

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

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 Weapons⁵⁶ 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,

⁵⁶ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

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,⁵⁷

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,⁵⁸

(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;⁵⁹

(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;⁶⁰

(d) The observations of the Secretary-General in the introduction to his annual report submitted to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;⁶¹

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;⁶²

4. *Notes also* that the final documentation of the Conference included a draft resolution submitted by

⁵⁷ See A/C.1/1052.

⁵⁸ See A/10168 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

⁵⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/10027)*, paras. 62-78.

⁶⁰ See A/10215, annex.

⁶¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 1A (A/10001/Add.1)*, sect. VIII.

⁶² A/C.1/1068, annex I.

eight States which attended the Conference,⁶³ 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 1975,⁶⁴ 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,

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,⁶⁵

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,⁶⁶

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 Assembly⁶⁷ 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;

⁶⁵ A/10294.

⁶⁶ A/10217 and Corr.1, annex, pp. 3-23.

⁶⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 1A (A/10001/Add.1), sect. VIII.*

⁶³ See A/10215, annex, para. 4.

⁶⁴ See A/10168/Add.1.

(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".

2439th plenary meeting
12 December 1975

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 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 those 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 no later

than 1980-1981 on the question of further limitations and possible reductions of strategic arms in the period after 1985,

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 Seabed 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*