

the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, signed at Moscow on 5 August 1963, to continue negotiations for the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time,

Recognizing the mounting concern of world opinion for the fulfilment of this undertaking,

Mindful of the crucial importance of a comprehensive test ban to the issue of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Noting with satisfaction the joint memorandum on a comprehensive test ban treaty submitted by Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic and annexed to the report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament,⁹

Convinced that agreement in regard to taking this further step towards nuclear disarmament would be facilitated, *inter alia*, by the important improvements made in detection and identification techniques,

1. *Urges* that all nuclear weapon tests be suspended;
2. *Calls upon* all countries to respect the spirit and provisions of the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water;
3. *Requests* the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to continue with a sense of urgency its work on a comprehensive test ban treaty and on arrangements to ban effectively all nuclear weapon tests in all environments, taking into account the improved possibilities for international co-operation in the field of seismic detection, and to report to the General Assembly.

*1388th plenary meeting,
3 December 1965.*

2033 (XX). Declaration on the denuclearization of Africa

The General Assembly,

Believing in the vital necessity of saving contemporary and future generations from the scourge of a nuclear war,

Recalling its resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, which called upon all Member States to refrain from testing, storing or transporting nuclear weapons in Africa and to consider and respect the continent as a denuclearized zone,

Recalling its resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965 on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Observing that proposals for the establishment of denuclearized zones in various other areas of the world have also met with general approval,

Convinced that the denuclearization of various areas of the world would help to achieve the desired goal of prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, at its first regular session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964, issued a solemn declaration on the denuclearization of Africa¹⁰ in which the Heads of State and Government announced their readiness to undertake, in an international treaty to be concluded under the auspices of the United Nations, not to manufacture or acquire control of nuclear weapons,

⁹ *Official Records of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement for January to December 1965, document DC/227, annex 1, sect. F.*

¹⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.*

Noting that this declaration on the denuclearization of Africa was endorsed by the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries in the Declaration issued on 10 October 1964,¹¹ at the close of their Second Conference, held at Cairo,

Recognizing that the denuclearization of Africa would be a practical step towards the prevention of the further spread of nuclear weapons in the world and towards the achievement of general and complete disarmament and of the objectives of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* its call upon all States to respect the continent of Africa as a nuclear-free zone;

2. *Endorses* the declaration on the denuclearization of Africa issued by the Heads of State and Government of African countries;

3. *Calls upon* all States to respect and abide by the aforementioned declaration;

4. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from the use, or the threat of use, of nuclear weapons on the African continent;

5. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from testing, manufacturing, using or deploying nuclear weapons on the continent of Africa, and from acquiring such weapons or taking any action which would compel African States to take similar action;

6. *Urges* those States possessing nuclear weapons and capability not to transfer nuclear weapons, scientific data or technological assistance to the national control of any State, either directly or indirectly, in any form which may be used to assist such States in the manufacture or use of nuclear weapons in Africa;

7. *Expresses the hope* that the African States will initiate studies, as they deem appropriate, with a view to implementing the denuclearization of Africa, and take the necessary measures through the Organization of African Unity to achieve this end;

8. *Urges* the African States to keep the United Nations informed of any further developments in this regard;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend to the Organization of African Unity such facilities and assistance as may be requested in order to achieve the aims of the present resolution.

*1388th plenary meeting,
3 December 1965.*

2077 (XX). Question of Cyprus

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Cyprus,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, 187 (1964) of 13 March 1964, 192 (1964) of 20 June 1964, 193 (1964) of 9 August 1964, 194 (1964) of 25 September 1964, 198 (1964) of 18 December 1964, 201 (1965) of 19 March 1965, 206 (1965) of 15 June 1965 and 207 (1965) of 10 August 1965, and the Council's consensus of 11 August 1964 with regard to Cyprus,¹²

Recalling the parts of the Declaration adopted on 10 October 1964 by the Second Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cairo, regarding the question of Cyprus,¹³

¹¹ See A/5763.

¹² *Official Records of the Security Council, Nineteenth Year, 1143rd meeting, para. 358.*

¹³ See A/5763.

Noting the report of the United Nations Mediator on Cyprus, submitted to the Secretary-General on 26 March 1965,¹⁴

Noting further that the Government of Cyprus is committed, through its Declaration of Intention and the accompanying Memorandum,¹⁵ to:

(a) The full application of human rights to all citizens of Cyprus, irrespective of race or religion,

(b) The ensuring of minority rights,

(c) The safeguarding of the above rights as contained in the said Declaration and Memorandum,

1. Takes cognizance of the fact that the Republic of Cyprus, as an equal Member of the United Nations, is, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, entitled to enjoy, and should enjoy, full sovereignty and complete independence without any foreign intervention or interference;

2. Calls upon all States, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter, and in particular Article 2, paragraphs 1 and 4, to respect the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and to refrain from any intervention directed against it;

3. Recommends to the Security Council the continuation of the United Nations mediation work in conformity with Council resolution 186 (1964).

*1402nd plenary meeting,
18 December 1965.*

2129 (XX). Actions on the regional level with a view to improving good neighbourly relations among European States having different social and political systems

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations in which Member States have affirmed their resolve to live together in peace with one another as good neighbours and to develop friendly relations among nations in order to strengthen peace,

Recalling its resolutions 1236 (XII) of 14 December 1957 and 1301 (XIII) of 10 December 1958 calling upon States to make every effort to strengthen international peace and to develop friendly and co-operative relations, and to take effective steps towards the implementation of principles of peaceful and neighbourly relations,

Aware of the responsibility which today devolves upon all countries, great and small, to establish an atmosphere of co-operation and security throughout the world, and of the role that the existence and development of bilateral good neighbourly relations and understanding among States can play in achieving that goal,

Noting with satisfaction the increasing concern for the development of reciprocal co-operative relations in many fields among European States having different social and political systems, based on the principles of equal rights, respect and mutual interests,

Convinced that any improvement in relations among European countries, being in the interest of the States in that part of the world, has at the same time a positive effect on international relations as a whole and thus contributes to the creation of an atmosphere conducive

to peace and international security and to the settlement of the major problems which have not yet been solved,

1. Welcomes the growing interest in the development of good neighbourly relations and co-operation among European States having different social and political systems, in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other fields;

2. Emphasizes the importance of maintaining and increasing contacts between those States for the purpose of developing peaceful co-operation among the peoples of the European continent, with a view to strengthening peace and security in Europe by all possible means;

3. Requests the Governments of the European States to intensify their efforts to improve reciprocal relations, with a view to creating an atmosphere of confidence which will be conducive to an effective consideration of the problems which are still hampering the relaxation of tension in Europe and throughout the world;

4. Decides to continue to give its attention to measures and actions for promoting good neighbourly relations and co-operation in Europe.

*1408th plenary meeting,
21 December 1965.*

2130 (XX). International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1962 (XVIII) entitled "Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space" and resolution 1963 (XVIII) entitled "International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space", both adopted unanimously on 13 December 1963,

Having considered the reports of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,¹⁶

Conscious that the benefits of space exploration can be most widely enjoyed if Member States support the widest possible exchange of information and promote international co-operation in this field,

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Urges the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in developing law for outer space, to continue with determination the preparation of draft international agreements on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles and on liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space, and to give consideration to incorporating in international agreement form, in the future as appropriate, legal principles governing the activities of States in the exploration and use of outer space;

II

1. Endorses the recommendations contained in the reports of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space concerning exchange of information, education and training, international sounding rocket launching facilities, potentially harmful effects of space experiments, and encouragement of international programmes;

2. Welcomes the intention of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its activities in the exchange of information on outer space matters by encouraging such means as the preparation of

¹⁴ Official Records of the Security Council, Twentieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1965, document S/6253.

¹⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 93, document A/6039.

¹⁶ Ibid., Nineteenth Session, Annexes, annex No. 10, document A/5785; *ibid.*, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 31, document A/6042.