

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.