

riving from the Treaty through its Additional Protocol I, to which the four States that *de jure* or *de facto* are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

*Considering* that it is not fair that the peoples of some of those territories are deprived of such benefits without being given the opportunity to express their opinion in this connection,

*Recalling further* that three of the States to which Additional Protocol I is open—the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America—became parties to the Protocol in 1969, 1971 and 1981 respectively,

1. *Deploras once again* that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which took place on 2 March 1979, has not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time elapsed and the pressing invitations that the General Assembly has addressed to it;

2. *Once more urges* France not to delay any further such ratification, which has been requested so many times and which appears all the more advisable, since France is the only one of the four States to which the Protocol is open that is not yet party to it;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled “Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/48 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)”.

54th plenary meeting  
4 December 1990

#### 45/49. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions

*The General Assembly,*

*Bearing in mind* the highest priority which, in the sphere of disarmament, it has repeatedly assigned to the attainment of the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests,

*Recalling* that for over thirty years it has been examining this question, on which it has adopted more than seventy resolutions,

*Taking into account* the undertakings by the three depositary States of the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water<sup>3</sup> to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time, as well as the reiteration of this commitment in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>4</sup>

*Recalling* that the Secretary-General, addressing a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 12 December 1984, after appealing for a renewed effort towards a comprehensive test-ban treaty, emphasized that no single multilateral agreement could have a

greater effect on limiting the further refinement of nuclear weapons and that a comprehensive test-ban treaty is the litmus test of the real willingness to pursue nuclear disarmament,<sup>5</sup>

*Recalling also* that the leaders of the States associated with the Six-Nation Initiative on peace and disarmament affirmed in the Stockholm Declaration, adopted on 21 January 1988,<sup>6</sup> that “Any agreement that leaves room for continued testing would not be acceptable”,

*Recalling further* the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,<sup>7</sup> which underlined that the immediate suspension of and comprehensive ban on nuclear tests remained one of the highest priorities of nuclear disarmament,

*Taking note with satisfaction* of the continuing progress made in the Conference on Disarmament by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events on the seismic verification of a comprehensive test ban,

*Taking note* of the re-establishment, without a negotiating mandate, of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban by the Conference on Disarmament at its summer session in 1990,

1. *Reiterates once again its grave concern* that nuclear testing continues unabated, against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States;

2. *Reaffirms its conviction* that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time is a matter of the highest priority;

3. *Reaffirms also its conviction* that such a treaty would constitute a contribution of the utmost importance to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race;

4. *Urges once more* all nuclear-weapon States, in particular the three depositary States of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to expedite negotiations to this end;

5. *Appeals* to all States members of the Conference on Disarmament to promote the re-establishment by the Conference at the beginning of its 1991 session of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban with the objective of carrying out the multilateral negotiation of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions;

6. *Recommends* to the Conference on Disarmament that the *Ad Hoc* Committee should comprise two working groups dealing, respectively, with the following interrelated questions: contents and scope of the treaty, and compliance and verification;

<sup>3</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 97th meeting, para. 302.

<sup>4</sup> A/43/125-S/19478, annex.

<sup>5</sup> See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

<sup>3</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions".

*54th plenary meeting  
4 December 1990*

**45/50. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 44/106 of 15 December 1989,

*Reiterating its conviction* that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is the highest-priority measure for the cessation of the nuclear arms race and for the achievement of the objective of nuclear disarmament,

*Recalling also* its resolution 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, in which it noted with approval the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water,<sup>3</sup> signed on 5 August 1963, and requested the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament<sup>6</sup> to continue with a sense of urgency its negotiations to achieve the objectives set forth in the preamble to the Treaty,

*Recalling further* that more than one third of the parties to the Treaty have requested the Depositary Governments to convene a conference to consider an amendment that would convert the Treaty into a comprehensive test-ban treaty,

*Reiterating also its conviction* that such a conference will facilitate the attainment of the objectives set forth in the Treaty and thus serve to strengthen it,

*Noting with satisfaction* that the meeting for the organization of the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water was held in New York from 29 May to 8 June 1990, and taking note of the report of that meeting,<sup>9</sup>

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water will be held in New York from 7 to 18 January 1991;

2. *Calls upon* all parties to the Treaty to participate in, and to contribute to the success of, the Amendment Conference for the achievement of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban at an early date, as an indispensable measure towards implementation of their undertakings in the preamble to the Treaty;

3. *Reiterates its conviction* that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, the nuclear-weapon States should suspend all nuclear-test explosions through an agreed moratorium or unilateral moratoria;

4. *Recommends* that arrangements be made to ensure that intensive efforts continue, under the auspices of the Amendment Conference, until a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is achieved;

<sup>8</sup> The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

<sup>9</sup> PTBT/CONF/1.

5. *Recommends also* that the Amendment Conference establish a working group, or other means it deems appropriate, to study, *inter alia*, the organization of control, institutional mechanisms and legal aspects of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty and to report its conclusions to the Conference;

6. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring adequate coordination among the various negotiating forums dealing with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water".

*54th plenary meeting  
4 December 1990*

**45/51. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty**

*The General Assembly,*

*Convinced* that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

*Convinced also* of the consequent urgent need for an end to the nuclear-arms race and the immediate and verifiable reduction and ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

*Convinced further* that an end to nuclear testing by all States in all environments for all time is an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and their further proliferation and to contribute, along with other concurrent efforts to reduce nuclear arms, to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons,

*Noting* concerns expressed about the environmental and health risks associated with underground nuclear testing,

*Recognizing* the agreement on and signature of, in Washington on 1 June 1990, the verification protocols to the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests,<sup>10</sup> signed on 3 July 1974, and to the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes,<sup>11</sup> signed on 28 May 1976, and looking forward to the conclusion of all ratification processes,

*Welcoming* the ongoing implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles<sup>12</sup> and the agreement in principle on and further progress made towards a first treaty on significant reductions in their strategic nuclear forces, and urging the earliest possible conclusion of such a treaty,

*Recalling* the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of

<sup>10</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/9627)*, annex II, document CCD/431.

<sup>11</sup> *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. I: 1976 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.IX.2), appendix III.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 12: 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.