

concerning particularly the prohibition of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the work of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts as regards the work of the Conference relevant to the present resolution;¹²

2. *Invites* the Diplomatic Conference to accelerate its consideration of the use of specific conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, and to do its utmost to agree for humanitarian reasons on possible rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, who has been invited to attend the Diplomatic Conference as an observer, to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on aspects of the work of the Diplomatic Conference relevant to the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session the item entitled "Incendiary and other specific conventional weapons which may be the subject of prohibitions or restrictions of use for humanitarian reasons".

96th plenary meeting
10 December 1976

31/65. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2454 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2603 B (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2662 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2827 A (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2933 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3077 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3256 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 3465 (XXX) of 11 December 1975,

Convinced that the process of international détente is conducive to the implementation of further disarmament measures and of 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 1925,¹³

Convinced that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction¹⁴ 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 devel-

opment, 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,¹⁵

Noting that drafts of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,¹⁶ 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,

Noting also the comments addressed to this problem and relevant documents submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session,

Noting further that intensified 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 their destruction, including definition of the agents to be banned,

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,

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 a 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. *Reaffirms* the objective of reaching 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;

2. *Urges again* all States to make every effort to facilitate early agreement on the effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

3. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations as a matter of high priority, taking into account the existing proposals,

¹⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/31/27)*.

¹⁶ See *Official Records of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement for 1972, document DC/235, annex B, document CCD/361; Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/9627), annex II, document CCD/420; ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/10027), annex II, document CCD/452; and ibid., Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/31/27), annex III, document CCD/512.*

¹² A/9726, A/10222, A/31/146.

¹³ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138, p. 65.

¹⁴ Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

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;

4. *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;

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

6. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to report on the results of its negotiations to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

96th plenary meeting
10 December 1976

31/66. Urgent need for cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear tests and conclusion of a treaty designed to achieve a comprehensive test ban

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its conviction that the 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,

Gravely concerned at the continuation of both atmospheric and underground nuclear-weapon testing since the thirtieth session of the General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on this subject, the most recent being resolution 3466 (XXX) of 11 December 1975,

Recalling the stated aim of the parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water¹⁷ and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons¹⁸ to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time,

Noting the information concerning agreements concluded by two nuclear-weapon States limiting the scope of underground nuclear-weapon tests and making provision in this connexion for the control and supervision of peaceful nuclear explosions including, in certain cases, arrangements for on-site verification,¹⁹

Considering that conditions are favourable for these two nuclear-weapon States to step up their efforts to reach agreement on the means of verifying a comprehensive test-ban agreement,

Taking note of that part of the report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament¹⁵ relating to the question of a comprehensive test-ban treaty,

¹⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964, p. 43.

¹⁸ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

¹⁹ See A/31/125, annex.

1. *Condemns* all nuclear-weapon tests, in whatever environment they may be conducted;

2. *Declares* its profound concern that substantive negotiations towards a comprehensive test-ban agreement have not yet begun and re-emphasizes the urgency of concluding a comprehensive and effective agreement;

3. *Calls once again upon* all nuclear-weapon States to suspend the testing of nuclear weapons by agreement, subject to review after a specified period, as an interim step towards the conclusion of a formal and comprehensive test-ban agreement;

4. *Emphasizes* in this regard the particular responsibility of the nuclear-weapon States which are parties to international agreements in which they have declared their intention to achieve at the earliest possible date the cessation of the nuclear-arms race;

5. *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;

6. *Urges* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue to give the highest priority to the conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban agreement and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on the progress achieved;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second 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".

96th plenary meeting
10 December 1976

31/67. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 3467 (XXX) 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) of 7 December 1970, 2830 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, 2935 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, 3079 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3258 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 3467 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, eight of which contain appeals 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),²⁰

Reiterating its firm 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,

Recalling with particular satisfaction that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, France and the People's

²⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068, p. 326.