

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".

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

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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.*

bly at its thirtieth session of any measure adopted by those States;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3262 (XXIX) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

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3263 (XXIX). Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Desiring to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security by bolstering and expanding the existing regional and global structures for the prohibition and/or prevention of the further spread of nuclear weapons,

Realizing that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones with an adequate system of safeguards could accelerate the process towards nuclear disarmament and the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its sixty-second session, held in Cairo from 1 to 4 September 1974, on this subject,

Recalling the message sent by His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran on 16 September 1974 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,⁴¹

Considering that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, on the initiative of the States situated within each zone concerned, is one of the measures which can contribute most effectively to halting the proliferation of those instruments of mass destruction and to promoting progress towards nuclear disarmament, with the goal of total destruction of all nuclear weapons and their means of delivery,

Mindful of the political conditions particular to the region of the Middle East and of the potential danger emanating therefrom, which would be further aggravated by the introduction of nuclear weapons in the area,

Conscious, therefore, of the need to keep the countries of the region from becoming involved in a ruinous nuclear arms race,

Recalling the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa issued by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in July 1964,⁴²

Noting that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would contribute effectively to the realization of aims enunciated in the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa,

Recalling the notable achievement of the countries of Latin America in establishing a nuclear-free zone,

Also recalling resolution B of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, held at Geneva from 29 August to 28 September 1968, in which the Conference recommended that non-nuclear-weapon States not comprised in the Latin American nuclear-free zone should study the possibility and desirability of establishing military denuclearization of their respective zones,⁴³

Recalling the aims pursued by the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,⁴⁴ in particular the goal of preventing the further spread of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its resolution 2373 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, in which it expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons by both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States,

1. *Commends* the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;

2. *Considers* that, in order to advance the idea of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, it is indispensable that all parties concerned in the area proclaim solemnly and immediately their intention to refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, testing, obtaining, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons;

3. *Calls upon* the parties concerned in the area to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

4. *Expresses the hope* that all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, will lend their full co-operation for the effective realization of the aims of the present resolution;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of the parties concerned with respect to the implementation of the present resolution, in particular with regard to its paragraphs 2 and 3, and to report to the Security Council at an early date and, subsequently, to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

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3264 (XXIX). Prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other purposes incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health

The General Assembly,

Noting the concern of peoples to consolidate peace and to pursue efforts designed to save mankind from the danger of using new means of warfare, to limit the arms race and to bring about disarmament,

Bearing in mind that, under conditions of continuous scientific and technological progress, new possibilities arise for using the results of this progress not only for peaceful but also for military purposes,

Convinced that the prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other

⁴¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 101, document A/9693/Add.3.

⁴² Ibid., Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

⁴³ Ibid., Twenty-third Session, agenda item 96, documents A/7277 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 17.

⁴⁴ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.