

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;

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.

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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 1963,³⁰ 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 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.

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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."³¹

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

³⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964, p. 43.

³¹ 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. *Deplores* 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

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-General³² 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,

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 adoption 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

2993 (XXVII). Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security",

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, contained in General Assembly resolution 2734 (XXV) of 16 December 1970, and also recalling Assembly resolution 2880 (XXVI) of 21 December 1971 on the implementation of that Declaration,

Noting with satisfaction that the development of encouraging trends and the improvement of relations among States in the bilateral, regional and multilateral spheres contribute to the strengthening of international security,

Expressing at the same time deep concern at the persistence of armed conflicts and other situations in different areas of the world which require the urgent attention of the international community in order to strengthen international security,

Recognizing that a co-ordinated approach, in accordance with the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, to the closely connected problems of the strengthening of international security, disarmament and development, including the evolving concept of collective economic security, would be conducive to a more precise identification of areas where progress might be achieved,

Reaffirming that respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms is an essential element in the strengthening of international security,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,³⁴

1. *Solemnly reaffirms* all the principles and provisions contained in the Declaration on the Strengthening

³² A/8809.

³³ See A/8976.

³⁴ A/8775 and Add.1-4.