

Noting with increasing concern that nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere and underground are continuing,

Taking into account that several concrete suggestions have been set forth in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament as to possible provisions in a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests,

1. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to adhere without further delay to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water;

2. *Calls upon* all nuclear-weapon States to suspend nuclear weapon tests in all environments;

3. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue, as a matter of urgency, its deliberations on a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests, taking into account the proposals already made in the Conference as well as the views expressed at the current session of the General Assembly, and to submit to the Assembly at its twenty-sixth session a special report on the results of its deliberations.

1919th plenary meeting,
7 December 1970.

2664 (XXV). Implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States

The General Assembly,

Having reviewed the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,¹⁹ prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2605 A (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,

Having reviewed in particular the comprehensive report, annexed thereto, regarding action taken by the International Atomic Energy Agency on the recommendations of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,²⁰

Recognizing the importance of increasing the number of major nuclear projects in the developing countries,

Noting with satisfaction that the International Atomic Energy Agency is maintaining a fund of special fissionable materials and intends to continue its efforts to ensure the supply to States members of the Agency, when required, of such materials, including materials for power reactors,

Appreciating the assistance given by the United Nations Development Programme, through the International Atomic Energy Agency, to meet the growing demand of developing countries in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy,

Noting the launching in 1970 of the International Nuclear Information Service to improve the identification and availability of information relating to nuclear science and its applications for peaceful purposes,

Noting the recent steps taken by the International Atomic Energy Agency to meet its increasing responsibilities,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the report of the Secretary-General and the reports of the International Atomic Energy Agency annexed thereto;²¹

2. *Takes note* of the increase in the target for voluntary contributions to the programme of technical assistance of the International Atomic Energy Agency and

¹⁹ A/8079.

²⁰ A/8079, annex.

²¹ A/8079 and Add.1.

draws the attention of States members of the Agency to the appeals made to increase the funds available to the Agency for multilateral assistance in the nuclear field;

3. *Recommends* that the international sources of finance should keep under review their policies regarding the financing of meritorious nuclear projects, bearing in mind not only the short-range but also the long-range contribution such projects may make to economic and technical development;

4. *Invites* the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other bodies to pursue as appropriate their action concerning the recommendations contained in the resolutions of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States;

5. *Invites* the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in consultation with the specialized agencies and other bodies concerned, to submit, in his annual report to the General Assembly, information on further developments concerning the question of the implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the provisional agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly the question of the implementation of the results of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States.

1919th plenary meeting,
7 December 1970.

2665 (XXV). Establishment, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control

The General Assembly,

Having reviewed the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency²² on the establishment, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of an international service for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control,

Appreciating the work undertaken by the International Atomic Energy Agency in this respect,

Noting that the International Atomic Energy Agency has convened a number of expert groups to advise the Director-General of the Agency on the technical aspects of this technology and on the character of the international observation it might perform pursuant to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* of the studies recently performed on this subject;

2. *Commends* the International Atomic Energy Agency for its efforts to compile and evaluate information on the present status of the technology and to make it available on an international scale;

3. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue and intensify its programme in this field;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the provisional agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly an item entitled "Establishment, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of an international service for nuclear

²² See A/8080.

explosions for peaceful purposes under appropriate international control".

*1919th plenary meeting,
7 December 1970.*

2666 (XXV). Status of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2456 B (XXIII) 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 resolution 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, in which it expressed its confidence that the States that possess nuclear weapons would give their full co-operation for the effective realization of the initiative aimed at the military denuclearization of Latin America,

Recalling also its resolution 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, in which it welcomed with special satisfaction the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)²³ and declared that the Treaty constituted an event of historic significance in the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security,

Bearing in mind that the Treaty has an Additional Protocol II, which was opened for signature by States possessing nuclear weapons on 14 February 1967,

Noting that the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, in its resolution B,²⁴ expressed the 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,

Considering that accession to that Protocol only entails the following obligations for the nuclear-weapon States:

(a) To respect, in all its express aims and provisions, the statute of denuclearization of Latin America in respect of warlike purposes, as defined, delimited and set forth in the Treaty of Tlatelolco,

(b) Not to contribute in any way to the performance of acts involving a violation of the obligations of article 1 of the Treaty in the territories to which the Treaty applies,

(c) Not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the contracting parties of the Treaty,

Convinced that these obligations are entirely in conformity with the general obligations assumed under the Charter of the United Nations, which every Member of the Organization has solemnly undertaken to fulfil in good faith, as set forth in Article 2 of the Charter,

Noting that, despite the appeals that the General Assembly has addressed to them on two occasions, in resolutions 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967 and 2456 B (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, and the appeals they have received from the Conference of

Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, in resolution B, and from the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, in resolution 1 (I),²⁵ only two of the States that possess nuclear weapons have so far signed Additional Protocol II and only one has ratified it,

Noting also that the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which has been signed by twenty-two Latin American States, is already in force for sixteen of them,

Bearing in mind the repeatedly stated declarations of the nuclear-weapon States to the effect that nuclear-weapon-free zones established on the initiative of the States within the zone should be supported,

Noting that the Treaty of Tlatelolco is the only one it has been possible to conclude for the establishment of such a zone in a densely populated area and that, as a result of the Treaty, there already exists a statute of total absence of nuclear weapons covering an area of 6.6 million square kilometres with a population of approximately 117 million inhabitants,

Noting also that the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America has been duly established in conformity with the Treaty and became operative on 2 September 1969,

1. Reaffirms the appeals it has addressed to the nuclear-weapon States, in its resolutions 2286 (XXII) and 2456 B (XXIII), to sign and ratify Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) as soon as possible;

2. Notes with satisfaction that one of those States has already signed and ratified the Protocol and that another has signed it and is now actively engaged in the ratification process;

3. Deplores that not all nuclear-weapon States have as yet signed the Protocol;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-sixth session an item entitled "Status of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2666 (XXV) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)";

5. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for transmittal of the present resolution to the nuclear-weapon States and to inform the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session of any measure adopted by them in order to implement it.

*1919th plenary meeting,
7 December 1970.*

2667 (XXV). Economic and social consequences of the armaments race and its extremely harmful effects on world peace and security

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the threat to mankind posed by the ever spiralling arms race, especially in view of the existing large stockpiles of, and impending new qualitative advances in, nuclear armaments,

Aware that world military expenditures have been continuously increasing, in spite of the achievements in the field of arms limitation and disarmament during the 1960s,

Convinced that unless vigorous measures are taken without delay to stop the arms race and to make con-

²³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634 (1968), No. 9068.

²⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session*, agenda item 96, document A/7277 and Corr.1 and 2, p. 5.

²⁵ See A/7681, annex, chapter I.