

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

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 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,

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 conflicts¹⁶ 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

¹⁶ *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 18.

be resolved in an international document that would clarify the situation,¹⁷

Recalling further that, in response to an express suggestion made by the Secretary-General¹⁸ in his report of 18 September 1970, the General Assembly, by paragraph 5 of resolution 2852 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971, requested him 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,

Noting that the report of the Secretary-General entitled *Napalm and Other Incendiary Weapons and All Aspects of Their Possible Use*¹⁹ concludes that the massive spread of fire through incendiary weapons is largely indiscriminate in its effects on military and civilian targets,²⁰

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,²¹

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,²²

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 use, 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. *Commends* 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 limita-

¹⁷ A/7720, para. 200; A/8052, para. 125.

¹⁸ A/8052, para. 126.

¹⁹ A/8803/Rev.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.73.I.3).

²⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 186.

²¹ *Ibid.*, para. 187.

²² *Ibid.*, para. 190.

tion 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 matter²³ 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,

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

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 Destruction²⁴ 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 1925.²⁵

²³ See A/C.1/1026.

²⁴ See resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

²⁵ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV, No. 2138, p. 65.

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,²⁶

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

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,

²⁶ *Official Records of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement for 1972*, document DC/235.