

1. *Condemns* the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in armed conflicts in circumstances where it may affect human beings or may cause damage to the environment and/or natural resources;

2. *Urges* all States to refrain from the production, stockpiling, proliferation and use of such weapons, pending the conclusion of agreements on the prohibition of these weapons;

3. *Invites* all Governments, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the specialized agencies and the other international organizations concerned to transmit to the Secretary-General all information about the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in armed conflicts;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on this subject, based on information received under paragraph 3 of the present resolution, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

3256 (XXIX). Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2454 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2603 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2662 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2827 A (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2933 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972 and 3077 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973,

Convinced that the process of détente in the world is conducive to the implementation of further disarmament measures and of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Stressing the contribution that early agreement on the complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction would make to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Recalling that it has repeatedly condemned all actions that are contrary to the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,²⁰

Reaffirming the need for the strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of that Protocol,

Convinced that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction²¹ constitutes an important step towards agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their elimination from the arsenals of all States,

Recalling, in this connexion, the undertaking contained in article IX of the Convention to continue negotiations in good faith with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and for their destruction,

²⁰ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV, No. 2138, p. 65.

²¹ Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,²²

Noting that draft conventions on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction as well as many other working documents, proposals and suggestions have been submitted to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,

Desiring to contribute to the successful conclusion of negotiations on effective measures for the complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and for their destruction,

1. *Reaffirms* the objective of reaching agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their elimination from the arsenals of all States;

2. *Urges* all States to make every effort to facilitate agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

3. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations as a matter of high priority, bearing in mind existing proposals, with a view to reaching early agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and for their destruction;

4. *Invites* all States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, with a view to its entry into force and effective implementation at an early date;

5. *Invites* all States that have not yet done so to accede to or ratify the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, in the course of 1975 in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of its signing, and calls anew for the strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives contained therein;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents of the First Committee relating to questions connected with the problem of chemical weapons and chemical methods of warfare;

7. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of its negotiations to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

3257 (XXIX). Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban

The General Assembly,

Gravely disturbed at the continuance of nuclear weapon testing since the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly,

²² A/9708-DC/237. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/9627)*.

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject,

Recalling the stated aim of the parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water²³ and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons²⁴ to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time,

Taking note of the special report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament on the question of a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests,²⁵

Believing that the continuance of nuclear weapon testing will intensify the arms race, thus increasing the danger of nuclear war,

Convinced that cessation of nuclear weapon testing would be in the supreme interest of mankind, both as a major step towards controlling the development and proliferation of nuclear weapons and to relieve the deep apprehension concerning the harmful consequences of radio-active contamination for the health of present and future generations,

1. *Condemns* all nuclear weapon tests, in whatever environment they may be conducted;

2. *Reaffirms* its deep concern at the continuance of such testing, both in the atmosphere and under ground, and at the lack of progress towards a comprehensive test ban agreement;

3. *Calls upon* all States not yet parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water to adhere to it forthwith;

4. *Emphasizes once more* the urgency of concluding a comprehensive test ban agreement;

5. *Reminds* the nuclear-weapon States of their special responsibility to initiate proposals to this end;

6. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from the testing of nuclear weapons, in any environment, pending conclusion of such an agreement;

7. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to give the highest priority to the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban agreement and to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on the progress achieved;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled "Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban".

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

3258 (XXIX). Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3079 (XXVIII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 2456 B (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2666 (XXV)

²³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964, p. 43.

²⁴ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

²⁵ A/9708-DC/237, sect. III. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/9627)*.

of 7 December 1970, 2830 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2935 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972 and 3079 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, in six of which appeals have been made to the nuclear-weapon States regarding the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),²⁶

Reiterating its conviction that, for the maximum effectiveness of any treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone, the co-operation of the nuclear-weapon States is necessary and that such co-operation should take the form of commitments likewise undertaken in a formal international instrument which is legally binding, such as a treaty, convention or protocol,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), which entered into force for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America in 1969 and 1971, respectively, has entered into force as well during the current year for France and the People's Republic of China, whose Governments deposited their respective instruments of ratification on 22 March and 12 June 1974;

2. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to sign and ratify Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), as has already been done by the other four nuclear-weapon States to which the General Assembly began to address its appeals in 1967;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3258 (XXIX) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

3259 (XXIX). Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

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The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also General Assembly resolutions 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and 3080 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973,

Firmly convinced that further and continuous efforts are required to fulfil the objectives of the Declaration, and thus to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international peace and security,

Noting the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean,²⁷

Further noting the factual statement of the great Powers' military presence in all its aspects, in the Indian Ocean, with special reference to their naval deployments, conceived in the context of great Power

²⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068, p. 326.

²⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/9629 and Add.1)*.