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URGENT NEED FOR SUSPENSION OF NUCLEAR
AND THERMONUCLEAR TESTS

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In resolution 2934 C (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, the General Assembly reiterated its condemnation of all nuclear weapon tests; reaffirmed its conviction that, whatever may be the differences on the question of verification, there is no valid reason for delaying the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban; again urged the Governments of nuclear-weapon States to bring to a halt all nuclear weapon tests at the earliest possible date, and in any case not later than 5 August 1973, either through a permanent agreement or through unilateral or agreed moratoria. It further requested the Secretary-General to transmit the resolution to the nuclear-weapon States and to inform the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session of any measures these States had taken to implement the resolution.
2. By notes verbales dated 8 January 1973 the Secretary-General transmitted resolution 2934 C (XXVII) to the Governments of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, requesting them to inform him by 31 August 1973 of any measure taken in this regard.
3. By a note verbale dated 7 August 1973, the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations acknowledged receipt of the communication of the Secretary-General and stated the following:

"... the position of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with regard to General Assembly resolution 2934 C (XXVII) on the cessation of nuclear-weapon tests was set forth by the Soviet delegation at the twenty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly. In accordance with its well-known position, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics advocates the cessation of nuclear weapon tests by all parties everywhere, including underground tests, and believes that, at the present stage of advancement of science and technology, national means for monitoring the observance of the prohibition of underground nuclear weapon tests are sufficient."
4. As at 1 October 1973, no other replies to the communication of the Secretary-General had been received.