests that the statement be transmitted to the Ad Hoc Committee at an early date, if possible by 31 March 1974;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-ninth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace".

2192nd plenary meeting
6 December 1973

33 See A/8976.

3259 (XXIX). Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also General Assembly resolutions 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and 3080 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973,

Firmly convinced that further and continuous efforts are required to fulfil the objectives of the Declaration, and thus to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international peace and security,

Noting the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean,21

Further noting the factual statement of the great Powers' military presence in all its aspects, in the Indian Ocean, with special reference to their naval deployments, conceived in the context of great Power rivalry, prepared by the Secretary-General with the assistance of qualified experts22 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3080 (XXVIII),

Deeply concerned that the competitive expansion of the military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean would constitute a serious intensification of the arms race, leading to an increase of tension in the area,

Considering that the creation of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean requires:

(a) The elimination of all manifestations of great Power military presence in the region, conceived in the context of great Power rivalry,

(b) Co-operation among the regional States to ensure conditions of security within the region as envisaged in the Declaration,

Further believing that for the realization of the objective of the Declaration it is necessary that the great Powers enter into immediate consultations with the States concerned with a view to adopting positive measures for the elimination of all foreign bases and of all manifestations of great Power military presence in the region, conceived in the context of great Power rivalry,

1. Urges the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, the permanent members of the Security Council and other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to give tangible support to the establishment and preservation of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace;
2. Calls upon the great Powers to refrain from increasing and strengthening their military presence in the region of the Indian Ocean as an essential first step towards the relaxation of tension and the promotion of peace and security in the area;
3. Endorses the recommendations concerning the future work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, as contained in paragraph 35 of the report of the Committee;
4. Requests the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to enter, as soon as possible, into consulta-

5. Invites all States, especially the great Powers, to co-operate in a practical manner with the Ad Hoc Committee in the discharge of its functions;
6. Expresses its thanks to the Secretary-General for his efforts in the preparation of the factual statement of the great Powers' military presence in the Indian Ocean;
7. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its work and consultations in accordance with its mandate and to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;
8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee.

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 by which it decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean consisting of no more than fifteen members,

Noting that some littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean have expressed deep interest in becoming members of the Ad Hoc Committee in view of their geographical position and adherence to the concept of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace,

Noting further that since the establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee new States have been admitted to membership in the United Nations,

Recognizing that the establishment and preservation of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace is a matter that concerns all littoral and hinterland States,

Decides to enlarge the composition of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean by the addition of Bangladesh, Kenya and Somalia.

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

As a result of the appointments set forth in resolution B above the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean is composed of the following Member States: Australia, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Pakistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia.
3468 (XXX). Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3080 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973 and 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974,

Reaffirming its conviction that action in furtherance of the objectives of the Declaration would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Calling attention to the provisions of resolution 3259 A (XXIX), especially paragraph 4, in which the General Assembly requested the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to enter, as soon as possible, into consultations with a view to convening a conference on the Indian Ocean,

1. Notes the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean,\(^\text{50}\) in particular section II thereof concerning the consultations entered into by the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean in pursuance of paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 3259 A (XXIX);

2. Notes further that, as a result of these consultations, an agreement in principle on the convening of a conference on the Indian Ocean has emerged among the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean;

3. Requests the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to continue their consultations on the convening of a conference on the Indian Ocean, with particular attention to the following six points:
   (a) Purposes of the conference;
   (b) Date and duration;
   (c) Venue;
   (d) Provisional agenda;
   (e) Participation;
   (f) Level of participation;

4. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its work and consultations in accordance with its mandate and to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session a report on its work, including the results of the consultations referred to in paragraph 3 above;

5. Invites all States, in particular the great Powers and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean, to co-operate in a practical manner with the Ad Hoc Committee in the discharge of its functions;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the preparation of summary records.

2437th plenary meeting
11 December 1975

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3080 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 3468 (XXX) of 11 December 1975,

Reaffirming its conviction that concrete action in furtherance of the objectives of the Declaration would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Noting the resolution adopted at the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries on the subject of the Indian Ocean Peace Zone Proposal, 1/

Deeply concerned that there has been an escalation of the military presence of the great Powers conceived in the context of great Power rivalry in the Indian Ocean, and believing therefore that the implementation of the purposes and objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace has acquired a new urgency,

Regretting that, despite repeated invitations, certain great Powers as well as certain major maritime users of the Indian Ocean have not so far found it possible to co-operate with the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean and the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean,

1. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, 2/ in particular section II thereof concerning the consultations entered into by the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean in pursuance of paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 3468 (XXX);

2. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee and the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to continue their consultations with a view to formulating a programme of action leading to the convening of a conference on the Indian Ocean;

3. Invites once again all States, in particular the great Powers and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean, to co-operate in a practical manner with the Ad Hoc Committee in the discharge of its functions;

4. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its work and consultations in accordance with its mandate and to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session a report on its work;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records.

98th plenary meeting
14 December 1975

1/ A/31/197, annex, p. 124.

8. Convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques

3264 (XXIX). Prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other purposes incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health

The General Assembly,

Noting the concern of peoples to consolidate peace and to pursue efforts designed to save mankind from the danger of using new means of warfare, to limit the arms race and to bring about disarmament,

Bearing in mind that, under conditions of continuous scientific and technological progress, new possibilities arise for using the results of this progress not only for peaceful but also for military purposes,

Convinced that the prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other hostile purposes, which are incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health, would serve the cause of strengthening peace and averting the threat of war,

Taking into account the profound interest of States and peoples in the adoption of measures to preserve and improve the environment and to modify or moderate the climate solely for peaceful purposes for the benefit of present and future generations,

1. Considers it necessary to adopt, through the conclusion of an appropriate international convention, effective measures to prohibit action to influence the environment and climate for military and other hostile purposes, which are incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health;

2. Takes note of the draft international convention on the prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other purposes incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health, submitted to the General Assembly by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as other points of view and suggestions put forward during the discussion of this question;

3. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to proceed as soon as possible to achieving agreement on the text of such a convention and to submit a report on the results achieved for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the discussion by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session of the item entitled "Prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other purposes incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health";

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other hostile purposes, which are incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health".

2309th plenary meeting 9 December 1974

Annex

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft convention on the prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other purposes incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health

The States Parties to this Convention,

Guided by the interests of consolidating peace and wishing to contribute to the cause of saving mankind from the danger of using new means of warfare, limiting the arms race and bringing about disarmament,

Taking into account that, under conditions of continuous scientific and technological progress, new possibilities arise for using the results of this progress not only for peaceful but also for military purposes,

Considering that action to influence the environment and climate for military purposes may represent an exceptional danger to universal peace and security as well as to human well-being and health,

Expressing the profound interest of States and peoples in the adoption of measures to preserve and improve the environment for the benefit of present and future generations,

Desiring to contribute to the deepening of confidence among peoples and to the further improvement of the international situation,

Striving to co-operate in implementing the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Have agreed on the following:

ARTICLE I

1. Each of the Parties to this Convention undertakes not to develop meteorological, geophysical or any other scientific or technological means of influencing the environment, including the weather and climate, for military and other purposes incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health, and, furthermore, never under any circumstances to resort to such means of influencing the environment and climate or to carry out preparations for their use.

ARTICLE II

1. For the purposes of this Convention, the activities referred to in article I consist of those active influences on the surface of the land, the sea-bed and the ocean floor, the depths of the earth, the marine environment, the atmosphere or on any other elements of the environment that may cause damage by the following means:

(a) Introduction into the cloud systems (air masses) of chemical reagents for the purpose of causing precipitation (formation of clouds) and other means of bringing about a redistribution of water resources;

(b) Modification of the elements of the weather, climate and the hydrological system on land in any part of the surface of the earth;

(c) Direct or indirect action to influence the electrical processes in the atmosphere;

(d) Direct or indirect disturbance of the elements of the energy and water balance of meteorological phenomena (cyclones, anticyclones, clouds, fronts, etc.);

(e) Direct or indirect modifications of the physical and chemical parameters of the seas and oceans, the seas, seas-bed and ocean floor that may lead to a change in the hydrological system, water interchange process and ecology of the biological resources of the seas and oceans;

See the annex to the present resolution.
(f) Direct or indirect stimulation of seismic waves by any methods or means that may produce earthquakes and accompanying processes and phenomena, or destructive ocean waves, including tsunamis;

(g) Direct or indirect action on the surface of an area of water that may lead to a disturbance of the thermal and gaseous interchange between the hydrosphere and the atmosphere;

(h) The creation of artificial continuous electromagnetic and acoustic fields in the oceans and seas;

(i) Modification of the natural state of the rivers, lakes, swamps and other aqueous elements of the land by any methods or means, leading to reduction in the water-level, drying up, flooding, inundation, destruction of hydrotechnical installations or having other harmful consequences;

(j) Disturbance of the natural state of the lithosphere, including the land surface, by mechanical, physical or other means, causing erosion, a change in the mechanical structure, desiccation or flooding of the soil, or interference with irrigation or land improvement systems;

(k) The burning of vegetation and other actions leading to a disturbance of the ecology of the vegetable and animal kingdom;

(l) Direct or indirect action to influence the ionized or ozone layers in the atmosphere, the introduction of heat and radiant energy absorbing agents in the atmosphere and the contiguous layer, or other action that might lead to disturbances of the thermal and radiation equilibrium of the earth-atmosphere-sun system.

2. Subsequently, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, the list of actions enumerated in paragraph 1 of this article may be supplemented or amended depending upon the progress of scientific and technological research.

ARTICLE III

Each of the Parties to this Convention undertakes to refrain from assisting, encouraging or inducing any State group or international organizations whatsoever in activities that violate the provisions of the Convention, as well as to refrain from participating either directly or indirectly in such activities carried out by other States or international organizations.

ARTICLE IV

Each Party to this Convention undertakes, in accordance with its own constitutional procedures, to adopt the necessary measures to prohibit and prevent any activity carried out in violation of the provisions of the Convention anywhere whatsoever within its jurisdiction or under its control.

ARTICLE V

Nothing in this Convention shall impede the economic or scientific and technological development of the Parties to the Convention or international economic and scientific cooperation in the utilization, preservation and improvement of the environment for peaceful purposes.

ARTICLE VI

1. Any Party to this Convention that claims that any other Party to the Convention is acting in violation of the obligations flowing from the provisions of the Convention may lodge a complaint with the Security Council of the United Nations. Such a complaint shall contain all possible evidence to support the grounds for the complaint together with a request that it be considered by the Security Council.

2. Each Party to this Convention undertakes to co-operate in carrying out any investigations that the Security Council may undertake in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations on the basis of the complaint received by the Council. The Security Council shall inform the States Parties to the Convention of the results of such investigations.

ARTICLE VII

Each Party to this Convention undertakes to furnish or support assistance provided in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to any Party to the Convention that may make such a request. In the event that the Security Council adopts a decision to the effect that that Party has been subjected to danger as a result of the violation of the Convention.

ARTICLE VIII

1. Any Party may propose an amendment to this Convention. Each proposed amendment shall be submitted to the depositary Governments and shall be transmitted by them to all Parties to the Convention, which shall inform the depositary Governments of the adoption or rejection of the amendment at the earliest possible date after receiving it.

2. The amendment shall enter into force for each Party accepting it after its adoption by the majority of Parties to the Convention, including the depositary Governments, and subsequently for each remaining Party on the day on which it adopts that amendment.

ARTICLE IX

Five years after the entry into force of this Convention, or before that date, if the majority of Parties to the Convention so request by submitting a proposal for that purpose to the depositary Governments, a conference of States Parties to the Convention shall be convened in order for the purpose of considering the operation of the Convention, in order to ensure that its provisions are being implemented. During such consideration, account shall be taken of all new scientific and technological achievements that may relate to the Convention.

ARTICLE X

1. This Convention shall be of a permanent nature.

2. Each Party to this Convention shall have the right, within the context of the realization of its own State sovereignty, to withdraw from the Convention, if it decides that exceptional circumstances connected with the content of the Convention have threatened the supreme interest of its country. It shall notify all other States Parties to the Convention and the Security Council of the United Nations three months prior to its withdrawal. The notification shall contain an account of the exceptional circumstances which, in the view of that Party, have threatened its supreme interests.
**Article XI**

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and accession shall be deposited with the Governments of . . ., which are hereby designated the depositary Government.

3. This Convention shall enter into force after the deposit of the instruments of ratification by Governments, including Governments designated the depositary Governments of the Convention.

4. For those States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of this Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary Governments shall promptly notify all States that sign or accede to this Convention of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession, the date of the entry into force of the Convention and the receipt by them of other information.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary Governments in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

**Article XII**

This Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the depositary Governments. Duly certified copies of the Convention shall be forwarded by the depositary Governments to the Governments of the signatory or acceding States.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly furnished with full powers, have signed this Convention.

Done in . . . copies at . . . on the . . . day of . . . . . . .

**3475 (XXX). Prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other hostile purposes, which are incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health**

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 3264 (XXXIX) of 9 December 1974 it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to proceed as soon as possible to achieving agreement on the text of a convention on the prohibition of action to influence the environment for military and other hostile purposes,

Convinced that the conclusion of such a convention would serve to spare mankind from the potential dangers of the use of environmental modification techniques for military and other hostile purposes, and thereby contribute to strengthening peace and averting the threat of war,

Convinced also that such a convention should not affect the use of environmental modification techniques for peaceful purposes, which should contribute to the preservation and improvement of the environment for the benefit of present and future generations,

Taking into account the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament\(^2\) as it relates to this question,

Noting with satisfaction that the delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America submitted at the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament identical drafts of a convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques\(^3\), and that other delegations offered suggestions and preliminary observations regarding those drafts,

1. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations, bearing in mind existing proposals and suggestions as well as relevant discussion by the General Assembly, with a view to reaching early agreement, if possible during the 1976 session of the Conference, on the text of a convention on the prohibition of military or other hostile use of environmental modification techniques, and to submit a special report on the results achieved for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-first session;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the discussion by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session of the item entitled “Prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other hostile purposes, which are incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health”;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled “Convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament”.

2437th plenary meeting

11 December 1975

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\(^3\) Ibid., annex II, documents CCD/471 and CCD/472.
31/72. Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3261 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 3475 (XXX) of 11 December 1975,

Recalling its resolution 1722 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, in which it recognized that all States have a deep interest in disarmament and arms control negotiations,

Determined to avert the potential dangers of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques,

Convinced that broad adherence to a convention on the prohibition of such action would contribute to the cause of strengthening peace and averting the threat of war,

Noting with satisfaction that the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament has completed and transmitted to the General Assembly, in the report of its work in 1976, 1/ the text of a draft Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification techniques, 2/

Noting further that the Convention is intended to prohibit effectively military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques in order to eliminate the dangers to mankind from such use,

Bearing in mind that draft agreements on disarmament and arms control measures submitted to the General Assembly by the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament should be the result of a process of effective negotiations, and that such instruments should duly take into account the views and interests of all States so that they can be adhered to by the widest possible number of countries,

Bearing in mind that article VIII of the Convention makes provision for a conference to review the operation of the Convention five years after its entry into force, with a view to ensuring that its purposes and provisions are being realized,

Also bearing in mind all relevant documents and negotiating records of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament on the discussion of the draft Convention,


2/ Ibid., vol. I, annex I.

/...
Convinced that the Convention should not affect the use of environmental modification techniques for peaceful purposes, which could contribute to the preservation and improvement of the environment for the benefit of present and future generations,

Convinced that the Convention will contribute to the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Anxious that during its 1977 session the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament should concentrate on urgent negotiations on disarmament and arms limitation measures,

1. Refers the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution, to all States for their consideration, signature and ratification;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, as Depositary of the Convention, to open it for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date;

3. Expresses its hope for the widest possible adherence to the Convention;

4. Calls upon the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, without prejudice to the priorities established in its programme of work, to keep under review the problem of effectively averting the dangers of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the discussion by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session of the question of the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques.

ANNEX

Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques

The States Parties to this Convention,

Guided by the interest of consolidating peace, and wishing to contribute to the cause of halting the arms race, and of bringing about general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, and of saving mankind from the danger of using new means of warfare,
Determined to continue negotiations with a view to achieving effective progress towards further measures in the field of disarmament,

Recognizing that scientific and technical advances may open new possibilities with respect to modification of the environment,


Realizing that the use of environmental modification techniques for peaceful purposes could improve the interrelationship of man and nature and contribute to the preservation and improvement of the environment for the benefit of present and future generations,

Recognizing, however, that military or any other hostile use of such techniques could have effects extremely harmful to human welfare,

Desiring to prohibit effectively military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques in order to eliminate the dangers to mankind from such use, and affirming their willingness to work towards the achievement of this objective,

Desiring also to contribute to the strengthening of trust among nations and to the further improvement of the international situation in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Have agreed on the following:

Article I

1. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to engage in military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to any other State Party.

2. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to assist, encourage or induce any State, group of States or international organization to engage in activities contrary to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article.

Article II

As used in article I, the term "environmental modification techniques" refers to any technique for changing - through the deliberate manipulation of natural processes - the dynamics, composition or structure of the earth, including its biota, lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere, or of outer space.

Article III

1. The provisions of this Convention shall not hinder the use of environmental modification techniques for peaceful purposes and shall be without prejudice to the generally recognized principles and applicable rules of international law concerning such use.

2. The States Parties to this Convention undertake to facilitate, and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of scientific and technological information on the use of environmental modification techniques for peaceful purposes. States Parties in a position to do so shall contribute, alone or together with other States or international organizations, to international economic and scientific co-operation in the preservation, improvement and peaceful utilization of the environment, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world.

Article IV

Each State Party to this Convention undertakes to take any measures it considers necessary in accordance with its constitutional processes to prohibit and prevent any activity in violation of the provisions of the Convention anywhere under its jurisdiction or control.

Article V

1. The States Parties to this Convention undertake to consult one another and to co-operate in solving any problems which may arise in relation to the objectives of, or in the application of the provisions of, the Convention. Consultation and co-operation pursuant to this article may also be undertaken through appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with its Charter. These international procedures may include the services of appropriate international organizations, as well as of a Consultative Committee of Experts as provided for in paragraph 2 of this article.

2. For the purposes set forth in paragraph 1 of this article, the Depositary shall, within one month of the receipt of a request from any State Party to this Convention, convene a Consultative Committee of Experts. Any State Party may appoint an expert to this Committee whose functions and rules of procedure are set out in the annex, which constitutes an integral part of the Convention. The committee shall transmit to the Depositary a summary of its findings of fact, incorporating all views and information presented to the Committee during its proceedings. The Depositary shall distribute the summary to all States Parties.

3. Any State Party to this Convention which has reasons to believe that any other State Party is acting in breach of obligations deriving from the provisions of the Convention may lodge a complaint with the Security Council of the United Nations. Such a complaint should include all relevant information as well as all possible evidence supporting its validity.
4. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes to co-operate in carrying out any investigation which the Security Council may initiate, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, on the basis of the complaint received by the Council. The Security Council shall inform the States Parties of the results of the investigation.

5. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes to provide or support assistance, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, to any State Party which so requests, if the Security Council decides that such Party has been harmed or is likely to be harmed as a result of violation of the Convention.

Article VI

1. Any State Party may propose amendments to this Convention. The text of any proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Depositary, who shall promptly circulate it to all States Parties.

2. An amendment shall enter into force for all States Parties which have accepted it, upon the deposit with the Depositary of instruments of acceptance by a majority of States Parties. Thereafter it shall enter into force for any remaining State Party on the date of deposit of its instrument of acceptance.

Article VII

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article VIII

1. Five years after the entry into force of this Convention, a conference of the States Parties to the Convention shall be convened by the Depositary at Geneva. The conference shall review the operation of the Convention with a view to ensuring that its purposes and provisions are being realized, and shall in particular examine the effectiveness of the provisions of article 1, paragraph 1, in eliminating the dangers of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques.

2. At intervals of not less than five years thereafter, a majority of the States Parties to this Convention may obtain, by submitting a proposal to this effect to the Depositary, the convening of a conference with the same objectives.

3. If no review conference has been convened pursuant to paragraph 2 of this article within ten years following the conclusion of a previous review conference, the Depositary shall solicit the views of all States Parties to this Convention on the holding of such a conference. If one third or ten of the States Parties, whichever number is less, respond affirmatively, the Depositary shall take immediate steps to convene the conference.
Article IX

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force upon the deposit with the Depositary of instruments of ratification by twenty Governments in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For those States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of this Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The Depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention and of any amendments thereto, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the Depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article X

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall send certified copies thereof to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.

DONE in ... copies, at ..................... on the .......... day of .........

Annex to the Convention

Consultative Committee of Experts

1. The Consultative Committee of Experts shall undertake to make appropriate findings of fact and provide expert views relevant to any problem raised pursuant to article V, paragraph 1, of this Convention by the State Party requesting the convening of the Committee.
2. The work of the Consultative Committee of Experts shall be organized in such a way as to permit it to perform the functions set forth in paragraph 1 of this annex. The Committee shall decide procedural questions relative to the organization of its work, where possible by consensus, but otherwise by a majority of those present and voting. There shall be no voting on matters of substance.

3. The Depositary or his representative shall serve as the Chairman of the Committee.

4. Each expert may be assisted at meetings by one or more advisers.

5. Each expert shall have the right, through the Chairman, to request from States, and from international organizations, such information and assistance as the expert considers desirable for the accomplishment of the Committee's work.
9. Reduction of military budgets

3093 (XXVIII). Reduction of the military budgets of States permanent members of the Security Council by 10 per cent and utilization of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries

A

The General Assembly,

Noting with satisfaction that, as a result of efforts made on a bilateral and regional basis, there has clearly emerged a trend towards the strengthening of peace, the reduction of tension and the settlement of disputed issues by peaceful means,

Considering that all States should take effective steps aimed at eliminating the hotbeds of military conflict which continue to exist in various parts of the world,

Believing that political détente in the world should be supplemented by military détente,

Noting that a reduction in military spending, while helping to limit the arms race and to bring about further improvement in the international situation, would at the same time make it possible to utilize substantial resources for the needs of the peaceful development of all States, including the provision of assistance to developing countries,

1. Recommends that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the next financial year;

2. Appeals to the aforementioned States to allot 10 per cent of the funds released as a result of the reduction in military budgets for the provision of assistance to developing countries so as to permit the execution in those countries of the most urgent economic and social projects;

3. Expresses the desire that other States, particularly those with a major economic and military potential, should also take steps to reduce their military budgets and allot part of the funds thus released for the provision of assistance to developing countries;

4. Establishes a Special Committee on the Distribution of the Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets, for the provision of assistance to developing countries as an addition to the assistance that is already provided to them through the existing channels, consisting of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and also of three countries from each of the regional groups of Africa, Asia and Latin America and two countries from each of the regional groups of Eastern Europe and of Western Europe and other States, which will be appointed by the President of the General Assembly after consultations with these regional groups, and instructs the Special Committee to distribute the said funds on an equitable basis, having regard to the most urgent needs and requirements of the recipient countries and without discrimination of any kind, and to determine the amount of the funds to be allotted to the various countries and the schedule for provision of the funds;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to give the Special Committee all possible assistance in its work;

6. Requests the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

2194th plenary meeting
7 December 1973

B

The General Assembly,

Having examined the item "Reduction of the military budgets of States permanent members of the Security Council by 10 per cent and utilization of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries";

Convinced of the urgent necessity that the States permanent members of the Security Council agree to carry out the reduction of their military budgets, and of the desirability that the other States with a major economic and military potential act accordingly,

Convinced further that a part of the funds released by such a reduction should be set aside for increasing international assistance to developing countries,

Conscious that the United Nations has been unable to study this important question with the required depth and care,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts appointed by him, a report on the reduction of the military budgets of the States permanent members of the Security Council, which should also cover other States with a major economic and military potential, and on the utilization of a part of the funds thus saved to provide international assistance to developing countries;

2. Calls upon all Governments to extend their full co-operation to the Secretary-General to ensure that the study is carried out in the most effective way;

3. Invites the Secretary-General to transmit the report to the General Assembly in time to permit its consideration at the twenty-ninth session.

2194th plenary meeting
7 December 1973
Appointment of eleven members of the Special Committee on the Distribution of the Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets

(Item 102)

By a letter dated 25 July 1974, the President of the General Assembly informed the Secretary-General that, having held the consultations called for in paragraph 4 of Assembly resolution 3093 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, he had appointed the following eleven Member States to serve on the Special Committee on the Distribution of the Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets: Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, India, Laos, Mali, Nigeria, Poland and Syrian Arab Republic. He added that he would complete the appointments provided for under paragraph 4 of the resolution as soon as he was informed of the names of the two remaining States wishing to serve on the Special Committee.

3254 (XXIX). Reduction of the military budgets of States permanent members of the Security Council by 10 per cent and utilization of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 3093 B (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973 it requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts appointed by him, a report on the reduction of the military budgets of the States permanent members of the Security Council, which should also cover other States with a major economic and military potential, and on the utilization of a part of the funds thus saved to provide international assistance to developing countries,

Having examined the report of the Group of Consultant Experts on the Reduction of Military Budgets, transmitted to the General Assembly by the Secretary-General on 14 October 1974, 14

Noting that Governments have not had the time necessary to study that report with the attention and care which the important and complex questions covered in it merit,

Considering, therefore, that it would be advisable to postpone any assessment by the General Assembly regarding the substance of those questions,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Consultant Experts, as well as to the Governments and international organizations which rendered assistance in the preparation of the report requested by the General Assembly in resolution 3093 B (XXVIII);

2. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the report to be issued as a United Nations publication and widely distributed;

3. Invites all States to communicate to the Secretary-General, before 30 June 1975, their views and suggestions on all those points they deem pertinent with regard to the matters covered in the report, including the following:

(a) Meaning and scope of a definition of "military budgets" which has the greatest probability of receiving general acceptance;

(b) Feasible and adequate procedures so that the United Nations may establish a system of standardized military budgets of the States envisaged in resolution 3093 B (XXVIII);

(c) Per cent reduction advisable for the States permanent members of the Security Council, bearing in mind that a 10 per cent reduction has been proposed;

(d) Definition of what should be understood by "other States with a major economic and military potential";

(e) Per cent reduction advisable for those States;

(f) Part of the resources released through the reduction of military budgets which should be allotted to international assistance for developing countries;

(g) International system or mechanism, within the framework of the United Nations, which should be employed in order to achieve the best distribution and utilization of the additional assistance allotted to the developing countries, taking into account the goals set for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to distribute as a document of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, not later than 1 August 1975, a report containing a compilation, by countries, of the views and suggestions requested in the present resolution and a tabulation of the same according to the matters covered therein, particularly regarding the seven points specified in paragraph 3 above;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3254 (XXIX): report of the Secretary-General".

2309th plenary meeting 9 December 1974

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9 A/9565.
14 A/9770.
Reaffirming its conviction of the urgent necessity that the States permanent members of the Security Council, as well as any other State with comparable military expenditures, carry out reductions in their military budgets,

Reaffirming also its conviction that part of the resources thus released should be utilized for social and economic development, particularly that of the developing countries,

Noting with concern that year after year world military expenditure continues to rise,

Convinced that international security could be maintained with far lower general levels of world military expenditures than at present,

1. Appeals to all States, in particular the States permanent members of the Security Council as well as any other State with comparable military expenditures, to strive to reach agreed reductions in their military budgets;

2. Urges the two States with the highest levels of military expenditure in absolute terms, pending such agreement, to carry out reductions in their military budgets;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, assisted by a group of qualified experts appointed by him after consultations with Member States, to prepare a report containing an in-depth analysis and examination in concrete terms of the various matters specified in paragraph 5 below, including conclusions and recommendations;

4. Calls upon all Governments to extend their full co-operation in providing all such assistance as may be required for the efficient preparation of this report;

5. Decides that the report shall give emphasis particularly to the following matters:

(a) The definition and scope of the military sector and of military expenditures, as well as the classification and structuring of expenditures within the military budgets, with the overall aim of achieving generally acceptable and universally applicable delimitations and definitions and a standardized accounting system, so as to permit effective comparisons of the military budgets;

(b) The valuation of resources in the military sector, considering different economic systems and different structures of production within the military sector, with the purpose of examining methods concerning the relationships between resources and military output;

(c) The deflation for price change in military production in different countries, with the aim of examining methods of measuring real expenditure trends over a period of time, taking into account differences between countries in the rate of price change;

(d) The international value comparison and exchange rates relevant to military production, with the purpose of examining methods for accurate currency comparison of military expenditures;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Reduction of military budgets: report of the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolution 3463 (XXX)".

24th plenary meeting
11 December 1975
The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 3463 (XXX) of 11 December 1975 the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary General to prepare, with the assistance of a group of qualified experts, a report containing an analysis and examination in concrete terms of issues regarding a system of international measurement, reporting and comparison of military expenditures,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General 1/ submitted to the General Assembly in response to the aforementioned resolution,

Reaffirming its conviction of the urgent necessity that the States permanent members of the Security Council, as well as any other State with comparable military expenditures, carry out reductions in their military budgets,

Reaffirming also its conviction that part of the resources thus released should be utilized for social and economic development, particularly that of the developing countries,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General and to the Group of Experts on the Reduction of Military Budgets which assisted in the preparation of the report;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the report to be issued as a United Nations publication and widely distributed;

3. Invites all States to communicate to the Secretary-General before 30 April 1977 their comments with regard to matters covered in the report and, in particular:

   (a) Their views and suggestions on the proposed standardized reporting instrument contained in the report;

   (b) Any information they may wish to convey on their military expenditure accounting practices, including a description of methods currently in use;

   (c) Suggestions and recommendations concerning possible practical approaches for the further development and operation of a standardized reporting system;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of an intergovernmental group of budgetary experts appointed by him, a report containing an analysis of the comments provided by States pursuant to paragraph 3 above, in the light of the suggestions contained in his report, 1/ as well as any further conclusions and recommendations;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to distribute that report not later than 31 August 1977;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".


98th plenary meeting
14 December 1976
10. Economic and social consequences of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1378 (XIV) of 20 November 1959,

Conscious that the impact of disarmament is likely to set in motion great changes in the domestic economies of States and in international economic relations, as a result of the progressive diversion of human and material resources from military to peaceful purposes,

Recognizing that effective action at the national and international levels will need to be taken to make use of material and human resources becoming available as a consequence of disarmament, in order to promote social progress and better standards of living in the world,

Bearing in mind the importance of comprehensive and systematic studies in this field to enable Member States, especially those which are under-developed, to make the necessary economic and social adjustments in the event of disarmament,

Convincing that it is both timely and desirable to undertake such studies,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to examine:

(a) The national economic and social consequences of disarmament in countries with different economic systems and at different stages of economic development, including, in particular, the problems of replacing military expenditures with alternative private and public civil expenditures so as to maintain effective demand and to absorb the human and material resources released from military uses;

(b) The possible development of structural imbalances in national economies as a result of the cessation of capital investment in armaments industries, and the adoption of possible corrective measures to prevent such imbalances, including expanded capital assistance to the under-developed countries;

(c) The impact of disarmament on international economic relations, including its effect on world trade and especially on the trade of under-developed countries;

(d) The utilization of resources released by disarmament for the purpose of economic and social development, in particular of the under-developed countries;

2. Recommends that the Secretary-General should conduct the proposed examination with the assistance of expert consultants to be appointed by him with due regard to their qualifications and to the need of geographical representation and intimate knowledge of countries with different economic systems and at different stages of economic development;

3. Requests Governments of Member States to give full co-operation to the Secretary-General in the fulfilment of the task entrusted to him;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a preliminary report on the results of the examination to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-third session;

5. Requests the Economic and Social Council to transmit the report with its views to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session.

948th plenary meeting, 15 December 1960.

1837 (XVII). Declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament

The General Assembly,

Inspired by the ardent desire for peace and by the lofty aims of the Charter of the United Nations, and recalling its resolutions 1378 (XIV) of 20 November 1959 and 1516 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Noting that the arms race is continuing all over the world, that military expenditures of States are enormous, that conventional, nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction are accumulating and being developed, and that, as a result, an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control is urgent,

Convincing that there is still time to stave off the deadly danger looming over the world and to achieve the implementation of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Recalling that the consultative group of experts, in its study on the economic and social consequences of disarmament, estimated that the world is spending at the present time roughly $120,000 million annually on military account, a sum at least two-thirds of, and, according to some estimates, of the same order of magnitude as, the entire annual national income of all the under-developed countries,

Realizing the enormous importance which an agreement on disarmament would have for the attainment of accelerated economic and social progress for the benefit of mankind,

Recognizing that all problems of transition connected with disarmament can be met by appropriate national and international measures, that diversion to peaceful uses of the resources now in military use can be accomplished in a manner which will benefit all countries and will lead to the improvement of economic and social conditions throughout the world, and that disarmament can be accomplished in all countries not only without impairing their economies but with great advantages to the real welfare of their people,

29 United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62 IX.1.
Recalling its resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 on the United Nations Development Decade, which calls for proposals relating, inter alia, to the utilization of resources released by disarmament for the purpose of economic and social development, in particular of the under-developed countries,

Believing that the release of a portion of the savings which would follow upon an agreement on disarmament for aid to the economic growth of the less developed countries, together with their own intensified internal efforts and domestic savings, would enable countless millions of people in the less developed countries to improve substantially within a generation their present level of living standards through, inter alia, the development of new centres of energy and industrial activity,

Convinced that disarmament and the conversion of huge resources to peaceful uses would open up vast opportunities for the development of peaceful cooperation and trade among States on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, that the expansion of international economic exchange and mutual assistance would be beneficial to all countries, both big and small and both economically less developed and highly developed, would ensure the growth of production and provide new jobs for millions of people,

1. Solemnly urges the Governments of all States to multiply their efforts for a prompt achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

2. Declares that it firmly believes in the triumph of the principles of reason and justice, in the establishment of such conditions in the world as would forever banish wars from the life of human society, and replace the arms race, which consumes enormous resources of funds, by broad and fruitful co-operation among nations in bettering life on earth;

3. Takes into account the important role of the United Nations in organizing international aid to the less developed countries and in making studies of the economic and social consequences of disarmament;

4. Expresses its appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General transmitting the study on the economic and social consequences of disarmament presented by the consultative group of experts pursuant to resolution 1516 (XV);

5. Endorses the unanimous conclusion of the consultative group of experts that the implementation of general and complete disarmament will be an unqualified blessing for all mankind;

6. Concurs in Economic and Social Council resolution 891 (XXXIV) of 26 July 1962 and endorses the request in paragraph 6 thereof that Member States, particularly those which are significantly involved in or affected by current military programmes should devote further attention to, and conduct any necessary studies of, the detailed aspects of the economic and social consequences of disarmament, with a view to developing needed information, plans and policies for making necessary economic and social adjustments in the event of disarmament and in the successive stages towards the achievement of complete disarmament, bearing in mind the imperative needs of the developing countries;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to make available to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session the report prepared for the session of the Economic and Social Council pursuant to Council resolution 891 (XXXIV);

8. Invites the Secretary-General and the Governments of developing countries to intensify their efforts to establish and implement soundly conceived projects and well integrated development plans of a national and regional character, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, the implementation of which may be accelerated as part of an economic programme for disarmament at such time as additional resources are released following an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, and requests the Secretary-General to present his preliminary report on this matter to the Assembly at a forthcoming session, if possible at the eighteenth session;

9. Affirms that, pending an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, Member States should not relax their efforts to assist the developing countries but should rather accelerate such efforts.

1197th plenary meeting, 18 December 1962.
1931 (XVIII). Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1837 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 entitled "Declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament" and Economic and Social Council resolution 982 (XXXVI) of 2 August 1963 entitled "Economic and social consequences of disarmament", concerning, inter alia, the advantages which disarmament could have for economic and social programmes throughout the world,

Encouraged by the conclusion of the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water,

Hopeful that further agreements will be reached which will lessen world tensions and lead ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

Noting the report submitted by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council and made available to the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 7 of Assembly resolution 1387 (XVII) with regard to the activities of Member States, the various United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in studying the economic and social consequences of disarmament, and pursuant to Council resolution 982 (XXXVI),

Noting further the report submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 8 of Assembly resolution 1387 (XVII) with regard to development plans and projects for an economic programme for disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction that a number of Governments as well as some specialized agencies and regional economic commissions have already initiated, or expressed their readiness to start, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, the study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament,

1. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 982 (XXXVI) and urges that Member States do everything possible to facilitate the carrying out of General Assembly resolution 1387 (XVII) and Council resolution 982 (XXXVI);

2. Invites the specialized agencies concerned, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the regional economic commissions to co-operate with the Secretary-General,

General in advancing studies, within their fields of competence, of various problems concerning international economic and trade relations relevant to the economic and social aspects of disarmament, as requested in Economic and Social Council resolution 982 (XXXVI) and General Assembly resolution 1837 (X VII), and in particular, as requested in paragraph 5 of Council resolution 982 (XXXVI), in making an adequate survey of the possibilities of undertaking studies of the problems that might arise in relation to primary commodities;

3. Expresses the hope that the Governments of all States will intensify their efforts to achieve an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, with the desire to realize the benefits for mankind to which the Declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament is addressed;

4. Hopes also that Member States, particularly those significantly involved, will continue, in the light of developments bearing on disarmament, to pursue studies and activities relating to the economic and social consequences of disarmament, to the problems which it will entail for them and to means of dealing with those problems, and invites Member States to co-operate with the Secretary-General;

5. Requests the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session to consider all pertinent aspects of the question of conversion of resources released by general disarmament to peaceful uses, including, inter alia, the possibility of the establishment of an ad hoc group, having due regard to equitable geographical distribution, for the purpose of accelerating activities in this field of study, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session;

6. Endorses the intentions and plans of the Secretary-General to proceed in carrying out a work programme pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1387 (XVII) as described in his report, and requests the Secretary-General to present to the Assembly at its nineteenth session a further report on this matter.

1276th plenary meeting, 11 December 1963.

2092 (XX). Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1837 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 and 1931 (XVII) of 11 December 1963 on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament,

Taking into account its resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 on the United Nations Development Decade, which calls for proposals relating, inter alia, to the utilization of resources released by disarmament for the purpose of economic and social development, in particular that of the developing countries,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 982 (XXXVI) of 2 August 1963 on the economic and social consequences of disarmament, concerning, inter alia, the advantages which disarmament could have on the economic and social programmes throughout the world, and Council resolution 1087 (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965.
Bearing in mind the recommendation contained in annex A.VI.10 of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,⁴⁰ which pointed to the necessity of paying due attention to the trade aspects of the economic programme of disarmament in considering studies and working out proposals within the framework of the United Nations on the economic and social consequences of disarmament as provided by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament⁴¹ and the relevant chapters of the reports of the Economic and Social Council,⁴²

1. Takes note of the Secretary-General's report and the reports of the Economic and Social Council;
2. Expresses its appreciation to Governments for the information so far received by the Secretary-General;
3. Hopes that Governments of Member States, particularly of those countries significantly involved, will make a serious effort to develop national studies of the economic and social aspects of disarmament and transmit them to the Secretary-General as early as feasible;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to inform the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council of the national studies submitted to him concerning the economic and social consequences of disarmament, of the international studies carried out as part of a co-ordinated programme of the Inter-Agency Committee set up by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and of such studies undertaken by non-governmental organizations as he deems appropriate;
5. Decides to include this item in the provisional agenda of its twenty-first session.

1404th plenary meeting, 20 December 1963.

2171 (XXI). Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament

The General Assembly

Takes note with approval of the decision of the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1154 (XLI) of 4 August 1966, that reports concerning the economic and social consequences of disarmament should in future be submitted to the Council on a biennial basis, unless developments warrant additional reports.

1485th plenary meeting, 6 December 1966.

2387 (XXIII). Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1857 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, 2092 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and 2171 (XXI) of 6 December 1966 on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament,

Stressing the importance of utilizing resources released by disarmament for the purpose of economic and social development, in particular of the developing countries,

Convinced that general and complete disarmament should be the final goal of all disarmament efforts,

Recognizing the importance of partial disarmament measures as a promising way of achieving genuine progress in the disarmament field and in releasing resources, both financial and human, for social and economic development,

Noting that the formulation of the framework for national and international studies and activities regarding economic and social aspects of disarmament agreed upon by the Economic and Social Council⁴ and the questionnaire on the economic and social consequences of disarmament agreed upon by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination⁵ do not exclude the possibilities of studying the economic and social consequences of various partial disarmament measures as well,

1. Takes note of the Secretary-General's report entitled "Economic and social consequences of disarmament: conversion to peaceful uses of the resources released by disarmament";⁶
2. Requests the Secretary-General, when inviting Member States to submit national studies in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2092 (XX) and 2171 (XXI), to draw their attention to the present resolution and to suggest that they may wish to embody, in some of their studies, considerations on the anticipated effects of important partial disarmament measures.

1723rd plenary meeting, 19 November 1968.

⁵ Ibid., document E/4494; E/4494/Add.1.
⁶ Ibid., document E/4494; E/4494/Add.1.
⁴² Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Supplement No 3 (A/38103), chapter II; ibid., Twentieth Session Supplement No 3 (A/6003), chapter III.
2667 (XXV). Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the threat to mankind posed by the ever spiralling arms race, especially in view of the existing large stockpiles of, and impending new qualitative advances in, nuclear armaments,

Aware that world military expenditures have been continuously increasing, in spite of the achievements in the field of arms limitation and disarmament during the 1960s,

Convinced that unless vigorous measures are taken without delay to stop the arms race and to make concrete progress towards disarmament, giving the highest priority to nuclear disarmament, military expenditure is likely to increase at an even greater rate during the 1970s,

Deeply concerned that the arms race, nuclear and conventional, constitutes one of the heaviest burdens which peoples everywhere have to bear and that it absorbs immense material wealth, human energy and intellectual resources,

Deeply convinced that the elimination of the enormous waste of wealth and talent on the arms race, which is detrimental to the economic and social life of all States, would have a positive impact, especially on the developing countries, where the need for skilled personnel and the lack of material and financial resources are most keenly felt,

Convinced that a halt in the arms race, a reduction of military expenditures and concrete progress towards disarmament would greatly facilitate the achievement by nations of their economic and social goals and would contribute effectively to the improvement of international relations and the maintenance of world peace and security,

Conscious that it is the fundamental task of the United Nations to promote, in accordance with the Charter, the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources,

Determined to take appropriate steps to bring the arms race to a halt and to make progress towards general and complete disarmament, which is the most important question facing the world today,

Wishing to promote the elaboration and implementation of a comprehensive programme for disarmament, which would also facilitate the United Nations development programmes during the 1970s,

Believing that thorough consideration of the main aspects of the arms race would facilitate a better understanding and evaluation of its negative consequences and of the great dangers with which it is fraught,

1. Calls upon all States to take effective steps for the cessation and reversal of the arms race and for the achievement of steady progress in the field of disarmament;

2. Requests the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue to pay urgent attention to all questions meant to put an end to the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts appointed by him, a report on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures;

4. Calls upon all Governments to extend their full co-operation to the Secretary-General to ensure that the study is carried out in the most effective way;

5. Calls upon non-governmental organizations and international institutions and organizations to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the preparation of the report;

6. Requests that the report be transmitted to the General Assembly in time to permit its consideration at the twenty-sixth session.

1919th plenary meeting, 7 December 1970.

2631 (XXVI). Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security

The General Assembly,

Concerned about the ever spiralling arms race and military expenditures, which constitute a heavy burden for all peoples and have extremely harmful effects on world peace and security,

Deeply convinced that the common aspirations of mankind for peace, security and progress require the urgent cessation of the arms race, particularly of the nuclear arms race, and the reduction of military expenditures, as well as the adoption of effective measures leading towards general and complete disarmament,

Considering that a halt in the arms race and a significant reduction of military expenditures would promote the economic and social development of all countries and would increase the possibilities of providing additional resources to developing countries,

Recalling its resolution 2667 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, in which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts appointed by him, a report on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures,

1. Welcomes with satisfaction the report of the Secretary-General on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures and expresses the hope that it will help to focus future disarmament negotiations on nuclear disarmament and on the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

2. Extends its thanks to the Secretary-General and to the consultant experts as well as to the Governments and international organizations that have rendered assistance in the preparation of the report.

29 The Group of Consultant Experts on the Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and Military Expenditures is composed of the following persons: Mr. Gheorghe Dolga, Mr. William F. Duisenberg, Mr. Vasily S. Emelniov, Mr. Plácido Górgaro Reinoso, Mr. Vojin Gutin, Mr. Douglas Le Pan, Mr. Ladislav Majluk, Mr. Akira Matsui, Mr. Jacques Mayer, Mr. Maciej Pererański, Mr. Mustafa A. Velidi, Mr. Henry Wallisch, Mr. Kalle Wadajo and Sir Sally Zuckermin.
3. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the report as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible publicity in as many languages as is considered desirable and practicable;

4. Recommends to all Governments the widest possible distribution of the report so as to acquaint public opinion in their countries with its contents, and invites the specialized agencies as well as intergovernmental, national and non-governmental organizations to use their facilities to make the report widely known;

5. Recommends that the conclusions of the report of the Secretary-General on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and of military expenditures should be taken into account in future disarmament negotiations;

6. Calls upon all States to intensify their efforts during the Disarmament Decade with a view to promoting negotiations on effective measures for the cessation of the nuclear arms race at the earliest possible date and for nuclear disarmament, as well as on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control;

7. Decides to keep the item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security" under constant review and to place it on the provisional agenda of its twenty-eighth session.

2022nd plenary meeting,
16 December 1971.

3075 (XXVIII). Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security",

Recalling its resolutions 2667 (XXV) of 7 December 1970 and 2831 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971,

Taking note of the report of the Group of Experts on the Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament entitled Disarmament and Development,

Noting that, despite the repeated calls by the General Assembly for the adoption of effective measures to put an end to the arms race, military expenditures, especially in the nuclear field, have continued to increase at an alarming speed,

Deeply concerned about the ever-spiralling arms race, especially of nuclear armaments, and the heavy burden which it constitutes for all peoples,

Endorsing the conclusion of the report of the Secretary-General entitled Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures that a substantial reduction in the military expenditures of all countries, particularly of those whose military expenditures are highest, should be brought about as soon as possible;

Considering that persistent action is necessary in order to halt and reduce the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, including continuous efforts towards reducing military budgets, starting with the heavily armed countries,

Considering also that the United Nations should play an effective role in the negotiations on the halting of the arms race and the reduction of military expenditures,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the measures he has taken to reproduce and publicize the report entitled Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2831 (XXVI);

2. Expresses its conviction that the report of the Secretary-General will contribute to a better understanding by Governments and public opinion of the gravity of the dangers which the continued acceleration of the arms race, especially the accumulation of nuclear weapon stockpiles, constitutes for world peace and security and for the economic and social development of all countries;

3. Considers that the constant awareness and the continuing review of the effects of the arms race and of military expenditures, especially in the nuclear field, could facilitate future negotiations on disarmament;

4. Calls upon all States to make renewed efforts aimed at adopting effective measures for the cessation of the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, including the reduction of military budgets, particularly of the heavily armed countries, with a view to achieving progress towards general disarmament;

5. Requests the organs concerned with disarmament issues to place among their high priorities the problems related to the cessation of the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, including the identification of the most appropriate ways and means of approaching matters regarding the reduction of military budgets;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to pursue the study of the consequences of the arms race, paying special attention to its effects on the economic and social development of nations as well as on world peace and security, in order to enable him to submit, upon request by the General Assembly, an up-to-date report on that matter, on the basis of the information released by Governments;

7. Invites all Governments to extend their full cooperation to the Secretary-General in the fulfillment of the above request;

8. Reiterates its decision to maintain under constant review the item entitled "Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security" and decides to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session.

2192nd plenary meeting
6 December 1973

29 A/8469 and Add.1.
4 United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.IX.1.
6 United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.72.IX.16, para. 120.
Economic and social consequences of the arms race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled “Economic and social consequences of the arms race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security”;

Recalling its resolutions 2667 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2831 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971 and 3075 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973 on the question,

Deeply concerned that, despite the repeated requests by the General Assembly for the implementation of effective measures aimed at its cessation, the arms race, particularly of nuclear armaments, has continued to increase at an alarming speed, absorbing enormous material and human resources from the economic and social development of all countries and constituting a grave danger for world peace and security,

Noting that, since the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General entitled Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures,17 new developments have taken place in the fields covered by the reports that are of particular relevance in the present economic and political conditions of the world.

Considering that the ever-spiralling arms race is not compatible with the efforts aimed at establishing a new international economic order, as defined in the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, as well as in Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, and that these efforts imply more than ever the resolute action of all States to achieve the cessation of the arms race and the implementation of effective measures of disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field,

Conscious that, disarmament being a matter of grave concern to all States, there is a pressing need for all Governments and peoples to be informed about and understand the situation prevailing in the field of the arms race and disarmament, and that the United Nations has a central role in this connexion in keeping with its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling that in its resolution 3075 (XXVIII) the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to pursue the study of the consequences of the arms race, paying special attention to its effects on the economic and social development of nations, as well as on world peace and security, in order to enable him to submit, upon request by the Assembly, an up-to-date report on that matter, on the basis of the information released by Governments,

1. Calls again upon all States, as well as the organs concerned with disarmament issues, to place at the centre of their preoccupations the adoption of effective measures for the cessation of the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, and for the reduction of military budgets, particularly of the heavily armed countries, and to make sustained efforts with a view to achieving progress towards general and complete disarmament;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to bring up to date, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts appointed by him, the report entitled Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and of Military Expenditures, covering the basic topics of that report and taking into account any new developments which he would consider necessary, and to transmit it to the General Assembly in time to permit its consideration at the thirty-second session;

3. Invites all Governments to extend to the Secretary-General their support and full co-operation to ensure that the study will be carried out in the most effective way;

4. Calls upon non-governmental organizations and international institutions and organizations to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the preparation of the report;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session the item entitled “Economic and social consequences of the arms race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security”.

2437th plenary meeting
11 December 1975

17A/8469/Rev.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.72.IX.16).
11. Disarmament and development

2685 (XXV). Economic and social consequences of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1516 (XV) of 15 December 1960, 1837 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, 1931 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and 2387 (XXIII) of 19 November 1968 on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament, resolution 2526 (XXIV) of 5 December 1969 on a day for peace and resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969 declaring the decade of the 1970s as a Disarmament Decade, and also Economic and Social Council resolutions 891 (XXIV) of 26 July 1962, 982 (XXXVI) of 2 August 1963 and 1026 (XXXVII) of 11 August 1964 on the economic and social consequences of disarmament,

Recalling the report of the consultative group of experts on the economic and social consequences of disarmament and the various reports of the Secretary-General on national studies of the subject,

Aware that progress towards general and complete disarmament would release substantial resources which could be utilized for accelerating economic and social development in general and in the developing countries in particular,

Encouraged that the great Powers are exerting efforts to prevent what might become an uncontrollable escalation of the nuclear arms race,

Recalling further that the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade has called for a close link between the Disarmament Decade and the Development Decade,

Recognizing likewise the importance of adopting appropriate measures to ensure that the link between the Disarmament Decade and the Second United Nations Development Decade shall be fully understood and utilized in as practical and comprehensive a manner as possible,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with such advisers as he may deem it necessary to designate:

(a) To formulate suggestions for the guidance of Member States, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as other organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to establishing the link between the Disarmament Decade and the Second United Nations Development Decade so that an appropriate portion of the resources that are released as a consequence of progress towards general and complete disarmament would be used to increase assistance for the economic and social development of developing countries;

(b) To propose measures for the mobilization of world public opinion in support of the link between disarmament and development and thus encourage intensified negotiations aimed at progress towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

2. Requests Member States, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as other organizations of the United Nations system, to submit to the Secretary-General their comments and recommendations on the matters indicated in paragraph 1 above;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon, through the Economic and Social Council, in time for consideration by the General Assembly in 1973 at the first biennial review of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

1925th plenary meeting, 11 December 1970.

55 United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62 IX.1.
56 United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62 IX.2.
57 Resolution 2626 (XXV).

Subsequently referred to as the Group of Experts on the Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament.
3470 (XXX). Mid-term review of the Disarmament Decade

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the mid-term review of the Disarmament Decade, submitted pursuant to its resolution 3261 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974,

Expressing deep concern at the meagre achievements of the Disarmament Decade in terms of truly effective disarmament and arms limitation agreements, and the detrimental effects on world peace and economy of the continuing unproductive and wasteful arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race,

Reaffirming the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade stipulated in its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Recalling its resolution 1722 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, in which it recognized that all States have a deep interest in disarmament negotiations,

Bearing in mind the agenda and agreed principles of disarmament negotiations of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,

Deeply convinced that implementation of the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade in the light of the prevailing improved international climate should be conducive to further measures in the field of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament,

Mindful that disarmament is among the primary objectives of the United Nations,

1. Reiterates the central interest of the United Nations in all disarmament negotiations;

2. Reaffirms that disarmament and development foster a climate of international understanding and cooperation;

3. Deplores the wastage of resources, which could be used, inter alia, to increase assistance for the economic and social development of developing countries, in expenditures on armaments, particularly nuclear armaments;

4. Calls upon Member States and the Secretary-General to intensify their efforts in support of the link between disarmament and development, envisaged in General Assembly resolution 2602 E (XXIV) on the Disarmament Decade, so as to promote disarmament negotiations and to ensure that the human and material resources freed by disarmament are used to promote economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to offer appropriate assistance and information to Member States that may require them in pursuance of the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade;

6. Invites the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to review the work done in the implementation of the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade and in this light to reappraise its tasks and duties, as necessary, in order to accelerate the pace of its efforts to negotiate truly effective disarmament and arms limitation agreements;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Effective measures to implement the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade".

2437th plenary meeting
11 December 1973

52 A/10294 and Add.1.
31/68. Effective measures to implement the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it declared the decade of the 1970s the Disarmament Decade and envisaged a link between the Disarmament Decade and the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Deeply concerned that, despite the repeated requests by the General Assembly for the implementation of effective measures aimed at its cessation, the arms race, particularly of nuclear armaments, has continued to increase at an alarming speed, absorbing enormous material and human resources from the economic and social development of all countries and constituting a grave danger for world peace and security,

Considering that the ever spiralling arms race is not compatible with the efforts aimed at promoting international peace and security as well as establishing a new international economic order, as defined in the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974,

Recalling its resolution 1722 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, in which it recognized that all States have a deep interest in disarmament negotiations,

Convinced that the participation of all nuclear-weapon States in the efforts to contain the nuclear arms race and to reduce and eliminate all armaments is indispensable for a full measure of success in these efforts,

Conscious that disarmament being a matter of grave concern to all States, there is a pressing need for all Governments and peoples to be informed about and understand the situation prevailing in the field of the arms race and disarmament and that the United Nations has a central role in this connexion in keeping with its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting the suggestion made by the Secretary-General in the introduction to his report on the work of the Organization that the General Assembly might discuss various ways in which public concern about disarmament could be stimulated and channelled in constructive ways, 1/

Having received the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, including, in particular, the part dealing with its mid-term review of the Disarmament Decade with a view to reappraising its tasks and duties in order to accelerate the pace of its efforts to negotiate truly effective disarmament and arms limitation agreements, 2/

1/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 1A (A/31/1/Add.1), sect. V.

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 27 (A/31/27), paras. 227-246.
1. **Reaffirms** the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade;

2. **Declares** the meagre achievements of the Disarmament Decade in terms of truly effective disarmament and arms limitation agreements, and the detrimental effects on world peace and economy of the continuing unproductive and wasteful arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race;

3. **Calls upon** all States, as well as the organs concerned with disarmament issues, to place at the centre of their preoccupations the adoption of effective measures for the cessation of the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, and for the reduction of military expenditures and to make sustained efforts with a view to achieving progress towards general and complete disarmament.

4. **Calls upon** Member States and the Secretary-General to intensify their efforts in support of the link between disarmament and development, envisaged in General Assembly resolution 2602 (XXIV) on the Disarmament Decade, so as to promote disarmament negotiations and to ensure that the human and material resources freed by disarmament are used to promote economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries;

5. **Requests** the Secretary-General to ensure a proper co-ordination of disarmament and development activities within the United Nations system of organizations and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

6. **Requests** the Secretary-General to offer appropriate assistance and information to Member States that may require them in pursuance of the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade;

7. **Urges** the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to adopt, during its 1977 session, a comprehensive programme dealing with all aspects of the problem of the cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2602 (XXIV) proclaiming the Disarmament Decade;

8. **Calls upon** non-governmental organizations and international institutions and organizations to further the goals of the Disarmament Decade;

9. **Decides** to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session the item entitled 'Effective measures to implement the purposes and objectives of the Disarmament Decade'.

*96th plenary meeting*  
10 December 1976
13. Bodies dealing with disarmament

A. Atomic Energy Commission, Commission for Conventional Armaments, Disarmament Commission

1. Establishment of a Commission to Deal with the Problems Raised by the Discovery of Atomic Energy

Resolved by the General Assembly of the United Nations to establish a Commission, with the composition and competence set out hereunder, to deal with the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy and other related matters:

1. Establishment of the Commission

A Commission is hereby established by the General Assembly with the terms of reference set out under section 5 below.

2. Relations of the Commission with the Organs of the United Nations

(a) The Commission shall submit its reports and recommendations to the Security Council, and such reports and recommendations shall be made public unless the Security Council, in the interest of peace and security, otherwise directs. In the appropriate cases the Security Council should transmit these reports to the General Assembly and the Members of the United Nations, as well as to the Economic and Social Council and other organs within the framework of the United Nations.

(b) In view of the Security Council's primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Security Council shall issue directions to the Commission in matters affecting security. On these matters the Commission shall be accountable for its work to the Security Council.

3. Composition of the Commission

The Commission shall be composed of one representative from each of those States represented on the Security Council, and Canada when that State is not a member of the Security Council. Each representative on the Commission may have such assistance as he may desire.

4. Rules of Procedure

The Commission shall have whatever staff it may deem necessary, and shall make recommendations for its rules of procedure to the Security Council, which shall approve them as a procedural matter.

5. Terms of Reference of the Commission

The Commission shall proceed with the utmost despatch and enquire into all phases of the problem, and make such recommendations from time to time with respect to them as it finds possible. In particular, the Commission shall make specific proposals:

(a) for extending between all nations the exchange of basic scientific information for peaceful ends;

(b) for control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes;

(c) for the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction;

(d) for effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying States against the hazards of violations and evasions.

The work of the Commission should proceed by separate stages, the successful completion of each of which will develop the necessary confidence of the world before the next stage is undertaken.

The Commission shall not infringe upon the responsibilities of any organ of the United Nations, but should present recommendations for the consideration of those organs in the performance of their tasks under the terms of the United Nations Charter.

Seventeenth plenary meeting, 24 January 1946.

191 (III). Reports of the Atomic Energy Commission

The General Assembly,

Having examined the first, second and third reports of the Atomic Energy Commission, which have been transmitted to it by the Security Council in accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 1 (I) of 24 January 1946,

1. Approves the general findings (part II C) and recommendations (part III) of the first report and the specific proposals of part II of the second report of the Commission as constituting the necessary basis for establishing an effective system of international control of atomic energy to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes and for the elimination from national armaments of atomic

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1 Documents AEG.18 Rev 1, AEG.20 and AEG.31 Rev 1
2 See Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during the first part of its first session, page 9.
Recognizing the inability to date to achieve agreement among nations on the elimination of atomic weapons under a system of effective international control of atomic energy and on the regulation and reduction of other armaments and armed forces,

Recalling that a plan\(^8\) has been developed in the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, and approved\(^9\) by the General Assembly, for the international control of atomic energy, which would make effective the prohibition of atomic weapons; and that much useful planning work has been accomplished in the Commission for Conventional Armaments,

Desiring, however, to carry this work forward toward a comprehensive system of armaments control,

Decides to establish a committee of twelve, consisting of representatives of the members of the Security Council as of 1 January 1951, together with Canada, to consider and report to the next regular session of the General Assembly on ways and means whereby the work of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments may be co-ordinated and on the advisability of their functions being merged and placed under a new and consolidated disarmament commission.

323rd plenary meeting,
13 December 1950

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\(^9\) See resolution 191 (III).
502 (VI). Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments; international control of atomic energy

The General Assembly,

Moved by anxiety at the general lack of confidence plaguing the world and leading to the burden of increasing armaments and the fear of war,

Desiring to lift from the peoples of the world this burden and this fear, and thus to liberate new energies and resources for positive programmes of reconstruction and development,

Reaffirming its desire that the United Nations develop an effective collective security system to maintain the peace and that the armed forces and armaments of the world be progressively reduced in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter,

Believing that a necessary means to this end is the development by the United Nations of comprehensive and co-ordinated plans, under international control, for the regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments, for the elimination of all major weapons adaptable to mass destruction, and for effective international control of atomic energy to ensure the prohibition of atomic weapons and the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only,

Recognizing that a genuine system for disarmament must include all kinds of armed forces and armaments, must be accepted by all nations whose military resources are such that their failure to accept would endanger the system, and must include safeguards that will ensure the compliance of all such nations,

Noting the recommendation of the Committee of Twelve established by resolution 496 (V) that the General Assembly should establish a new commission to carry forward the tasks originally assigned to the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments,

1. Establishes under the Security Council a Disarmament Commission. This Commission shall have the same membership as the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments, and shall function under the rules of procedure of the Atomic Energy Commission with such modifications as the Commission shall deem necessary;

2. Dissolves the Atomic Energy Commission and recommends to the Security Council that it dissolve the Commission for Conventional Armaments;

3. Directs the Disarmament Commission to prepare proposals to be embodied in a draft treaty (or treaties) for the regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments, for the elimination of all major weapons adaptable to mass destruction, and for effective international control of atomic energy to ensure the prohibition of atomic weapons and the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only. The Commission shall be guided by the following principles:

(a) In a system of guaranteed disarmament there must be progressive disclosure and verification on a continuing basis of all armed forces—including para-military, security and police forces—and all armaments including atomic;

(b) Such verification must be based on effective international inspection to ensure the adequacy and accuracy of the information disclosed; this inspection to be carried out in accordance with the decisions of the international control organ (or organs) to be established;

(c) The Commission shall be ready to consider any proposals or plans for control that may be put forward involving either conventional armaments or atomic energy. Unless a better or no less effective system is devised, the United Nations plan for the international control of atomic energy and the prohibition of atomic weapons should continue to serve as the basis for the international control of atomic energy to ensure the prohibition of atomic weapons and the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only;

(d) There must be an adequate system of safeguards to ensure observance of the disarmament programme, so as to provide for the prompt detection of violations while at the same time causing the minimum degree of interference in the internal life of each country;

(e) The treaty (or treaties) shall specifically be open to all States for signature and ratification or adherence. The treaty (or treaties) shall provide what States must become parties thereto before the treaty (or treaties) shall enter into force;

4. Directs the Commission, when preparing the proposals referred to in the preceding paragraph, to formulate plans for the establishment, within the framework of the Security Council, of an international control organ (or organs) to ensure the implementation of the treaty (or treaties). The functions and powers of the control organ (or organs) shall be defined in the treaty which establishes it;

5. Directs the Commission, in preparing the proposals referred to in paragraph 3 above, to consider from the outset plans for progressive and continuing disclosure and verification, the implementation of which is recognized as a first and indispensable step in carrying out the disarmament programme envisaged in the present resolution;

6. Directs the Commission, in working out plans for the regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments:

(a) To determine how over-all limits and restrictions on all armed forces and all armaments can be calculated and fixed;

(b) To consider methods according to which States can agree by negotiation among themselves, under the auspices of the Commission, concerning the determination of the over-all limits and restrictions referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above and the allocation within
their respective national military establishments of the permitted national armed forces and armaments;

7. Directs the Commission to commence its work not later than thirty days from the adoption of the present resolution and to report periodically, for information, to the Security Council and to the General Assembly, or to the Members of the United Nations when the General Assembly is not in session. The Commission shall submit its first report not later than 1 June 1952;

8. Declares that a conference of all States should be convened to consider the proposals for a draft treaty (or treaties) prepared by the Commission as soon as the work of the Commission shall have progressed to a point where in the judgment of the Commission any part of its programme is ready for submission to governments;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to convene such a conference when so advised by the Commission;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to furnish such experts, staff and facilities as the Commission may consider necessary for the effective accomplishment of the purposes of the present resolution.

358th plenary meeting, 11 January 1952.

1403 (XIV). Report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 1252 D (XIII) of 4 November 1958,
Noting with approval the report of the Disarmament Commission of 11 September 1959, 

1. Decides that the Disarmament Commission shall continue to be composed of all Members of the United Nations;

2. Transmits to the Disarmament Commission all the documents, proposals and records of discussions relating to disarmament at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the staff and services required by the Disarmament Commission and, in consultation with the Governments concerned, provide such facilities as may be required by the ten-nation disarmament committee.

842nd plenary meeting, 21 November 1959.

1150 (XII). Enlargement of the membership of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 502 (VI) of 11 January 1952 establishing the Disarmament Commission,

1. Decides to enlarge the Disarmament Commission by the addition of fourteen Member States which, for the first year, from 1 January 1958 to 1 January 1959 shall be: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, India, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Tunisia and Yugoslavia;

2. Transmits to the Disarmament Commission the records of the proceedings of the First Committee during the twelfth session of the General Assembly at which disarmament was discussed.

719th plenary meeting, 19 November 1957.

1617 (XV). Disarmament and the situation with regard to the fulfilment of General Assembly resolution 1378 (XIV) of 20 November 1959 on the question of disarmament

Report of the Disarmament Commission
Suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests
Prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly

1. Takes note of the statements made by the heads of the delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the question of disarmament;

2. Decides to take up for consideration at its sixteenth session the problem of disarmament and all pending proposals relating to it.

995th plenary meeting, 21 April 1961.
B. Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee,
Conference of the Committee on Disarmament

1660 (XVI). Question of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the agreement between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as a result of negotiations between them, that general and complete disarmament should be accomplished, and their agreement on the principles which should guide disarmament negotiations,

Noting that the two Governments are desirous of resuming disarmament negotiations in an appropriate body, whose composition is yet to be agreed upon,

Considering it essential that these two principal parties should agree to and accept a negotiating body,

Having regard to the success of negotiations between these two parties resulting in the emergence of an agreement on principles,

1. Urges the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to reach agreement on the composition of a negotiating body which both they and the rest of the world can regard as satisfactory;

2. Expresses the hope that such negotiations will be started without delay and will lead to an agreed recommendation to the General Assembly;

3. Requests the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to report to the General Assembly, before the conclusion of its sixteenth session, on the results of such negotiations.

1067th plenary meeting, 28 November 1961.

1722 (XVI). Question of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Noting with concern that the continuing arms race is a heavy burden for humanity and is fraught with dangers for the cause of world peace,

Conscious of its responsibilities, under the Charter of the United Nations, for disarmament,

Recalling its resolution 1378 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, in which it called upon Governments to make every effort to achieve a constructive solution of the problem of general and complete disarmament and expressed the hope that measures leading towards the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control would be worked out in detail and agreed upon in the shortest possible time,

Being deeply concerned that the objectives of that resolution be achieved as early as possible,

I

Noting with satisfaction the report submitted to the General Assembly by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America following their exchange of views on questions relating to disarmament and to the resumption of negotiations in an appropriate body, the

1. Welcomes the joint statement of the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations included in that report;

2. Recommends that negotiations on general and complete disarmament should be based upon those principles;

II

Deeming it essential that negotiations on general and complete disarmament under effective international control be resumed at the earliest possible time,

Recognizing that all States have a deep interest in disarmament negotiations,

1. Endorses the agreement that has been reached on the composition of a Disarmament Committee, whose membership will be: Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, United States of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America;

2. Recommends that the Committee, as a matter of the utmost urgency, should undertake negotiations with a view to reaching, on the basis of the joint statement of agreed principles and taking into account, inter alia, paragraph 8 of those principles, agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

3. Requests that the Committee submit to the General Assembly a report on such agreement as soon as it has been reached, and in any case submit to the Disarmament Commission, not later than 1 June 1962, a report on the progress achieved;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and provide the necessary services to the Committee.

1085th plenary meeting, 20 December 1961.

2030 (XX). Question of convening a world disarmament conference

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the continuing interest and responsibility of the United Nations in connexion with the solution of the disarmament problem,

Reaffirming the paramount importance of disarmament for the contemporary world and the urgent need for the achievement of this goal,

Believing that it is imperative to exert further efforts towards reaching agreement on general and complete disarmament with effective international control, with a view to securing lasting peace in the world,

Convinced that all countries should contribute towards the accomplishment of disarmament and co-operate in taking immediate steps with a view to achieving progress in this field,

Convinced also that a world disarmament conference would promote the realization of general and complete disarmament,

Reaffirming the resolution adopted by the Disarmament Commission on 11 June 1965,?

1. Endorses the proposal adopted at the Second Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cairo in 1964, on the convening of a world disarmament conference to which all countries would be invited;

2. Urges that the necessary consultations be conducted with all countries for the purpose of establishing a widely representative preparatory committee which will take appropriate steps for the convening of a world disarmament conference not later than 1967;

3. Urges further that all countries be kept informed, as appropriate, of the results achieved by the preparatory committee in accordance with paragraph 2 above.

134th plenary meeting, 29 November 1965.

2930 (XXVII). World Disarmament Conference

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the responsibility of the United Nations under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and for disarmament,

Convinced that all peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations,

Believing it imperative that all States exert further efforts for the adoption of effective measures of disarmament and, more particularly, nuclear disarmament,

Believing also that a world disarmament conference could promote and facilitate the realization of such aims,

Deeply convinced that substantial progress in the field of disarmament can be achieved only by ensuring adequate conditions of security for all States,

Convinced also that all States should contribute to the adoption of measures for the achievement of this goal,

Recalling resolution 2833 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, in which the General Assembly expressed the conviction that it is most desirable to take immediate steps in order that careful consideration be given to the convening, following adequate preparation, of a world disarmament conference open to all States,

1. Expresses the conviction that it is most desirable to take immediate steps in order that careful consideration be given to the convening, following adequate preparation, of a world disarmament conference open to all States;

2. Invites all States to communicate to the Secretary-General, before 31 August 1972, their views and suggestions on any relevant questions relating to a world disarmament conference, in particular the following:

(a) Main objectives;

(b) Provisional agenda;

(c) Site favoured;

(d) Date and contemplated duration;

(e) Procedures to be adopted for carrying out the preparatory work;

(f) Relationship to the United Nations;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session a report containing the views and suggestions communicated to him;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-seventh session an item entitled "World Disarmament Conference".

2022nd plenary meeting, 16 December 1971.

2833 (XXVI). World Disarmament Conference

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the responsibility of the United Nations under the Charter for disarmament and the consolidation of peace,

Convinced that all peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations,

Believing that it is imperative that all States exert further efforts for the adoption of effective measures of disarmament and, more particularly, nuclear disarmament,

Believing also that a world disarmament conference could promote and facilitate the realization of such aims,

192.

C. World Disarmament Conference

†Ibid., document DC/224
Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, containing the views and suggestions of States on the questions relating to the holding of a world disarmament conference,

Noting also all the views and suggestions expressed by Member States during the debate in plenary meeting and in the First Committee at the current session,

1. Invites the Governments of all States to exert further efforts with a view to creating adequate conditions for the convening of a world disarmament conference at an appropriate time;

2. Considers it necessary to set up a special committee to examine all the views and suggestions expressed by Governments on the convening of a world disarmament conference and related problems and to submit, on the basis of consensus, a report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session;

3. Decides to establish a Special Committee on the World Disarmament Conference consisting of thirty-five Member States, to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly after consultation with all the regional groups and taking due consideration of the necessity to ensure adequate political and geographical representation;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Special Committee in its work;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-eighth session the item entitled “World Disarmament Conference”.

2093rd plenary meeting
29 November 1972

The President of the General Assembly subsequently informed the Secretary-General that, in pursuance of paragraph 3 of the above resolution, he had “decided to appoint the following thirty-one Member States to serve on the Special Committee on the World Disarmament Conference: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia and Zambia”. He added that “in accordance with the widely expressed wish, the remaining four seats will be reserved for the nuclear States which may wish to become members of the Special Committee in the future”.

3183 (XXVIII). World Disarmament Conference

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the responsibility of the United Nations under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and for disarmament,

Convinced that all peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations,

Deeply convinced that substantial progress in the field of disarmament can be achieved only by ensuring adequate conditions of security for all States,

Convinced also that all States should contribute to the adoption of measures for the achievement of this goal,

Believing it imperative that all States exert further efforts for the adoption of effective measures of disarmament and, more particularly, nuclear disarmament,

Believing also that a world disarmament conference, adequately prepared and convened at an appropriate time, could promote the realization of such aims and that the co-operation of all nuclear Powers would considerably facilitate their attainment,

Recalling its resolution 2833 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971,

Recalling also its resolution 2930 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, by which it decided to establish a Special Committee on the World Disarmament Conference,

Bearing in mind the note by the Secretary-General of 17 October 1973 and the statements made during the consideration by the First Committee of the item entitled “World Disarmament Conference”,

Noting that, before any conclusion may be reached with regard to preparation for the convening of a world disarmament conference, it will be necessary to carry out considerable study of the relevant existing conditions,

1. Decides to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference to examine all the views and suggestions expressed by Governments on the convening of a world disarmament conference and related problems, including conditions for the realization of such a conference, and to submit, on the basis of consensus, a report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session;

2. Decides further that the Ad Hoc Committee shall consist of the following forty non-nuclear-weapon Member States appointed by the President of the General Assembly after consultation with all regional groups: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia;

A/89228.
3260 (XXIX). World Disarmament Conference

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2833 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2930 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972 and 3183 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and for disarmament,

Reiterating its conviction that all peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations and that all States should be in a position to contribute to the adoption of measures for the achievement of this goal,

Stressing anew its belief that a world disarmament conference, adequately prepared and convened at an appropriate time, could promote the realization of such aims and that the co-operation of all nuclear Powers would considerably facilitate their attainment,

Bearing in mind the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference\(^2\) and the annex thereto containing a summary of views and suggestions expressed by Governments on the convening of a world disarmament conference and related problems, including conditions for the realization of such a conference,

Considering that it does not yet seem possible to reach a final conclusion with regard to the convening of a world disarmament conference,

1. Invites all States to communicate to the Secretary-General, before 31 March 1975, their comments on the main objectives of a world disarmament conference in the light of the views and suggestions compiled in section II of the summary annexed to the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference;

2. Decides that the Ad Hoc Committee shall resume its work, in accordance with the procedure established in General Assembly resolution 3183 (XXVIII), on 1 April 1975 and that in discharging its assigned task it shall give priority to the following two functions:
   (a) To prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, on the basis of consensus, an analytical report, including any conclusions and recommendations it may deem pertinent, concerning the comments received pursuant to paragraph 1 above;
   (b) To maintain close contact with the representatives of the States possessing nuclear weapons in order to keep currently informed of any change in their respective positions;

3. Renews its invitation to the States possessing nuclear weapons to co-operate or maintain contact with the Ad Hoc Committee, it being understood that they will enjoy the same rights as the appointed members of the Committee;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee in its work, including the preparation of summary records;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session the item entitled “World Disarmament Conference”.

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

3469 (XXX). World Disarmament Conference

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3260 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974,

Noting the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference,\(^1\)

1. Reaffirms its resolution 3260 (XXIX) in its entirety;

2. Renews the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference and requests it to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session;

3. Further requests the Ad Hoc Committee to include in that report an analytical study of the conclusions contained in its report to the thirtieth session,\(^2\) as well as any observations and recommendations it may deem appropriate relating to its mandate;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session the item entitled “World Disarmament Conference”.

2437th plenary meeting
11 December 1975

\(^1\) Ibid., Supplement No. 28 (A/10028 and Corr.1).

\(^2\) Ibid., Supplement No. 28 (A/9628).
31/190. World Disarmament Conference

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3260 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 3469 (XXX) of 11 December 1975,

Reiterating its conviction that all peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations and that all States should be in a position to contribute to the adoption of measures for the achievement of this goal,

Stressing anew its belief that a world disarmament conference, adequately prepared and convened at an appropriate time, could promote the realization of such aims and that the co-operation of all nuclear-weapon Powers would considerably facilitate this attainment,

Noting the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference, 1/

Noting further that in its resolution 31/189 B of 21 December 1976 the General Assembly decided to convene a special session devoted to disarmament,

1. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee on the World Disarmament Conference to maintain close contact with the representatives of the States possessing nuclear weapons in order to remain currently informed of their respective attitudes, as well as to consider any relevant comments and observations which might be made to the Committee and, for this purpose, to meet briefly and submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, in accordance with its established procedure;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session the item entitled "World Disarmament Conference".

106th plenary meeting
21 December 1976


77-01967
D. **Strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament**

31/90. **Strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3484 B (XXX) of 12 December 1975, in which it decided to carry out a review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament,

Noting that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Disarmament has carried out the task entrusted to it by the General Assembly in the aforementioned resolution,

Having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, which contains, inter alia, a set of agreed proposals with regard to the following subjects: 1/

(a) Improved methods of work of the First Committee in disarmament matters,

(b) Relationship between the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies in the field of disarmament,

(c) Role of the United Nations Disarmament Commission,

(d) Role of the United Nations in providing assistance on request in multilateral and regional disarmament negotiations,

(e) Relationship between the General Assembly and the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,

(f) Increased use of in-depth studies of the arms race, disarmament and related matters,

(g) Improvement of existing United Nations facilities for the collection, compilation and dissemination of information on disarmament issues, in order to keep all Governments, as well as world public opinion, properly informed on progress achieved in the field of disarmament,

(h) Assistance by the Secretariat, on request, to States parties to multilateral disarmament agreements in their duty to ensure the effective functioning of such agreements, including appropriate reviews,

(i) Strengthening of the resources of the Secretariat,

Recognizing the vital interest of all States of the world, including developing States, in contributing to the cause of disarmament,

1. **Endorses** the agreed proposals made by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Disarmament as a step towards the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament;

2. **Decides** to keep the question of the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament under continued review;

3. **Requests** the Secretary-General to implement as soon as possible the measures recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee falling within his area of responsibilities, bearing in mind the importance of recruiting the staff for the proposed Centre for Disarmament on as wide a geographical basis as possible, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session;

4. **Urges** Member States to make every effort to realize the objectives set out in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee.

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**E. Special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament**

The relevant resolution is resolution 31/189 B. 1/

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1/ See text under Chapter 2(ii).

Seventeenth session

Condemnation of propaganda favouring preventive nuclear war (item 93)

At its 1177th plenary meeting on 27 November 1962, the General Assembly approved the decision of the First Committee, as set forth in the letter dated 22 November 1962 from the Chairman of the First Committee to the President of the General Assembly.24

24 Ibid., agenda item 93, document A/5311.

Question of general and complete disarmament (item 90)

At its 1199th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1962, the General Assembly approved the recommendation of the First Committee, as set forth in its report,25 that the consideration of the draft resolution submitted by Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Ecuador26 should be postponed to the eighteenth session.

25 Ibid., agenda item 90, document A/5303/Add.1, para. 3.
26 Ibid., document A/C.1/L.312/Rev.2.

The urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests

(item 77)

At its 1200th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1962, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.27

27 Ibid., agenda item 77, documents A/5338 and Add.1 and 2.

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Nineteenth session

Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (Item 14 of the provisional agenda)

Question of general and complete disarmament (item 23 of the provisional agenda)

Question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons (item 24 of the provisional agenda)

Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests (item 25 of the provisional agenda)

Effects of atomic radiation (item 29 of the provisional agenda)

At its 1330th plenary meeting, on 18 February 1965, the General Assembly noted that the following reports had been received: ..., the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency, 23/ ..., the report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, 26/ ..., the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, 29/ ...
Twentieth session

Question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons (item 29)

At its 1388th plenary meeting, on 3 December 1965, the General Assembly approved the recommendation of the First Committee21 that this item should be referred to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament for further study and that its consideration in the Assembly should be postponed to the twenty-first session.

21 Ibid., Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 29, document A/6125.

Twenty-first session

Question of general and complete disarmament (item 27)

At its 1498th plenary meeting, on 19 December 1966, the General Assembly took note of part II of the report of the First Committee on this item.16

16 Ibid., Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 27, document A/6529/Add.1.

Twenty-second session

Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons: report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament (Item 28 (a))25

At its 1642nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1967, the General Assembly decided to maintain items 28 (a), ... on the agenda of its twenty-second session.

24 Ibid., agenda item 64, document A/6930.
25 See also resolution 2346 A (XXII), para. 4.

Twenty-third session

Memorandum of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning urgent measures to stop the arms race and achieve disarmament (Item 94)

At its 1750th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1968, the General Assembly took note of paragraph 7 of the report of the First Committee.31

31 Ibid., document A/7444.
Elimination of foreign military bases in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America
(\textit{Item 29})

At its 1750th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1968, the General Assembly took note of paragraph 6 of the report of the First Committee.\footnote{Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Annexes, agenda items 27, 28, 29, 94 and 96, document A/7443.}

\textbf{Twenty-fourth session}

\textbf{Question of general and complete disarmament}
(\textit{Item 29})

At its 1836th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1969, the General Assembly took note of paragraph 9 of the report of the First Committee.\footnote{Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 29, document A/7902.}

\textbf{Twenty-ninth session}

\textbf{General and complete disarmament}
(\textit{Item 35})

At its 2309th plenary meeting, on 9 December 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee\footnote{Ibid., Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 35, document A/9907, para. 23.} and in accordance with the decision taken at the 1836th plenary meeting of the Assembly on 16 December 1969 that the publication entitled \textit{The United Nations and Disarmament, 1945-1965} should be brought up to date every five years, decided to request the Secretariat to prepare and issue in 1975 a supplement, of approximately 200 pages, to the publication entitled \textit{The United Nations and Disarmament, 1945-1970} covering developments in the disarmament field during the five-year period from 1970 to 1975 and printed in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.\footnote{United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.67.I.8.}

\footnote{United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.IX.1 and corrigendum.}
Thirty-first session

Conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of
force in international relations

At its 57th plenary meeting, on 13 December 1976, the General Assembly
adopted without a vote the following consensus statement on the recommendation
of its Sixth Committee: 3/

"The Sixth Committee notes that the General Assembly has
adopted resolution 31/9 entitled 'Conclusion of a world treaty on the
non-use of force in international relations'. In this connexion, the
Sixth Committee requests the General Assembly to recommend that, in their
consideration of statements and proposals on this item to be reported
to the Secretary-General, Member States should give due weight to the
important legal issues involved. The Sixth Committee recalls the role
it played in elaborating the Declaration on Principles of International
Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in
accordance with the Charter of the United Nations 4/ and the Definition
of Aggression. 5/ The legal issues which the item under discussion
involves have been, and will need to be, examined in the current and
future deliberations on this subject which any further consideration
of this item by the General Assembly will entail. 6/"

3/ A/31/360.
4/ General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV).
5/ General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX).