

Resolution 32/76: Implementation of General Assembly Resolution 3473 (XXX) Concerning the Signature of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), December 12, 1977¹

Resolution 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967,² 3262 (XXIII) of 11 December 1968,³ 3262 (XXIII) of 11 December 1968,³ 3262 (XXIII) of 11 December 1968,³ and 3473 (XXX) of 11 December 1975,⁴ concerning the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) and its Additional Protocol I.

That certain territories lying within the zone of the Treaty which are not sovereign political entities entitled to receive the benefits deriving from the Additional Protocol I, to which the States that are internationally responsible for those territories

have taken the action that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Kingdom of the Netherlands have taken in Additional Protocol I in 1969 and 1971, respectively;

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2. *Again urges* France to sign and ratify Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) as soon as possible, in order that the peoples of the territories in question may receive the benefits which derive from the Treaty and which consist mainly in removing the danger of nuclear attack and sparing the squandering of resources on the production of nuclear weapons;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/76 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

General Assembly Resolution 32/77: Chemical and Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons, December 12, 1977¹

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2454 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968,² 3608 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969,³ 2662 (XXV) of 7 December 1970,⁴ 2827 A (XXVI) of 16 December 1971,⁵ 2933 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972,⁶ 3077 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973,⁷ 3256 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974,⁸ 3465 (XXX) of 11 December 1975⁹ and 31/65 of 30 December 1976,¹⁰

Convinced that the continuing arms race calls for urgent disarmament measures and that the process of international détente is conducive to the achievement of progress towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Reaffirming the necessity of strict observance by all States of 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 1925,¹¹

RES/32/77, Jan. 16, 1978. The resolution was introduced in the First Committee by Canada on Nov. 4, 1977. It was also sponsored by Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, FRG, GDR, Ghana, Hungary, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Sweden, U.K., Ukrainian SSR, Yugoslavia. Both the First Committee and the General Assembly adopted it by consensus. In the First Committee, China dissociated itself from the consensus (A/C.1/32/PV.29, 1977, pp. 18-21).

Disarmament, 1968, pp. 793-795.

- 1969, pp. 717-719.
- 1970, pp. 683-685.
- 1971, pp. 890-892.
- 1972, pp. 840-841.
- 1973, pp. 847-848.
- 1974, pp. 790-792.
- 1975, pp. 767-769.
- 1976, pp. 908-910.
- 1977, pp. 764-765.

Convinced that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction¹² constitutes an important step towards early agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their elimination from arsenals of all States,

Recalling in that 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 all chemical weapons and for their destruction,

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

Noting the risk of continued development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons in the absence of such agreement,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament,¹³

Noting that drafts of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,¹⁴ as well as other working documents, proposals and suggestions, have been submitted to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and constitute valuable contributions to reaching appropriate agreement,

Taking into account the comments made on this item and relevant documents submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session,

Stressing the need for early submission of the joint initiative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament in order to assist it in achieving early agreement on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

Noting that sustained and intensive efforts in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament have led to increased understanding in identifying practical approaches towards the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and towards their destruction,

Recognizing the importance of developing methods for providing adequate assurance of compliance with effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons, including methods of verifying the destruction of stockpiles of such weapons,

¹² *Ibid.*, 1972, pp. 133-138.

¹³ General Assembly *Official Records: Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/32/27).

¹⁴ *Documents on Disarmament, 1972*, pp. 120-124; *ibid.* 1974, pp. 99-103; *ibid.*, 1975, p. 100; *ibid.*, 1976, pp. 520-525.

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vention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction¹² constitutes an important step towards the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction of all States,

and on the undertaking contained in article IX of the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, and on the undertaking contained in article IX of the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, and on the undertaking contained in article IX of the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons,

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Having in mind that agreement on the complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction should not impede the utilization of science and technology for the economic development of States,

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

1. *Urges* all States to reach early agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

2. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations and, as a matter of high priority, to undertake the elaboration of an agreement on effective measures for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and for their destruction, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives submitted for its consideration;

3. *Invites* all States that have not yet done so to accede to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, as well as 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, and calls again for strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of those instruments;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament all documents of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly relating to chemical weapons and to other means of warfare;

5. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of its negotiations to the General Assembly at its special session devoted to disarmament, to be held in May and June 1978, and at its thirty-third session.

General Assembly Resolution 32/78: Urgent Need for Cessation of Nuclear and Thermonuclear Tests and Conclusion of a Treaty Designed to Achieve a Comprehensive Test Ban; Conclusion of a Treaty on the Complete and General Prohibition of Nuclear-Weapon Tests, December 12, 1977¹

The General Assembly,
Reaffirming its conviction that the cessation of nuclear-weapon tests by all States would be in the supreme interest of mankind, both as

General Assembly Resolution 32/78, Jan. 16, 1978. This res. is an amalgam of two separate drafts presented in the First Committee under two different agenda items (see *ante*, paras. 10-12). After protracted negotiations the two sets of sponsors withdrew.

(Continued)