

Mr Isbey

**UNITED NATIONS NUCLEAR FREE ZONE
RESOLUTION ADOPTION**

ANALYSIS

Title	
Preamble	
1. Short Title	4. Government to act on Resolution
2. Interpretation	5. Nuclear weapons, etc., prohibited
3. Act to bind Crown	6. Remedies Schedule

A BILL INTITULED

**An Act to protect New Zealand from dangers brought about
by nuclear fission**

5 WHEREAS New Zealand was a sponsor of, and is a signatory
to, Resolution 3477 (XXX) of the United Nations General
Assembly which was carried by 94 votes to nil on 11 December
1975; And whereas the objective of the said Resolution was
the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone in the South
10 Pacific; And whereas it is desirable to make provision for the
territorial limits pursuant to the terms of that Resolution as a
concrete indication to other States of New Zealand's con-
tinued support for the Resolution

15 **BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED** by the General Assembly of New
Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the
same, as follows:

No. 53—1

Price 10c

United Nations Nuclear Free Zone Resolution 3
Adoption

SCHEDULE

Section 2

3477 (XXX) ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN
THE SOUTH PACIFIC

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the urgent need for agreement on measures to achieve the goal of general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, under effective international control,

Convinced that the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the continuance of the nuclear arms race are among the greatest threats to world peace and the survival of mankind,

Noting that article VII of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons acknowledges the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to ensure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories,

Noting further the declaration of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that the establishment of internationally recognized nuclear-weapon-free zones, on the initiative and with the agreement of the directly concerned States of the zone, represents an effective means of curbing the spread of nuclear weapons and could contribute significantly to the security of those States,

Endorsing the declaration of the Review Conference that the co-operation of the nuclear-weapon States is necessary for the maximum effectiveness of any treaty arrangements for establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Recalling, in particular, the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964, and the notable progress achieved by the Latin American States towards the denuclearization of their region,

Noting, in addition, that the Heads of Government of the independent or self-governing States members of the South Pacific Forum emphasized in their communique of 3 July 1975 the importance of keeping the South Pacific region free from the risk of nuclear contamination and of involvement in a nuclear conflict and commended the idea of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the South Pacific as a means of achieving that aim,

1. *Endorses* the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the South Pacific;
2. *Invites* the countries concerned to carry forward consultations about ways and means of realizing this objective;
3. *Expresses the hope* that all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, will co-operate fully in achieving the objectives of the present resolution;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the States of the region in giving effect to the purpose of the present resolution.

*2437th plenary meeting,
11 December 1975.*