

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

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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".

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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).

Welcoming, however, encouraging trends in relations between States at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels aiming at promoting peaceful coexistence and settlement of international disputes in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Emphasizing the close link existing between the strengthening of international security, disarmament, decolonization, economic development and the need for a more intensive international effort to narrow the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries, and stressing, in this connexion, the importance of the resolutions adopted at its sixth special session,

Deeply convinced of the need constantly to strengthen the peace-keeping and the peace-making role of the United Nations,

Convinced also that the United Nations should play a more positive role in promoting improvement of the international situation and a lessening of threats to international peace and security, and that it can become a useful forum of universalization of positive achievements in relations among States,

1. *Solemnly reaffirms* all the principles and provisions contained in the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and urgently appeals to all States to implement and adhere to all the provisions of the Declaration unswervingly and without delay, to broaden the scope of détente to cover the entire world, to stop the arms race, as well as to take practical steps to reduce armaments, and to reaffirm the principles contained in the Declaration on friendly relations among States⁵⁰ as the basis of relations among all States;

2. *Reaffirms also* that all States have the right to participate on a basis of equality in the settlement of major international problems in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations so that peace and security will be based on effective respect for the sovereignty and independence of each State and the inalienable right of each people to determine its own destiny freely and without outside interference, coercion or pressure;

3. *Reaffirms* that any measure or pressure directed against any State while exercising its sovereign right freely to dispose of its natural resources constitutes a flagrant violation of the right of self-determination of peoples and the principle of non-intervention, as set forth in the Charter, which, if pursued, could constitute a threat to international peace and security;

4. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under alien domination to achieve self-determination and independence and appeals to all States to implement the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples⁵¹ and the other resolutions of the United Nations on the total elimination of colonialism, racism and *apartheid*;

⁵⁰ See resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

⁵¹ Resolution 1514 (XV).

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,⁵² requests him to submit to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session a report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

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3333 (XXIX). Question of Korea

The General Assembly,

Desiring that progress be made towards the attainment of the goal of peaceful reunification of Korea on the basis of the freely expressed will of the Korean people,

Recalling its satisfaction with the issuance of the joint communiqué at Seoul and Pyongyang on 4 July 1972 and the declared intention of both the South and the North of Korea to continue the dialogue between them,

Aware, however, that tension in Korea has not been totally eliminated and that the Armistice Agreement of 27 July 1953 remains indispensable to the maintenance of peace and security in the area,

Recognizing that, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the maintenance of international peace and security, the United Nations has a continuing responsibility to ensure the attainment of this goal on the Korean peninsula,

1. *Reaffirms* the wishes of its members, as expressed in the consensus statement adopted by the General Assembly on 28 November 1973,⁵³ and urges both the South and the North of Korea to continue their dialogue to expedite the peaceful reunification of Korea;

2. *Expresses the hope* that the Security Council, bearing in mind the need to ensure continued adherence to the Armistice Agreement and the full maintenance of peace and security in the area, will in due course give consideration, in consultation with the parties directly concerned, to those aspects of the Korean question which fall within its responsibilities, including the dissolution of the United Nations Command in conjunction with appropriate arrangements to maintain the Armistice Agreement which is calculated to preserve peace and security in the Korean peninsula, pending negotiations and conciliation between the two Korean Governments leading to a lasting peace between them.

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⁵² A/9696.

⁵³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 30 (A/9030), p. 24, item 41.*