

bers 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 Govern-

ment 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,³⁶

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 1963,³⁷

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.

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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 agen-

³⁶ *Ibid.*, document DC/232.

³⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480 (1963), No. 6964.

cies, 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-General³⁹ 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 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 fissionable 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

³⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session*, agenda item 96, document A/7277 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 17.

³⁹ A/7677 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2.

⁴⁰ See A/7677/Add.2, chapter III, resolution GC(XIII)/RES/261.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, chapter IV.

⁴² A/7568.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, para. 262.

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.

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B

The General Assembly,

Recalling that by its resolution 2456 C (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 it requested 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 might 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,

Having reviewed the report of the Secretary-General 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,⁴⁴ prepared in compliance with the aforementioned resolution,

Noting that over the past year the International Atomic Energy Agency has been studying, with the active participation of many member States, the role that the Agency may play in this field, and that the report of the Board of Governors of the Agency, reproduced in the Secretary-General's report,⁴⁵ was endorsed without objection by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirteenth regular session,⁴⁶

Noting further that the conclusions of the report of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency state, *inter alia*, that the Agency's prospective responsibilities in the field of peaceful nuclear explosions fall within its statutory objectives and functions to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world,

Aware that the prospective responsibilities of the International Atomic Energy Agency in this field will have to be defined on an evolutionary basis, taking into account the still experimental state of the technology,

Recognizing that the International Atomic Energy Agency has certain programmes under way, such as the convening of expert groups, designed to assure a wider appreciation of the status of this technology, and that certain nuclear-weapon States have furnished the Agency with useful information on the status of their experimental programmes in this field,

⁴⁴ A/7678 and Add.1-4.

⁴⁵ A/7678, chapter III.

⁴⁶ See A/7678/Add.2, chapter II, resolution GC(XIII)/RES/258.

1. *Expresses its appreciation* of the studies recently made by the Secretary-General and the International Atomic Energy Agency on this subject;

2. *Urges* all States Members of the United Nations to communicate any further views they may have on this subject to the International Atomic Energy Agency so that the Agency may take these comments into account in its further studies;

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".

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2606 (XXIV). The strengthening of international security

The General Assembly,

Having in mind its responsibilities in the matter of international peace and security under Articles 11 and 12 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling that primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security is conferred by the Charter on the Security Council and that Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Charter envisages the possibility of convening periodic meetings of the Council in the exercise of that responsibility,

Believing that international security is dependent upon the development of a world legal order based on justice and the strict observance by all States without exception of the principles of the United Nations,