

bly at its thirtieth session of any measure adopted by those States;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3262 (XXIX) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

3263 (XXIX). Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Desiring to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security by bolstering and expanding the existing regional and global structures for the prohibition and/or prevention of the further spread of nuclear weapons,

Realizing that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones with an adequate system of safeguards could accelerate the process towards nuclear disarmament and the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its sixty-second session, held in Cairo from 1 to 4 September 1974, on this subject,

Recalling the message sent by His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran on 16 September 1974 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,⁴¹

Considering that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, on the initiative of the States situated within each zone concerned, is one of the measures which can contribute most effectively to halting the proliferation of those instruments of mass destruction and to promoting progress towards nuclear disarmament, with the goal of total destruction of all nuclear weapons and their means of delivery,

Mindful of the political conditions particular to the region of the Middle East and of the potential danger emanating therefrom, which would be further aggravated by the introduction of nuclear weapons in the area,

Conscious, therefore, of the need to keep the countries of the region from becoming involved in a ruinous nuclear arms race,

Recalling the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa issued by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in July 1964,⁴²

Noting that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would contribute effectively to the realization of aims enunciated in the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa,

Recalling the notable achievement of the countries of Latin America in establishing a nuclear-free zone,

Also recalling resolution B of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, held at Geneva from 29 August to 28 September 1968, in which the Conference recommended that non-nuclear-weapon States not comprised in the Latin American nuclear-free zone should study the possibility and desirability of establishing military denuclearization of their respective zones,⁴³

Recalling the aims pursued by the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,⁴⁴ in particular the goal of preventing the further spread of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its resolution 2373 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, in which it expressed the hope for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons by both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States,

1. *Commends* the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East;

2. *Considers* that, in order to advance the idea of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, it is indispensable that all parties concerned in the area proclaim solemnly and immediately their intention to refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, testing, obtaining, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons;

3. *Calls upon* the parties concerned in the area to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

4. *Expresses the hope* that all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, will lend their full co-operation for the effective realization of the aims of the present resolution;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of the parties concerned with respect to the implementation of the present resolution, in particular with regard to its paragraphs 2 and 3, and to report to the Security Council at an early date and, subsequently, to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

3264 (XXIX). Prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other purposes incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health

The General Assembly,

Noting the concern of peoples to consolidate peace and to pursue efforts designed to save mankind from the danger of using new means of warfare, to limit the arms race and to bring about disarmament,

Bearing in mind that, under conditions of continuous scientific and technological progress, new possibilities arise for using the results of this progress not only for peaceful but also for military purposes,

Convinced that the prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other

⁴¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 101, document A/9693/Add.3.

⁴² Ibid., Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

⁴³ Ibid., Twenty-third Session, agenda item 96, documents A/7277 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 17.

⁴⁴ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

hostile purposes, which are incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health, would serve the cause of strengthening peace and averting the threat of war,

Taking into account the profound interest of States and peoples in the adoption of measures to preserve and improve the environment and to modify or moderate the climate solely for peaceful purposes for the benefit of present and future generations,

1. *Considers it necessary* to adopt, through the conclusion of an appropriate international convention, effective measures to prohibit action to influence the environment and climate for military and other hostile purposes, which are incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health;

2. *Takes note* of the draft international convention on the prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other purposes incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health, submitted to the General Assembly by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,⁴⁵ as well as other points of view and suggestions put forward during the discussion of this question;

3. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to proceed as soon as possible to achieving agreement on the text of such a convention and to submit a report on the results achieved for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents relating to the discussion by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session of the item entitled "Prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other purposes incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health";

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other hostile purposes, which are incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health".

2309th plenary meeting
9 December 1974

ANNEX

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft convention on the prohibition of action to influence the environment and climate for military and other purposes incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health

The States Parties to this Convention,

Guided by the interests of consolidating peace and wishing to contribute to the cause of saving mankind from the danger of using new means of warfare, limiting the arms race and bringing about disarmament,

Taking into account that, under conditions of continuous scientific and technological progress, new possibilities arise for using the results of this progress not only for peaceful but also for military purposes,

Considering that action to influence the environment and climate for military purposes may represent an exceptional danger to universal peace and security as well as to human well-being and health,

Expressing the profound interest of States and peoples in the adoption of measures to preserve and improve the environment for the benefit of present and future generations,

Desiring to contribute to the deepening of confidence among peoples and to the further improvement of the international situation,

Striving to co-operate in implementing the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Have agreed on the following:

ARTICLE I

Each of the Parties to this Convention undertakes not to develop meteorological, geophysical or any other scientific or technological means of influencing the environment, including the weather and climate, for military and other purposes incompatible with the maintenance of international security, human well-being and health, and, furthermore, never under any circumstances to resort to such means of influencing the environment and climate or to carry out preparations for their use.

ARTICLE II

1. For the purposes of this Convention, the activities referred to in article I consist of those active influences on the surface of the land, the sea-bed and the ocean floor, the depths of the earth, the marine environment, the atmosphere or on any other elements of the environment that may cause damage by the following means:

(a) Introduction into the cloud systems (air masses) of chemical reagents for the purpose of causing precipitation (formation of clouds) and other means of bringing about a redistribution of water resources;

(b) Modification of the elements of the weather, climate and the hydrological system on land in any part of the surface of the earth;

(c) Direct or indirect action to influence the electrical processes in the atmosphere;

(d) Direct or indirect disturbance of the elements of the energy and water balance of meteorological phenomena (cyclones, anticyclones, cloud front systems);

(e) Direct or indirect modifications of the physical and chemical parameters of the seas and oceans, the seashore, seabed and ocean floor that may lead to a change in the hydrological system, water interchange process and ecology of the biological resources of the seas and oceans;

(f) Direct or indirect stimulation of seismic waves by any methods or means that may produce earthquakes and accompanying processes and phenomena, or destructive ocean waves, including tsunamis;

(g) Direct or indirect action on the surface of an area of water that may lead to a disturbance of the thermal and gaseous interchange between the hydrosphere and the atmosphere;

(h) The creation of artificial continuous electromagnetic and acoustic fields in the oceans and seas;

(i) Modification of the natural state of the rivers, lakes, swamps and other aqueous elements of the land by any methods or means, leading to reduction in the water-level, drying up, flooding, inundation, destruction of hydrotechnical installations or having other harmful consequences;

(j) Disturbance of the natural state of the lithosphere, including the land surface, by mechanical, physical or other means, causing erosion, a change in the mechanical structure, desiccation or flooding of the soil, or interference with irrigation or land improvement systems;

(k) The burning of vegetation and other actions leading to a disturbance of the ecology of the vegetable and animal kingdom;

(l) Direct or indirect action to influence the ionized or ozone layers in the atmosphere, the introduction of heat and radiant energy absorbing agents in the atmosphere and the contiguous layer, or other action that might lead to disturbances of the thermal and radiation equilibrium of the earth-atmosphere-sun system.

2. Subsequently, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, the list of actions enumerated in paragraph 1 of this article may be supplemented or amended depending upon the progress of scientific and technological research.

⁴⁵ See the annex to the present resolution.

ARTICLE III

Each of the Parties to this Convention undertakes to refrain from assisting, encouraging or inducing any State, group of States or international organizations whatsoever to carry out activities that violate the provisions of the Convention, as well as to refrain from participating either directly or indirectly in such activities carried out by other States or international organizations.

ARTICLE IV

Each Party to this Convention undertakes, in accordance with its own constitutional procedures, to adopt the necessary measures to prohibit and prevent any activity carried out in violation of the provisions of the Convention anywhere whatsoever within its jurisdiction or under its control.

ARTICLE V

Nothing in this Convention shall impede the economic or scientific and technological development of the Parties to the Convention or international economic and scientific co-operation in the utilization, preservation and improvement of the environment for peaceful purposes.

ARTICLE VI

1. Any Party to this Convention that learns that any other Party to the Convention is acting in violation of the obligations flowing from the provisions of the Convention may lodge a complaint with the Security Council of the United Nations. Such a complaint shall contain all possible evidence to support the grounds for the complaint, together with a request that it be considered by the Security Council.

2. Each Party to this Convention undertakes to co-operate in carrying out any investigations that the Security Council may undertake in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations on the basis of the complaint received by the Council. The Security Council shall inform the States Parties to the Convention of the results of such investigations.

ARTICLE VII

Each Party to this Convention undertakes to furnish or support assistance provided in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to any Party to the Convention that may make such a request, in the event that the Security Council adopts a decision to the effect that that Party has been subjected to danger as a result of the violation of the Convention.

ARTICLE VIII

1. Any Party may propose an amendment to this Convention. Each proposed amendment shall be submitted to the depositary Governments and shall be transmitted by them to all Parties to the Convention, which shall inform the depositary Governments of the adoption or rejection of the amendment at the earliest possible date after receiving it.

2. The amendment shall enter into force for each Party accepting it after its adoption by the majority of Parties to the Convention, including the depositary Governments, and subsequently for each remaining Party on the day on which it adopts that amendment.

ARTICLE IX

Five years after the entry into force of this Convention, or before that date, if the majority of Parties to the Convention so request by submitting a proposal for that purpose to the depositary Governments, a conference of States Parties to the Convention shall be convened in . . . for the purpose of considering the operation of the Convention, in order to ensure that its provisions are being implemented. During such consideration, account shall be taken of all new scientific and technological achievements that may relate to the Convention.

ARTICLE X

1. This Convention shall be of a permanent nature.

2. Each Party to this Convention shall have the right, within the context of the realization of its own State sovereignty, to withdraw from the Convention, if it decides that exceptional circumstances connected with the content of the Convention have threatened the supreme interests of its country. It shall notify all other States Parties to the Convention and the Security Council of the United Nations three months prior to its withdrawal. The notification shall contain an account of the exceptional circumstances which, in the view of that Party, have threatened its supreme interests.

ARTICLE XI

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and accession shall be deposited with the Governments of . . . , which are hereby designated the depositary Governments.

3. This Convention shall enter into force after the deposit of the instruments of ratification by . . . Governments, including Governments designated the depositary Governments of the Convention.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of this Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary Governments shall promptly notify all States that sign or accede to this Convention of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession, the date of the entry into force of the Convention and the receipt by them of other information.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary Governments in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

ARTICLE XII

This Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the depositary Governments. Duly certified copies of the Convention shall be forwarded by the depositary Governments to the Governments of the signatory or acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly furnished with full powers, have signed this Convention.

DONE in . . . copies at . . . on the . . . day of . . . , . . .

3265 (XXIX). Declaration and establishment of a nuclear-free zone in South Asia

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1378 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, which established the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Convinced that the highest priority should be accorded to measures in the field of nuclear disarmament,

Recalling its resolutions 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961 entitled "Consideration of Africa as a denuclearized zone", 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963 entitled "Denuclearization of Latin America", 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965 entitled "Declaration on the denuclearization of Africa" and 2286 (XXII) of