

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 thirtieth session the item entitled "World Disarmament Conference".

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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 an 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".

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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,³⁰

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.

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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

³⁰ A/9708-DC/237, para. 7. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/9627)*.

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 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,³¹ 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 provisions of the permanent 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 those 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 miscalculation, accident, theft or blackmail”;³²

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”;³³

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.

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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,³⁴ 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,³⁵

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,

³¹ A/9293, annex II.

³² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings, 2238th meeting, para. 47.*

³³ *Ibid.*, 2240th meeting, paras. 163 and 180.

³⁴ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

³⁵ 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.*

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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 armaments 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,

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

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,³⁷ 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 1964³⁸ 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".*

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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,

³⁷ *Ibid.*, *Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

³⁸ See A/5763.

Recalling, in particular, the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),³⁹

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".

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C

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.

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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.

3262 (XXIX). **Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2286 (XXII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of 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)⁴⁰ 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 Assem-

³⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068, p. 326.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*