

ARTICLE III

Each of the Parties to this Convention undertakes to refrain from assisting, encouraging or inducing any State, group of States or international organizations whatsoever to carry out activities that violate the provisions of the Convention, as well as to refrain from participating either directly or indirectly in such activities carried out by other States or international organizations.

ARTICLE IV

Each Party to this Convention undertakes, in accordance with its own constitutional procedures, to adopt the necessary measures to prohibit and prevent any activity carried out in violation of the provisions of the Convention anywhere whatsoever within its jurisdiction or under its control.

ARTICLE V

Nothing in this Convention shall impede the economic or scientific and technological development of the Parties to the Convention or international economic and scientific co-operation in the utilization, preservation and improvement of the environment for peaceful purposes.

ARTICLE VI

1. Any Party to this Convention that learns that any other Party to the Convention is acting in violation of the obligations flowing from the provisions of the Convention may lodge a complaint with the Security Council of the United Nations. Such a complaint shall contain all possible evidence to support the grounds for the complaint, together with a request that it be considered by the Security Council.

2. Each Party to this Convention undertakes to co-operate in carrying out any investigations that the Security Council may undertake in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations on the basis of the complaint received by the Council. The Security Council shall inform the States Parties to the Convention of the results of such investigations.

ARTICLE VII

Each Party to this Convention undertakes to furnish or support assistance provided in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to any Party to the Convention that may make such a request, in the event that the Security Council adopts a decision to the effect that that Party has been subjected to danger as a result of the violation of the Convention.

ARTICLE VIII

1. Any Party may propose an amendment to this Convention. Each proposed amendment shall be submitted to the depositary Governments and shall be transmitted by them to all Parties to the Convention, which shall inform the depositary Governments of the adoption or rejection of the amendment at the earliest possible date after receiving it.

2. The amendment shall enter into force for each Party accepting it after its adoption by the majority of Parties to the Convention, including the depositary Governments, and subsequently for each remaining Party on the day on which it adopts that amendment.

ARTICLE IX

Five years after the entry into force of this Convention, or before that date, if the majority of Parties to the Convention so request by submitting a proposal for that purpose to the depositary Governments, a conference of States Parties to the Convention shall be convened in . . . for the purpose of considering the operation of the Convention, in order to ensure that its provisions are being implemented. During such consideration, account shall be taken of all new scientific and technological achievements that may relate to the Convention.

ARTICLE X

1. This Convention shall be of a permanent nature.

2. Each Party to this Convention shall have the right, within the context of the realization of its own State sovereignty, to withdraw from the Convention, if it decides that exceptional circumstances connected with the content of the Convention have threatened the supreme interests of its country. It shall notify all other States Parties to the Convention and the Security Council of the United Nations three months prior to its withdrawal. The notification shall contain an account of the exceptional circumstances which, in the view of that Party, have threatened its supreme interests.

ARTICLE XI

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and accession shall be deposited with the Governments of . . . , which are hereby designated the depositary Governments.

3. This Convention shall enter into force after the deposit of the instruments of ratification by . . . Governments, including Governments designated the depositary Governments of the Convention.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of this Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary Governments shall promptly notify all States that sign or accede to this Convention of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession, the date of the entry into force of the Convention and the receipt by them of other information.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary Governments in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

ARTICLE XII

This Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the depositary Governments. Duly certified copies of the Convention shall be forwarded by the depositary Governments to the Governments of the signatory or acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly furnished with full powers, have signed this Convention.

DONE in . . . copies at on the . . . day of

3265 (XXIX). Declaration and establishment of a nuclear-free zone in South Asia

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1378 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, which established the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Convinced that the highest priority should be accorded to measures in the field of nuclear disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961 entitled "Consideration of Africa as a denuclearized zone", 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963 entitled "Denuclearization of Latin America", 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965 entitled "Declaration on the denuclearization of Africa" and 2286 (XXII) of

5 December 1967 entitled "Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America",

Recognizing that conditions and procedures for the creation of such zones differ from region to region,

Recognizing further that, in appropriate regions and by agreement among the States concerned, the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones could promote the cause of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Considers, therefore, that the initiative for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the appropriate region of Asia should come from the States of the region concerned, taking into account its special features and geographical extent.

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

B

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the right of States to harness nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and as an instrument of development and progress,

Realizing, at the same time, the dangers of diversion to military purposes inherent in the development of nuclear energy,

Recalling its resolution 2456 B (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 concerning the establishment of zones free from nuclear weapons,

Expressing the conviction that the establishment of such zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can contribute most effectively to halting the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promoting progress towards nuclear disarmament as a step towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control, with the ultimate goal of total destruction of all nuclear weapons and their means of delivery,

Believing that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones will strengthen the security of regional States against nuclear threat,

Recalling the Antarctic Treaty of 1959,⁴⁶ the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in 1964⁴⁷ and the Declaration adopted by the Foreign Ministers of the Association of South East Asian Nations in 1971,

Bearing in mind that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone would, *inter alia*, entail:

(a) Commitments by the States concerned to use exclusively for peaceful purposes nuclear materials and facilities under their jurisdiction and to prevent the testing, use, manufacture, production, acquisition or storage of any nuclear weapons or nuclear launching devices,

(b) An equitable and non-discriminatory system of verification and inspection to ensure that nuclear programmes are in conformity with the foregoing commitments,

(c) Undertakings by nuclear-weapon States not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the States of the region,

⁴⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778, p. 72.

⁴⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

Having considered the question of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia without prejudice to the extension of the zone to include such other regions of Asia as may be practicable,

Desirous of preventing such a zone or any wider area as contemplated in the preceding paragraph from becoming involved in a ruinous nuclear arms race,

Considering that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America⁴⁸ could serve as a model to be emulated with advantage by other regions,

1. *Takes note* of the affirmation by the States of the region not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples;

2. *Endorses*, in principle, the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

3. *Invites* the States of the South Asian region and such other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States as may be interested to initiate, without delay, necessary consultations with a view to establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone and urges them, in the interim, to refrain from any action contrary to the achievement of these objectives;

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

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for the purpose of the consultations envisaged in paragraph 3 above, to render such assistance as may be required for the purpose and to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled "Declaration and establishment of a nuclear-free zone in South Asia".

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

3332 (XXIX). Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security",

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security⁴⁹ and recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly concerning the implementation of the Declaration,

Noting with grave concern the continuing existence of focal points of crisis and tension in various regions, endangering international peace and security,

Emphasizing that acts of aggression, the threat or use of force, foreign occupation and alien domination, and in particular attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of other States, as well as the existence of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*, remain the main obstacles to the strengthening of international peace and of the security of all States,

⁴⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068, p. 326.

⁴⁹ Resolution 2734 (XXV).