

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 underground, 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".

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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)".

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

A

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)*.

rivalry, prepared by the Secretary-General with the assistance of qualified experts²⁸ pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3080 (XXVIII),

Deeply concerned that the competitive expansion of the military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean would constitute a serious intensification of the arms race, leading to an increase of tension in the area,

Considering that the creation of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean requires:

(a) The elimination of all manifestations of great Power military presence in the region, conceived in the context of great Power rivalry,

(b) Co-operation among the regional States to ensure conditions of security within the region as envisaged in the Declaration,

Further believing that for the realization of the objective of the Declaration it is necessary that the great Powers enter into immediate consultations with the States concerned with a view to adopting positive measures for the elimination of all foreign bases and of all manifestations of great Power military presence in the region, conceived in the context of great Power rivalry,

1. *Urges* the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, the permanent members of the Security Council and other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to give tangible support to the establishment and preservation of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace;

2. *Calls upon* the great Powers to refrain from increasing and strengthening their military presence in the region of the Indian Ocean as an essential first step towards the relaxation of tension and the promotion of peace and security in the area;

3. *Endorses* the recommendations concerning the future work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean, as contained in paragraph 35 of the report of the Committee;

4. *Requests* the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean to enter, as soon as possible, into consultations with a view to convening a conference on the Indian Ocean;

5. *Invites* all States, especially the great Powers, to co-operate in a practical manner with the *Ad Hoc* Committee in the discharge of its functions;

6. *Expresses its thanks* to the Secretary-General for his efforts in the preparation of the factual statement of the great Powers' military presence in the Indian Ocean;

7. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to continue its work and consultations in accordance with its mandate and to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

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B

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 by which it decided to establish an *Ad*

²⁸ *Ibid.*, annex.

Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean consisting of no more than fifteen members,

Noting that some littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean have expressed deep interest in becoming members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee in view of their geographical position and adherence to the concept of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace,

Noting further that since the establishment of the *Ad Hoc* Committee new States have been admitted to membership in the United Nations,

Recognizing that the establishment and preservation of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace is a matter that concerns all littoral and hinterland States,

Decides to enlarge the composition of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean by the addition of Bangladesh, Kenya and Somalia.

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As a result of the appointments set forth in resolution B above, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean is composed of the following Member States: AUSTRALIA, BANGLADESH, CHINA, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN, IRAQ, JAPAN, KENYA, MADAGASCAR, MALAYSIA, MAURITIUS, PAKISTAN, SOMALIA, SRI LANKA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, YEMEN and ZAMBIA.

3260 (XXIX). World Disarmament Conference

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2833 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2930 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972 and 3183 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and for disarmament,

Reiterating its conviction that all peoples of the world have a vital interest in the success of disarmament negotiations and that all States should be in a position to contribute to the adoption of measures for the achievement of this goal,

Stressing anew its belief that a world disarmament conference, adequately prepared and convened at an appropriate time, could promote the realization of such aims and that the co-operation of all nuclear Powers would considerably facilitate their attainment,

Bearing in mind the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference²⁹ and the annex thereto containing a summary of views and suggestions expressed by Governments on the convening of a world disarmament conference and related problems, including conditions for the realization of such a conference,

Considering that it does not yet seem possible to reach a final conclusion with regard to the convening of a world disarmament conference,

1. *Invites* all States to communicate to the Secretary-General, before 31 March 1975, their comments on the main objectives of a world disarmament conference in the light of the views and suggestions compiled in section II of the summary annexed to the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the World Disarmament Conference;

²⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 28 (A/9628).