Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

FINAL DOCUMENT

Part I

Geneva, 1980
REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

FINAL DOCUMENT

PART I

Geneva, 1980

GE.80-66517
The Final Document of the second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons consists of two parts:

I. Organization and work of the Conference (NPT/CONF.II/22/I)

II. Summary Records (NPT/CONF.II/22/II)
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II. SUMMARY RECORDS
I. ORGANIZATION AND WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Introduction

1. The Final Declaration of the first Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which was held in 1975, in section entitled "Review of Article VIII" contains the following recommendation */:

"The States Party to the Treaty participating in the Conference propose to the Depositary Governments that a second Conference to review the operation of the Treaty be convened in 1980.

The Conference accordingly invites States Party to the Treaty which are Members of the United Nations to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to include the following item in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly: "Implementation of the conclusions of the first Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and establishment of a preparatory committee for the second Conference."

2. At its thirty-third session the General Assembly of the United Nations, in resolution 35/57, noted that, following appropriate consultations, a Preparatory Committee for such a Conference had been formed of Parties to the Treaty (a) serving on the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency or (b) represented on the Committee on Disarmament.

3. Thus, at its first session the Preparatory Committee was composed of the following 39 States Parties: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Republic of, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire. At the second session Indonesia, having ratified the Treaty and being a member of the Committee on Disarmament, also participated in the work of the Preparatory Committee. Further, at the third session, Ireland, the Philippines and Switzerland, having been elected to the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency, also served on the Preparatory Committee.

4. The Preparatory Committee held three sessions at Geneva: the first from 17 to 20 April 1979; the second from 20 to 24 August 1979; and the third from 24 March to 1 April 1980. Progress reports on the first two sessions of the Committee were issued as documents NPT/CONF.II/PC.I/3 and NPT/CONF.II/PC.II/12, which were circulated to the States Parties.

*/ NPT/CONF/35/I, Annex I.
5. At the first session, on 17 April 1979, the Preparatory Committee decided to have a different Chairman for each of its three sessions. These three together would constitute the Bureau of the Committee; the two who were not Chairmen of a given session would act as Vice-Chairmen of the Committee at that session. At its first session, the Committee elected Mr. R.R. Fernandez of Australia to serve as Chairman of that session. At the second session, the Committee elected Ambassador G. Herder of the German Democratic Republic as Chairman of that session. At the third session, the Committee elected Ambassador C.C. Iaina of Kenya as Chairman of that session. The Committee decided that the Chairman of the third session should open the Review Conference.

6. The Preparatory Committee decided to issue, as pre-session Conference documentation, a number of background papers pertaining to the implementation of various provisions of the Treaty. The papers, which were originally submitted to the Committee by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, by the Director-General of the IAEA and by the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America in response to an invitation from the Committee, were subsequently updated and revised and circulated as documents of the Conference, as follows:

(a) by the Secretariat of the United Nations:

- Background Paper on the basic facts within the framework of the United Nations in connexion with the realization of the purposes of the tenth preambular paragraph of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. (NPT/CONF.II/2).

- Background Paper on basic facts within the framework of the United Nations in connexion with the realization of the purposes of Articles I and II of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. (NPT/CONF.II/3).

- Background Paper on basic facts within the framework of the United Nations in connexion with the realization of the purposes of Articles IV and V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. (NPT/CONF.II/4).

- Background Paper on basic facts within the framework of the United Nations in connexion with the realization of the purposes of Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. (NPT/CONF.II/5).

(b) by the International Atomic Energy Agency:

- IAEA's activities under Article III of the NPT. (NPT/CONF.II/6* and Add 1 and 2).

- IAEA's activities under Article IV of the NPT. (NPT/CONF.II/7).

- IAEA's activities under Article V of the NPT. (NPT/CONF.II/8).

(c) by the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (OPANAL):

- Memorandum from the Secretariat of OPANAL in response to the request of the Preparatory Committee for the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. (NPT/CONF.II/9).
The Final Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT/CONF.II/1) was also issued as a document of the Conference prior to its opening. The report included, inter alia, the Provisional Agenda for the Conference, the Draft Rules of Procedure, and a Schedule for the Division of Costs of the Conference.

**Organization of the Conference**

8. In accordance with the decision of the Preparatory Committee, the Conference was convened on 11 August 1980 at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, for a period of up to four weeks. After the opening of the Conference by Ambassador C.G. Naina of Kenya, Chairman of the Third Session of the Preparatory Committee, the Conference elected by acclamation as its President Mr. Ismat T. Kittani, Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq. The Conference unanimously also confirmed the nomination of Mr. Alessandro Corradini as Secretary-General of the Conference. The nomination had been made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, following an invitation by the Preparatory Committee.

9. At the same meeting, Mr. Mikhail D. Sytenko, Under-Secretary-General, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, United Nations, conveyed to the Conference a message of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and Mr. Sigvard Ekling, Director-General of the IAEA, addressed the Conference.

10. A message was addressed to the participants in the Conference by Mr. Leonid I. Brezhnev, Secretary-General of the Communist Party of the USSR and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (NPT/CONF.II/10).

11. A message was also addressed to the Conference by President Jimmy Carter of the United States of America (NPT/CONF.II/11).

12. At the opening meeting, the Conference adopted its agenda (NPT/CONF.II/14) as recommended by the Preparatory Committee.

13. At the fourth plenary meeting on 13 August, the Conference adopted its rules of procedure (NPT/CONF.II/15) as recommended by the Preparatory Committee. The rules of procedure established (a) two Main Committees; (b) a General Committee, chaired by the President of the Conference and composed of the Chairman of the Conference's two Main Committees, its Drafting Committee and its Credentials Committee, as well as the 26 Vice-Presidents of the Conference; (c) a Drafting Committee, composed of representatives of the 31 States Parties represented on the General Committee, but open to representatives of other delegations when matters of particular concern to them were under discussion; and (d) a Credentials Committee, composed of a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen elected by the Conference, and six other members appointed by the Conference on the proposal of the President.

14. At its tenth plenary meeting, on 18 August, the Conference unanimously elected the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the two Main Committees, the Drafting Committee, and the Credentials Committees, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Committee I</th>
<th>Chairman</th>
<th>Vice-Chairman</th>
<th>Vice-Chairman</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. C.G. Naina (Kenya)</td>
<td>Mr. B. Grinberg (Bulgaria)</td>
<td>Mr. N. Boel (Denmark)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Main Committee II
Chairman
Mr. R.R. Fernandez (Australia)
Vice-Chairman
Mr. J. Berdnek (Czechoslovakia)
Vice-Chairman
Mr. D.L. Siacon (Philippines)

Drafting Committee
Chairman
Mr. G. Herder (German Democratic Republic)
Vice-Chairman
Mr. A. Pouyiouras (Cyprus)
Vice-Chairman
Mr. O. Værns (Norway)

 Credentials Committee
Chairman
Mr. R. Valdez (Ecuador)
Vice-Chairman
Mr. I. Kőmives (Hungary)
Vice-Chairman
Mr. A. Onkelinx (Belgium)

The Conference also unanimously elected 26 Vice-Presidents from the following States Parties:

Canada
Congo
Costa Rica
Czechoslovakia
Ethiopia
Hungary
Indonesia
Japan
Mexico
Mongolia
Netherlands
Nigeria
Peru
Poland
Republic of Korea
Romania
Sri Lanka
Switzerland
Syria
Turkey
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Venezuela
Yugoslavia
Zaire

15. At the same meeting, the Conference also appointed, on the proposal of the President, the following six States Parties as members of the Credentials Committee: Jordan, Malaysia, Senegal, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America.

Participation in the Conference

16. Seventy-five States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons participated in the Conference, as follows:

Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Belgium
Bulgaria
Burundi
Canada
Congo
Costa Rica
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Democratic Yemen
Denmark
Ecuador
Ethiopia
Finland
Gabon
German Democratic Republic
Germany, Federal Republic of
Ghana
Greece
Holy See
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Italy
Ivory Coast
Japan
17. In addition, Egypt, a signatory State which has not yet ratified the Treaty, participated in the Conference without taking part in its decisions, as provided for in paragraph 1 of rule 44 of the Rules of Procedure.

18. Eleven additional States, neither Parties nor Signatories of the Treaty, namely, Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Israel, Mozambique, Spain, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, applied for observer status in accordance with paragraph 2 of rule 44. Such status was granted to them by the Conference.

19. The United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency participated in the Conference under paragraph 3 of rule 44.

20. Two regional organizations, the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (OPANAL) and the League of Arab States, were granted Observer Agency status under paragraph 4 of rule 44.

21. Several Non-Governmental Organizations attended the Conference under paragraph 5 of rule 44.

22. A list of all delegations to the Conference, including States Parties, Signatories, Observer States, the United Nations, the IAEA, Observer Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations is contained in Annex III to this report.

23. The Credentials Committee held two meetings on 29 August and 4 September. At the latter date it adopted its report to the Conference on the credentials of States Parties (NPT/CONF.II/17). At its 19th plenary meeting on 7 September the Conference took note of the report.
Financial Arrangements

24. Concerning the schedule for the division of costs of the Conference, at its thirteenth plenary meeting, on 19 August, the Conference decided to adopt the cost-sharing formula proposed by the Preparatory Committee embodied in the Appendix to rule 12 of the Rules of Procedure (NPT/CONF.II/1, Annex III, Appendix). The final schedule based on the actual participation of States Parties and Signatories in the Conference was set out in document NPT/CONF.II/18.

Work of the Conference

25. The Conference held 19 plenary meetings between 11 August and 7 September, when it concluded its work.

26. The general debate in plenary, in which 51 States Parties and one Signatory took part, was held from 12 to 19 August.

27. The General Committee, at its first meeting on 18 August, considered item 1 of the Agenda entitled "Programme of Work", and decided to recommend that the following items be allocated to the two Main Committees, with the understanding that remaining items would be considered in the plenary.

(a) to Main Committee I:

- item 13. Review of the operation of the Treaty as provided for in its Article VIII (3):

  A. Implementation of the provisions of the Treaty relating to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, disarmament and international peace and security:

    (1) Articles I, II and III (1, 2 and 4) and preambular paragraphs 1-5

    (2) Article VI and preambular paragraphs 8-12

    (3) Article VII

  C. Other provisions of the Treaty

  D. Security Assurances

    (1) Resolution 255 (1968) of the United Nations Security Council

    (2) Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

- item 14. Role of the Treaty in the promotion of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and of nuclear disarmament and in strengthening international peace and security:

  A. Acceptance of the Treaty by States

  E. Measures aimed at promoting a wider acceptance of the Treaty.
(b) to main Committee II:

- item 13. Review of the operation of the Treaty as provided for in its Article VIII (3):

B. Implementation of the provisions of the Treaty relating to peaceful applications of nuclear energy:

(1) Articles III and IV

(2) Article V and preambular paragraphs 6 and 7.

In connexion with the allocation of item 13 B (1) to Main Committee II, the General Committee recommended that discussion on Article III need not be limited to paragraph 3. With regard to the allocation of sub-item 14 B to Main Committee I, it was further recommended that Committee II should be free to discuss also this sub-item.

28. In connexion with the allocation of items to the two Main Committees, the General Committee recommended that the Committees should complete their work by 29 August.

29. The recommendations contained in paragraphs 27 and 28 above were approved by the Conference at its 13th meeting on 15 August. Subsequently, the Conference extended the deadline for completion of the Committees' work to 4 September.

30. Main Committee I held 12 meetings from 19 August to 4 September. Its report (NPT/CONF.II/19) was submitted to the Conference at its 19th meeting on 7 September. Main Committee II held 10 meetings from 19 August to 4 September. Its report (NPT/CONF.II/20) was submitted to the Conference at its 19th meeting on 7 September. At the same meeting the Conference decided to take note of the two reports.

Documentation

31. A list of the documents of the Conference is attached as Annex I.

Conclusion of the Conference

32. At its final plenary meeting, on 7 September, the Conference proposed to the Depositary Governments that a third conference to review the operation of the Treaty be convened in 1985. The Conference accordingly invited States Parties to the Treaty which are Members of the United Nations to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to include the following item in the provisional agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly: "Implementation of the conclusions of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and Establishment of a Preparatory Committee for the Third Conference."

33. All the proposals submitted to the Conference as well as the various views expressed, which are fully reflected in the summary records and the documents of the Conference, form part of this Final Document and are forwarded as such for the consideration of Governments of States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.
### ANNEX I

#### LIST OF DOCUMENTS

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<th>Symbol</th>
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<tr>
<td>NPT/CONF.II/1</td>
<td>Final Report of the Preparatory Committee for the second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPT/CONF.II/2</td>
<td>Background paper on the basic facts within the framework of the United Nations in connexion with the realization of the purposes of the tenth preambular paragraph of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPT/CONF.II/3</td>
<td>Background paper on the basic facts within the framework of the United Nations in connexion with the realization of the purposes of Articles I and II of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons</td>
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<td>NPT/CONF.II/4</td>
<td>Background paper on the basic facts within the framework of the United Nations in connexion with the realization of the purposes of Articles IV and V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons</td>
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<td>NPT/CONF.II/5</td>
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<td>NPT/CONF.II/7</td>
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<td>NPT/CONF.II/8</td>
<td>IAEA: Activities under Article V of NPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPT/CONF.II/9</td>
<td>Memorandum from the Secretariat of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America in response to the request of the Preparatory Committee for the second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons</td>
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</tbody>
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\* Reissued for technical reasons.
NPT/CONF.II/10
Message of Leonid I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the participants of the second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

NPT/CONF.II/11
Message of President Jimmy Carter to the second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

NPT/CONF.II/12
Text of "Act I of 1980 on Nuclear Energy" adopted by the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic.

NPT/CONF.II/13
Letter dated 15 August 1980 from the Heads of the Delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America transmitting a document entitled "Tripartite Report to the Committee on Disarmament".

NPT/CONF.II/14
Agenda.

NPT/CONF.II/15
Rules of Procedure.

NPT/CONF.II/16
Programme of Work.

NPT/CONF.II/17
Credentials of Representatives to the Conference Report of the Credentials Committee.

NPT/CONF.II/18
Schedule of Division of Costs.

NPT/CONF.II/19
Report of Committee I.

NPT/CONF.II/20
Report of Committee II.

NPT/CONF.II/21

NPT/CONF.II/22
Final Document of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

Reissued for technical reasons.
Working paper on the Review of Article VI by Sweden

Working paper containing some basic elements for the sections of the final document of the Conference dealing with items allocated to Main Committee I by States Members of the Group of 77 participating in the Second NPT Review Conference


Working paper containing formulations for the final declaration concerning Item 14.B of the Agenda by Switzerland

Working paper on security assurances by Switzerland

Working paper on the Review of Article VI by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand and Norway

Working paper on the Review of Article VI by Canada

Working paper on the Review of Articles I and II by Norway

Working paper on the Review of Article VII and the security of non-nuclear-weapon States by the Netherlands

Working paper on the Review of Article VI by Hungary and Poland

Working paper on the Review of Article IX by Mongolia

Working paper containing some elements for the final document relating to Article VII by Indonesia and the Philippines

Draft Report of Committee I
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<td>NPT/CONF.II/22/1</td>
<td>Working Paper on Article III submitted by Sweden</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPT/CONF.II/C.II/1</td>
<td>Working Paper on Article III submitted by Australia</td>
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<td>NPT/CONF.II/C.II/3/Rev.1</td>
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<td>Working Paper on Article III submitted by Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic</td>
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<td>Working Paper on Article IV submitted by Canada</td>
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<td>Working Paper on Article IV submitted by the United States of America</td>
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<td>Working Paper on Article IV submitted by New Zealand</td>
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<td>NPT/CONF.II/C.II/22</td>
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<td>Working Paper on Article III submitted by Italy</td>
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<td>NPT/CONF.II/C.II/27</td>
<td>Working Paper on Articles III and IV submitted by Norway</td>
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<td>Working Paper on Article IV submitted by Malaysia</td>
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<td>Working Paper on Articles III and IV submitted by the United States of America</td>
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<td>Working Paper on Articles III and IV submitted by the Group of 77</td>
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Working Paper on Article V submitted by Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Norway, Finland and Sweden.

NPT/CONF.II/C.II/37
Working Paper on Article V submitted by the Netherlands.

NPT/CONF.II/C.II/38

NPT/CONF.II/C.II/39

NPT/CONF.II/C.II/40
Draft Report of Committee II

NPT/CONF.II/CC/1
Draft Report of the Credentials Committee

PLENARY MEETINGS
NPT/CONF.II/CR.I-19
Summary Records of the 1st to the 19th Meetings.

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NPT/CONF.II/C.I/CR.I-12
Summary Records of the 1st to the 12th Meetings.

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NPT/CONF.II/C.II/CR.I-10
Summary Records of the 1st to the 10th Meetings.

INFORMATION DOCUMENTS
NPT/CONF.II/INF.1
and Corr.1 and Add.1
List of participants.

NPT/CONF.II/INF.2
and Add.1
List of communications from non-governmental organizations and from individuals, received by the second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

NPT/CONF.II/INF.3
Letter dated 25 August 1990 addressed to the Secretary-General of the Conference by the Head of the Delegation of Morocco.

*/ Reissued for technical reasons.
Documents issued at the Conference

1/ Documents NPT/CONF.II/1-9 were circulated as pre-session documents and are not reproduced here.
Geneva, 1980

Message of Leonid I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the participants of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

I convey my greetings to the representatives of the States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons who have assembled for the Conference to review the operation of the Treaty.

Ten years have passed since the Treaty entered into force, and it may now be said with full justification that the conclusion of the Treaty was an important step towards halting the nuclear arms race in the interests of peace on earth.

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons effectively serves the interests of countries, both large and small, nuclear and non-nuclear, industrially developed and developing. I am confident that the international authority and effectiveness of this important Treaty will continue to grow steadily and its sphere of application continue to widen.

The Treaty has also laid a solid foundation for the development of fruitful international co-operation in the peaceful application of atomic energy, and created favourable conditions for the wide use of such energy for constructive purposes.

The Soviet Union plays a very active part in the exchange of nuclear materials, equipment and scientific and technical information. We shall continue to develop our co-operation in this field on a bilateral and multilateral basis, inter alia within the framework of IAEA. Our country is prepared to share its abundant experience and technical resources to help those using the atom in the interests of peace.

The Soviet Union considers it essential - particularly in the present circumstances - to implement the provisions of the Treaty concerning the adoption of effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race and to disarmament. Our proposals on the cessation of production of nuclear weapons and on the destruction of such weapons, on the complete prohibition of nuclear-weapon testing and on other issues are well known. We shall continue to strive with the utmost determination for the speedy implementation of these proposals. As I attach great significance to the strengthening of security guarantees for non-nuclear States, I wish once again to emphasize that the Soviet Union will never use nuclear weapons against countries which have renounced the production and acquisition of such weapons and do not have them on their territory. We are prepared to conclude an agreement on this subject with any country, and also to work towards the conclusion of an international convention on security guarantees for non-nuclear States.
The Soviet people anticipates that the Conference will make a significant
collection to increasing the effectiveness of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation
of Nuclear Weapons, and will provide it with an additional source of strength.

I wish you success in your crucial task of ensuring that atomic energy serves
only peaceful and constructive interests.
UNITED STATES

Message of President Jimmy Carter to the Second Review Conference
of the Parties to the Treaty on the
Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

"The Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons - which has now
been in force for more than a decade - remains indispensable to the efforts
of the nations represented at this conference to achieve a safer, saner and
more secure world. The acquisition of nuclear explosives by additional States
would decrease the security of the States acquiring them, decrease the
stability of the regions in which they are located, and increase the risk of nuclear
conflict. In reviewing the operation of this Treaty, we must not lose sight of
its importance in helping to avert such dangers.

The United States recognizes that proliferation is only one aspect of the
problem of controlling nuclear weapons. We must also vigorously pursue our
efforts to curb the nuclear arms race. This goal - already difficult to achieve -
could be rendered unattainable if the number of States with nuclear weapons were
to increase.

The United States also recognizes the contribution that nuclear power can
make to meeting energy needs. But this contribution requires confidence that
international nuclear co-operation will not be misused for military purposes.

For all these reasons, it is important that the non-proliferation treaty be
preserved and encouraged. The United States will give its fullest support to
the fulfilment of this Treaty and to the achievement of its objectives, which
are so essential to a stable world order."

GE.80-65342
Geneva, 1980

HUNGARY

Text of "Act I of 1980 on Nuclear Energy" adopted by the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic

Nuclear energy can be applied effectively and economically for the satisfaction of wide-ranging social needs. Its applications have become regular in numerous fields of industry, agriculture, health care and scientific research. In the Hungarian People's Republic, too, the peaceful uses of nuclear energy are broadening in scope and assuming a significant role in energy supply.

Nuclear energy, however, can also be used as a weapon of mass destruction. The Hungarian People's Republic is and will be doing its utmost to promote the earliest possible cessation of the nuclear armament race and the taking of effective steps towards nuclear disarmament. Consequently, nuclear energy in Hungary is to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

The peaceful applications of nuclear energy may also involve hazards; its misuse may damage health and the human environment. The safe use of nuclear energy requires the adoption of technical measures and arrangements as well as faultless organization of work and processes, which call for appropriate regulation by law.

Now, therefore the National Assembly has passed the following Act:

CHAPTER I

General Provisions

Art. 1. (1) The present Act shall apply to activities related to the use of nuclear energy.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, activities related to the use of nuclear energy shall mean:

(a) possession, production, processing, storage, packaging, transportation, use, alteration of, trade in, removal and disposal of nuclear and radio-active material;

(b) designing, construction, production, operation, alteration, repair and decommissioning of facilities, equipment or devices serving for such activities; and:

(c) designing, production, operation, alteration or decommissioning of equipment or devices producing ionizing radiation

(hereinafter referred to collectively as applications of nuclear energy)

GE.80-65236
(3) For the purposes of this Act, applications of nuclear energy shall not include the use of radio-active material or of equipment or devices which, by the nature and extent of ionizing radiation produced by them do not qualify as dangerous to human life and health or to the human environment. The range of such materials, equipment and devices shall be determined by provisions of law.

Art. 2. In accordance with obligations under international agreements, in the Hungarian People's Republic the applications of nuclear energy for purposes of nuclear weapons or other means of mass destruction is forbidden.

Art. 3. In the Hungarian People's Republic the applications of nuclear energy and related scientific research and development shall serve the interests of society as a whole. Such activities shall be carried out in a planned manner in accordance with social and economic policy objectives and with the national economic plan.

Art. 4. Materials, facilities, equipment and devices related to applications of nuclear energy shall, unless otherwise provided by law, be in social ownership. Trade in them shall be a monopoly of the State to be exercised through specially established agencies.

Art. 5. (1) Nuclear energy is to be used only in such a way as not to harm human life, the health and conditions of life of present and future generations, the human environment, and material goods.

(2) Nuclear energy is to be used exclusively in a manner prescribed by law; its uses shall be subject to regular surveillance by the State.

(3) It shall be ensured through regulatory activities that the applications of nuclear energy is in conformity with the law, with safety standards, and with requirements of radiation safety and of environmental protection.

(4) Official regulatory activities shall not diminish the direct responsibility of the user of nuclear energy.

Art. 6. The applications of nuclear energy as well as research and development activities shall be facilitated also by development of science and technology, concerted organization of research work, practical applications of domestic and international scientific results, and by vocational and continuative training.

Art. 7. Efforts shall be made to impart to citizens essential scientific, technical and other knowledge relating to the applications of nuclear energy by way of teaching, general public education and dissemination of information.

Art. 8. The Hungarian People's Republic shall promote safe applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes through co-operation under international agreements.
CHAPTER II

Safety of the Applications of Nuclear Energy

Art. 9. The safety requirements of the applications of nuclear energy shall be laid down in legislation, safety regulations and State standards taking account of scientific results and international experience; they shall be continually updated in step with the advance of science and technology.

Art. 10. (1) Nuclear energy shall be applied in such a way as to prevent:

(a) any uncontrolled nuclear chain reaction; and

(b) radiation damage or other hazards to workers employed in activities related to the applications of nuclear energy, as well as to the population, to the environment, and to material goods.

(2) The annual radiation exposures, from any source, of workers employed in the applications of nuclear energy as well as of the population shall not exceed radiation dose limits permitted by relevant regulations on the basis of existing scientific results and of recommendations issued by international and domestic expert organizations. The maximum quantity, concentration and emission modes of radio-active material emanating from facilities involving radiation hazards shall be regulated in the same manner.

(3) Nuclear facilities shall be constructed in such a way as to ensure that any incident can be averted by pre-planned action and that any radio-active material released in the course of an accident or other extraordinary occurrence can be duly localized. For such contingencies separate radiation dose limits shall be established.

(4) Within the permitted radiation dose limits, radiation exposure shall be reduced to the lowest level that is reasonably possible.

Art. 11. (1) During his activity, the user of nuclear energy shall keep a constant check on radiation conditions and shall immediately take the necessary measures if a permitted level is exceeded by:

(a) a radiation dose limit established for workers employed in the applications of nuclear energy or for the population;

(b) the level of radio-active contamination; or

(c) the quantity of radio-active material emitted to the environment.

(2) The user of nuclear energy shall take care to ensure compliance with laws and regulations, safety rules, State standards and dispositions of authorities, while workers employed in the applications of nuclear energy shall be under the obligation to observe them and to have them observed by other workers in their charge.

Art. 12. (1) Areas of land including their subsoil and air space in the region of facilities or equipment serving for the applications of nuclear energy may be designated as safety zones.
Ground clearance and construction may be prohibited and land use restricted in a safety zone.

The regulations governing the designation of a safety zone as well as the prohibitions and restrictions referred to in paragraph (2) shall be laid down in separate provisions of law.

If a prohibition or restriction ordered in a safety zone renders the proper use of property impossible or hinders it considerably, and if such action is made necessary by the safe operation of the nuclear equipment located in the safety zone, expropriation of the affected area of land or acquisition of management rights shall be permissible. Expropriation of the land or transfer of the management rights may be requested from the competent authority also by the owner (manager, user).

Art. 13. For reasons of protection from radiation or of safety, the competent authority may order persons to be removed to safe locations, restrict or prohibit the use of land and other immovables, order the demolition, alteration or renewal of buildings or other installations, prohibit the use and sale of property or order its destruction.

Art. 14. A nuclear power plant may be established only by decision of the Council of Ministers.

Art. 15. (1) A licence shall be required for:

(a) construction, operation, alteration and decommissioning of a nuclear facility or of an installation or equipment serving for the production, processing, storage, use, alteration or emplacement of radio-active material;

(b) disposal of radio-active material and waste; and

(c) construction, operation and alteration of equipment producing ionizing radiation.

(2) A licence may also be required by law for other activities related to applications of nuclear energy.

Art. 16. Licences for construction, operation or alteration shall not be granted unless sufficient measures are taken for the safe disposal of radio-active wastes produced by the facility or equipment.

Art. 17. (1) A licence may be granted for a definite or indefinite period or for a single activity.

(2) A licence granted for the applications of nuclear energy shall not waive the requirement for such other licences as may be prescribed by law.

(3) A licence must be revoked, if:

(a) the legislative provisions on the applications of nuclear energy, or other safety regulations, or the terms of the licence are not observed;

(b) safety conditions have changed after the grant of the licence; or

(c) otherwise required by safety standards; and the safety of the activity cannot be secured by other means.
Art. 18. (1) The licensing authority or other State agency entitled to exercise control shall regularly audit and inspect compliance with the terms of the licence and the safeness of the applications of nuclear energy and shall immediately take or initiate measures to eliminate detected irregularities.

(2) The State regulatory body shall act as an authority in its exercise of audit and inspection.

(3) The licences granted and the results of inspection shall be registered.

Art. 19. (1) A central register shall be kept of nuclear and radio-active material, including radio-active waste.

(2) The rules for the registration of nuclear and radio-active material shall be laid down by separate provisions of law.

Chapter III

Liability for the Applications of Nuclear Energy and Compensation for Nuclear Damage

Art. 20. (1) The user of nuclear energy shall be liable for compensation for damages arising out of an incident or an extraordinary occurrence involving radiation or radio-active contamination during the operation of a nuclear facility or carriage of nuclear material (compensation for nuclear damage).

(2) Exoneration from liability for compensation for nuclear damage shall not be permissible. No compensation shall be due for damage caused by a wilful offence of the aggrieved person.

(3) If the aggrieved person is an alien, compensation for nuclear damage may only be claimed under an international agreement or in case of reciprocity.

(4) Exclusion or limitation of liability for compensation for nuclear damage shall be null and void.

Art. 21. (1) Payment of compensation for nuclear damage shall be guaranteed by the State. The manner and the extent of compensation for nuclear damage shall be governed by the provisions of the Civil Code on compensation of damages.

(2) The right of compensation for nuclear damage shall extinguish after a lapse of 10 years.

Art. 22. Where no compensation for nuclear damage may be claimed, damage caused in connexion with applications of nuclear energy shall be repaired in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Code governing liability for activities involving increased hazards.

Art. 23. Compensation for damages under Articles 20 and 22 may be claimed against the agency designated by the Council of Ministers.
Art. 24. (1) Compensation for damages resulting from prohibitive and restrictive measures in a safety zone, from construction of installations or equipment, or from operations carried out in a safety zone shall be subject to regulations on expropriation.

(2) Compensation for damages arising out of acts of the authority referred to in Article 15 shall be governed in respect of immovable property by regulations on expropriation and in other respects by the provisions of the Civil Code on compensation of damages.

Art. 25. (1) In case of non-compliance with the obligations prescribed by this Act or with other provisions of law and dispositions of authority on the applications of nuclear energy, the provisions of law on liability shall be applicable together with the legal consequences established by administrative, labour, criminal and other legislation.

(2) Several legal consequences may be applied jointly in the same case of non-compliance.

CHAPTER IV
Miscellaneous and Enforcing Provisions

Art. 26. The administration, supervision and planned development of the applications of nuclear energy shall be the responsibility of the Council of Ministers.

Art. 27. This Act shall enter into force on the 1st day of July 1980, and its enforcement shall be the responsibility of the Council of Ministers.

(Signed:) Pál LOSONCZI, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic

(Signed:) Imre KATONA, Secretary of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic
Geneva, 1980


We have the honour to transmit the attached document entitled "Tripartite Report to the Committee on Disarmament", which was transmitted to the Committee on Disarmament on 30 July 1980 by the Representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. We request that it be circulated for the information of the Conference.

(Signed) I. G. Morozov
Head of Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

(Signed) D. Summerhayes
Head of Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(Signed) Ralph Earle II
Head of Delegation of the United States of America

GE.80-65366
TRIPARTITE REPORT TO THE COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

1. This report on the status of the negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on a treaty prohibiting nuclear weapon test explosions in all environments and its protocol covering nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes has been jointly prepared by the three parties to the negotiations.

2. The three negotiating parties are well aware of the deep and long-standing commitment to the objective of this treaty that has been demonstrated by the Committee on Disarmament and its predecessor bodies. They recognize the strong and legitimate interest of the Committee on Disarmament in their activities, and they have reported to the Committee on Disarmament previously, most recently on 31 July 1979. They welcome the opportunity to do so again, just as they welcome the continued support and encouragement that their negotiations derive from the interest of the Committee on Disarmament.

3. Since the last report to the Committee on Disarmament, the three delegations have completed two rounds of negotiations. The negotiations reconvened on 16 July 1980.

4. The negotiating parties are seeking a treaty that for decades has been given one of the highest priorities in the field of arms limitation, and the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States continue to attach great importance to it. The desire to achieve an early agreement, which is so widely shared by the international community, has been repeatedly expressed at the highest level of all three governments.

5. Global interest in the cessation of nuclear weapon tests by all States has been recorded by a succession of resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and by the Final Document of the Special Session on Disarmament of the United Nations General Assembly. It has been stated in the preambles to a number of international arms limitation treaties now in force, and its significance will again be underlined in the forthcoming second Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

6. The objectives which the negotiating parties seek to achieve as a result of this treaty are important to all mankind. Specifically, they seek to attain a treaty which will make a major contribution to the shared objectives of constraining the nuclear arms race, curbing the spread of nuclear weapons, and strengthening international peace and security.

7. Given the importance of these objectives, it is understandable that the international community has repeatedly called for the earliest possible conclusion of the treaty. At the same time, it is important to note that this treaty is, in many respects, a difficult one to negotiate. Many of the issues are novel, sensitive and intricate. The treaty directly affects vital national security concerns and the process of negotiation requires considerable and painstaking work.

8. In spite of these challenges, however, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States have made considerable progress in negotiating the treaty.

9. The negotiating parties have agreed that the treaty will require each party to prohibit, prevent and not to carry out any nuclear weapon test explosion at any place under its jurisdiction or control in any environment; and to refrain from causing, encouraging or in any way participating in the carrying out of any nuclear weapon test explosion anywhere.
10. The negotiating parties have agreed that the treaty will be accompanied by a
protocol on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, which will be an integral
part of the treaty. The protocol will take into account the provisions of
Article V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In the
protocol, the parties will establish a moratorium on nuclear explosions for
peaceful purposes and accordingly will refrain from causing, encouraging,
permitting or in any way participating in, the carrying out of such explosions
until arrangements for conducting them are worked out which would be consistent
with the treaty being negotiated, the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in
the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water and the Treaty on the Non-
Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Without delay after entry into force of the
treaty, the parties will keep under consideration the subject of arrangements
for conducting nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, including the aspect
of precluding military benefits. Such arrangements, which could take the form
of a special agreement or agreements, would be made effective by appropriate
amendment to the protocol.

11. To ensure that the treaty does not detract from previous arms limitation
agreements, there will be a provision stating that the treaty does not affect
obligations compatible with it that have been assumed by parties under other
international agreements. Such other agreements include the Treaty Banning
Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water and the
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The three negotiating
parties have agreed that the treaty will provide procedures for amendment, and
that any amendments will require the approval of a majority of all parties, which
majority will include all parties that are permanent members of the
Security Council of the United Nations. They have also agreed that, as in other
arms limitation agreements, there will be provision for withdrawal from the treaty
on the grounds of supreme national interests. They have also agreed that the
treaty should enter into force upon ratification by twenty signatory governments,
including those of the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States.

12. The parties are considering formulations relating to the duration of the
treaty. They envisage that a conference will be held at an appropriate time to
review the operation of the treaty. Decisions at the conference will require a
majority of the parties to the treaty, which majority shall include all parties
that are permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations.

13. The negotiating parties, recognizing the importance of verification have
agreed that a variety of verification measures should be provided to enhance
confidence that all parties to the treaty are in strict compliance with it. Such
measures in the treaty itself, and the additional measures under negotiation to
facilitate verification of compliance with the treaty, must first be agreed in
principle, and then drafted in detail, which is of course a laborious process.
It must be done with care because the implementation of these measures will have
important impact not only on ensuring compliance with the treaty, but also on
political relations among its parties.

14. It has been agreed that the parties will use national technical means of
verification at their disposal in a manner consistent with generally recognized
principles of international law to verify compliance with the treaty, and that
each party will undertake not to interfere with such means of verification.

15. It has long been recognized that cooperative seismic monitoring measures can
make an important contribution to verifying compliance with the treaty. The
Committee on Disarmament and its predecessors have played a leading role in
developing such measures. On the basis of the work done in the past few years
10. The negotiating parties have agreed that the treaty will be accompanied by a protocol on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, which will be an integral part of the treaty. The protocol will take into account the provisions of Article V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In the protocol, the parties will establish a moratorium on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes and accordingly will refrain from causing, encouraging, permitting or in any way participating in, the carrying out of such explosions until arrangements for conducting them are worked out which would be consistent with the treaty being negotiated, the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Without delay after entry into force of the treaty, the parties will keep under consideration the subject of arrangements for conducting nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes including the aspect of precluding military benefits. Such arrangements, which could take the form of a special agreement or agreements, would be made effective by appropriate amendment to the protocol.

11. To ensure that the treaty does not detract from previous arms limitation agreements, there will be a provision stating that the treaty does not affect obligations compatible with it that have been assumed by parties under other international agreements. Such other agreements include the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The three negotiating parties have agreed that the treaty will provide procedures for amendment, and that any amendments will require the approval of a majority of all parties, which majority shall include all parties that are permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations. They have also agreed that, as in other arms limitation agreements, there will be provision for withdrawal from the treaty on the grounds of supreme national interests. They have also agreed that the treaty should enter into force upon ratification by twenty signatory governments, including those of the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States.

12. The parties are considering formulations relating to the duration of the treaty. They envisage that a conference will be held at an appropriate time to review the operation of the treaty. Decisions at the conference will require a majority of the parties to the treaty, which majority shall include all parties that are permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations.

13. The negotiating parties, recognizing the importance of verification have agreed that a variety of verification measures should be provided to enhance confidence that all parties to the treaty are in strict compliance with it. Such measures in the treaty itself, and the additional measures under negotiation to facilitate verification of compliance with the treaty, must first be agreed in principle, and then drafted in detail, which is of course a laborious process. It must be done with care because the implementation of these measures will have important impact not only on ensuring compliance with the treaty, but also on political relations among its parties.

14. It has been agreed that the parties will use national technical means of verification at their disposal in a manner consistent with generally recognized principles of international law to verify compliance with the treaty, and that each party will undertake not to interfere with such means of verification.

15. It has long been recognized that co-operative seismic monitoring measures can make an important contribution to verifying compliance with the treaty. The Committee on Disarmament and its predecessors have played a leading role in developing such measures. On the basis of the work done in the past few years
under those auspices, the negotiating parties have agreed to provisions establishing an International Exchange of Seismic Data. Each treaty party will have the right to participate in this exchange, to contribute data from designated seismic stations on its territory, and to receive all the seismic data made available through the International Exchange. Seismic data will be transmitted through the Global Telecommunications System of the World Meteorological Organization or through other agreed communications channels. International seismic data centres will be established in agreed locations, taking into account the desirability of appropriate geographical distribution.

16. A Committee of Experts will be established to consider questions related to the International Seismic Data Exchange and all treaty parties will be entitled to appoint representatives to participate in the work of the Committee. The Committee of Experts will be responsible for developing detailed arrangements for establishing and operating the International Exchange, drawing on the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts, which was established under the auspices of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and has continued its work under the Committee on Disarmament. Arrangements for establishing and operating the International Exchange will include the development of standards for the technical and operational characteristics of participating seismic stations and international seismic data centres, for the form in which data are transmitted to the centres, and for the form and manner in which the centres make seismic data available to the participants and respond to their requests for additional seismic data regarding specified seismic events.

17. In addition to its role in setting up the International Exchange, the Committee of Experts will have ongoing responsibility for facilitating the implementation of the International Exchange, for reviewing its operation and considering improvements to it, and for considering technological developments that have a bearing on its operation. The Committee will serve as a forum in which treaty parties may exchange technical information and co-operate in promoting the effectiveness of the International Exchange. The Committee of Experts will hold its first meeting not later than 90 days after the entry into force of the treaty and will meet thereafter as it determines.

18. The negotiating parties have agreed to other co-operative measures as well. There will be provision in the treaty for direct consultations, and for the exchange of inquiries and responses among treaty parties in order to resolve questions that may arise concerning treaty compliance. If a party has questions regarding an event on the territory of any other party, it may request an on-site inspection for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the event was a nuclear explosion. The requesting party shall state the reasons for its request, including appropriate evidence. The party which receives the request, understanding the importance of ensuring confidence among parties that treaty obligations are being fulfilled, shall state whether or not it is prepared to agree to an inspection. If the party which receives the request is not prepared to agree to an inspection on its territory, it shall provide the reasons for its decision. Tripartite agreement or these general conditions with regard to on-site inspections represents an important achievement by the negotiating parties in resolving issues regarding verification of compliance with the treaty.

19. The three negotiating parties believe that the verification measures being negotiated — particularly the provisions regarding the International Exchange of Seismic Data, the Committee of Experts, and on-site inspections — break significant new ground in international arms limitation efforts and will give all treaty parties the opportunity to participate in a substantial and constructive way in the process of verifying compliance with the treaty.
20. The treaty will also contain a provision permitting any two or more treaty parties, because of special concerns or circumstances, to agree by mutual consent upon additional measures to facilitate verification of compliance with the treaty. The three negotiating parties have agreed that it is necessary to develop such additional measures for themselves in connection with the treaty under negotiation.

21. The additional measures to facilitate verification of compliance with the treaty, while paralleling those of the treaty itself, will specify in greater detail the procedures under which on-site inspection would be conducted, and will incorporate a list of the rights and functions of the personnel carrying out the inspection. They will also contain a description of the role to be played by the host party during an inspection.

22. In addition, the three parties are negotiating an exchange of supplemental seismic data. This would involve the installation and use by the three parties of high-quality national seismic stations of agreed characteristics.

23. Despite significant accomplishments, there are important areas where substantial work is still to be done.

24. The three negotiating parties have demonstrated their strong political commitment to completion of this treaty by achieving solutions to problems that for many years made a treaty difficult to attain. Most notable in this regard are the agreements concerning the prohibition of any nuclear weapon test explosion in any environment, the moratorium on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, the general conditions with regard to on-site inspections, and a number of important seismic verification issues.

25. The negotiating parties are mindful of the great value for all mankind that the prohibition of nuclear weapon test explosions in all environments will have, and they are conscious of the important responsibility placed upon them to find solutions to the remaining problems. The three negotiating parties have come far in their pursuit of a sound treaty and continue to believe that their trilateral negotiations offer the best way forward. They are determined to exert their best efforts and necessary will and persistence to bring the negotiations to an early and successful conclusion.
Geneva 1980

AGENDA

1. Opening the Conference by the Chairman of the third session of the Preparatory Committee.

2. Election of the President.


5. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the two Main Committees, the Drafting Committee and the Credentials Committee.

6. Election of Vice Presidents.

7. Credentials of representatives to the Conference.
   (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee
   (b) Report of the Credentials Committee

8. Confirmation of the nomination of the Secretary-General.

9. Adoption of the Agenda.


11. Adoption of arrangements for meeting the costs of the Conference.


13. Review of the operation of the Treaty as provided for in its Article VIII (3):
   A. Implementation of the provisions of the Treaty relating to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, disarmament and international peace and security:
      (1) Articles I, II and III (1, 2 and 4) and Preambular paragraphs 1 - 5
      (2) Article VI and Preambular paragraphs 8 - 12
      (3) Article VII
   B. Implementation of the provisions of the Treaty relating to peaceful applications of nuclear energy:
      (1) Article IV and Article III (3)
      (2) Article V and Preambular paragraphs 6 and 7

GE.80-65336
C. Other provisions of the Treaty

D. Security assurances


(2) Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

14. Role of the Treaty in the promotion of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and of nuclear disarmament and in strengthening international peace and security:

A. Acceptance of the Treaty by States

B. Measures aimed at promoting a wider acceptance of the Treaty

15. Reports of the main Committees.

16. Other questions.

17. Preparation and Adoption of Final Document(s).
Geneva, 1980

RULES OF PROCEDURE

I. REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS

Delegations of Parties to the Treaty

Rule 1

1. Each State Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (hereinafter "the Treaty") may be represented at the Conference by a head of delegation and such other representatives, alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.

2. The head of delegation may designate an alternate representative or an adviser to act as a representative.

Credentials

Rule 2

The credentials of representatives and the names of alternate representatives and advisers shall be submitted to the Secretary-General of the Conference, if possible not less than one week before the date fixed for the opening of the Conference. Credentials shall be issued either by the Head of the State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Credentials Committee

Rule 3

The Conference shall establish a Credentials Committee composed of the Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen elected in accordance with rule 5, and six members appointed by the Conference on the proposal of the President. The Committee shall examine the credentials of representatives and report to the Conference without delay.

Provisional participation

Rule 4

Pending a decision of the Conference upon their credentials, representatives shall be entitled to participate provisionally in the Conference.

II. OFFICERS

Election

Rule 5

The Conference shall elect the following officers: A President and 26 Vice-Presidents, as well as a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen for each of the two Main Committees, the Drafting Committee and the Credentials Committee.

CE.80-65387
Acting President

Rule 6

1. If the President is absent from a meeting or any part thereof, he shall designate a Vice-President to take his place.

2. A Vice-President acting as President shall have the same powers and duties as the President.

Voting rights of the President

Rule 7

The President, or a Vice-President acting as President, shall not vote, but shall appoint another member of his delegation to vote in his place.

III. GENERAL COMMITTEE

Composition

Rule 8

1. The General Committee shall be composed of the President of the Conference, who shall preside, the 26 Vice-Presidents, the Chairman of the two Main Committees, the Chairman of the Drafting Committee and the Chairman of the Credentials Committee. No two members of the General Committee shall be members of the same delegation and it shall be so constituted as to ensure its representative character.

2. If the President is unable to attend a meeting of the General Committee, he may designate a Vice-President to preside at such meeting and a member of his delegation to take his place. If a Vice-President is unable to attend, he may designate a member of his delegation to take his place. If the Chairman of a Main Committee, the Drafting Committee or the Credentials Committee is unable to attend, he may designate one of the Vice-Chairmen to take his place, with the right to vote unless he is of the same delegation as another member of the General Committee.

Functions

Rule 9

The General Committee shall assist the President in the general conduct of the business of the Conference and, subject to the decisions of the Conference, shall ensure the co-ordination of its work.

IV. CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT

Duties of the Secretary-General of the Conference

Rule 10

1. There shall be a Secretary-General of the Conference. He shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the Conference, its committees and working groups, and may designate a member of the Secretariat to act in his place at these meetings.

2. The Secretary-General of the Conference shall direct the staff required by the Conference.
Duties of the Secretariat

Rule 11

The Secretariat of the Conference shall, in accordance with these rules:

(a) interpret speeches made at meetings;
(b) receive, translate and circulate the documents of the Conference;
(c) publish and circulate any report of the Conference;
(d) make and arrange for the keeping of sound recordings and summary records of meetings;
(e) arrange for the custody of the documents of the Conference in the archives of the United Nations and provide authentic copies of these documents to each of the depository Governments, and
(f) generally perform all other work that the Conference may require.

Costs

Rule 12

The costs of the Review Conference, including the sessions of the Preparatory Committee, will be met by the States Parties to the Treaty participating in the Review Conference in accordance with the detailed schedule attached as an Appendix. States which have signed but not yet ratified the Treaty, and which accept the invitation to take part in the Review Conference as provided by Rule 44, will share in such costs to the extent of their respective rates of assessment under the United Nations scale (and on an estimated basis for those participants not members of the United Nations).

V. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Quorum

Rule 13

A majority of the States Parties to the Treaty participating in the Conference shall constitute a quorum.

General powers of the President

Rule 14

1. In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him elsewhere by these rules, the President shall preside at the plenary meetings of the Conference; he shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting, direct the discussion, ensure...
observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, ascertain consensus, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. He shall rule on points of order. The President, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings and over the maintenance of order thereof. The President may propose to the Conference the closure of the list of speakers, a limitation on the time to be allowed to speakers and on the number of times the representative of each State may speak on a question, the adjournment or the closure of the debate and the suspension or the adjournment of a meeting.

2. The President, in the exercise of his functions, remains under the authority of the Conference.

Points of order

Rule 15

A representative may at any time raise a point of order, which shall be immediately decided by the President in accordance with these rules. A representative may appeal against the ruling of the President. The appeal shall be immediately put to the vote, and the President's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the representatives present and voting. A representative may not, in raising a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Speeches

Rule 16

1. No one may address the Conference without having previously obtained the permission of the President. Subject to rules 15, 17 and 12-22, the President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak.

2. Debate shall be confined to the subject under discussion and the President may call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant thereto.

3. The Conference may limit the time allowed to speakers and the number of times the representative of each State may speak on a question; permission to speak on a motion to set such limits shall be accorded only to representatives in favour of and to those opposing such limits, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote. In any event, the President shall limit interventions on procedural questions to a maximum of five minutes. When the debate is limited and a speaker exceeds the allotted time, the President shall call him to order without delay.

Precedence

Rule 17

The Chairman of a committee may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the conclusion arrived at by his committee.
Closing of list of speakers

Rule 10

During the course of a debate the President may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the Conference, declare the list closed. When the debate on an item is concluded because there are no more speakers, the President shall declare the debate closed. Such closure shall have the same effect as closure pursuant to rule 22.

Right of reply

Rule 11

Notwithstanding rule 10, the President may accord the right of reply to a representative of any State participating in the Conference. Such statements shall be as brief as possible and shall, as a general rule, be delivered at the end of the last meeting of the day.

Suspension or adjournment of the meeting

Rule 20

A representative may at any time move the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting. No discussion on such motions shall be permitted and they shall, subject to rule 23, be immediately put to the vote.

Adjournment of debate

Rule 21

A representative may at any time move the adjournment of the debate on the question under discussion. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded only to two representatives in favour of and to two opposing the adjournment after which the motion shall, subject to rule 23, be immediately put to the vote.

Closure of debate

Rule 22

A representative may at any time move the closure of the debate on the question under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his wish to speak. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded only to two representatives opposing the closure, after which the motion shall, subject to rule 23, be immediately put to the vote.
Order of motions

Rule 23

The motions indicated below shall have precedence in the following order over all proposals or other motions before the meeting:

(a) to suspend the meeting;
(b) to adjourn the meeting;
(c) to adjourn the debate on the question under discussion;
(d) to close the debate on the question under discussion.

Submission of proposals and substantive amendments

Rule 24

Proposals and substantive amendments shall normally be submitted in writing to the Secretary-General of the Conference, who shall circulate copies to all delegations. Unless the Conference decides otherwise, proposals and substantive amendments shall be discussed or decided on no earlier than 24 hours after copies have been circulated in all languages of the Conference to all delegations.

Withdrawal of proposals and motions

Rule 25

A proposal or a motion may be withdrawn by its sponsor at any time before a decision on it has been taken, provided that it has not been amended. A proposal or a motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

Decision on competence

Rule 26

Any motion calling for a decision on the competence of the Conference to adopt a proposal submitted to it, shall be decided upon before a decision is taken on the proposal in question.

Reconsideration of Proposals

Rule 27

Proposals adopted by consensus may not be reconsidered unless the Conference reaches a consensus on such reconsideration. When a proposal has been adopted or rejected by a majority or two-thirds vote, it may not be reconsidered unless the Conference, by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, so decides. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the motion, after which it shall be immediately put to the vote.
VI. VOTING AND ELECTIONS

Adoption of decisions

Rule 28

1. Decisions on matters of procedure and in elections shall be taken by a majority of representatives present and voting.

2. The task of the Review Conference being to review the operation of the Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Treaty are being realized, and thus to strengthen its effectiveness, every effort should be made to reach agreement on substantive matters by means of consensus. There should be no voting on such matters until all efforts to achieve consensus have been exhausted.

3. If, notwithstanding the best efforts of delegates to achieve consensus, a matter of substance comes up for voting, the President shall defer the vote for 48 hours and during this period of deferment shall make every effort, with the assistance of the General Committee, to facilitate the achievement of general agreement, and shall report to the Conference prior to the end of the period.

4. If by the end of the period of deferment the Conference has not reached agreement voting shall take place and decisions shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting, providing that such majority shall include at least a majority of the States participating in the Conference.

5. If the question arises whether a matter is one of procedure or of substance, the President of the Conference shall rule on the question. An appeal against this ruling shall immediately be put to the vote and the President's ruling shall stand unless the appeal is approved by a majority of the representatives present and voting.

6. In cases where a vote is taken in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 4 above, the relevant rules of procedure relating to voting of the General Assembly of the United Nations shall apply, except as otherwise specifically provided herein.

Voting rights

Rule 29

Every State Party to the Treaty shall have one vote.

Meaning of the phrase "representatives present and voting:"

Rule 30

For the purposes of these rules, the phrase "representatives present and voting" means representatives casting an affirmative or negative vote. Representatives who abstain from voting are considered as not voting.
Elections

Rule 31

All elections shall be held by secret ballot, unless the Conference decides otherwise in an election where the number of candidates does not exceed the number of elective places to be filled.

Rule 32

1. If, when only one elective place is to be filled, no candidate obtains in the first ballot the majority required, a second ballot shall be taken, confined to the two candidates having obtained the largest number of votes. If in the second ballot the votes are equally divided, the President shall decide between the candidates by drawing lots.

2. In the case of a tie in the first ballot among the candidates obtaining the second largest number of votes, a special ballot shall be held among such candidates for the purpose of reducing their number to two; similarly, in the case of a tie among three or more candidates obtaining the largest number of votes, a special ballot shall be held; if a tie again results in the special ballot, the President shall eliminate one candidate by drawing lots and thereafter another ballot shall be held in accordance with paragraph 1.

Rule 33

1. When two or more elective places are to be filled at one time under the same conditions, those candidates, in a number not exceeding the number of such places, obtaining in the first ballot the majority required and the largest number of votes, shall be elected.

2. If the number of candidates obtaining such majority is less than the number of places to be filled, additional ballot(s) shall be held to fill the remaining places, provided that if only one place remains to be filled the procedures in rule 32 shall be applied. The ballot shall be restricted to the unsuccessful candidates having obtained the largest number of votes in the previous ballot, but not exceeding twice the number of places remaining to be filled. However, in the case of a tie between a greater number of unsuccessful candidates a special ballot shall be held for the purpose of reducing the number of candidates to the required number; if a tie again results among more than the required number of candidates, the President shall reduce their number to that required by drawing lots.

3. If such a restricted ballot (not counting a special ballot held under the conditions specified in the last sentence of paragraph 2) is inconclusive, the President shall decide among the candidates by drawing lots.

VII. COMMITTEES

Main committees and working groups

Rule 34

The Conference shall establish two Main Committees for the performance of its functions. Each such Committee may establish working groups. As a general rule each State Party to the Treaty participating in the Conference may be represented in the Working Groups unless otherwise decided.
Representation on the Main Committees

Rule 35

Each State Party to the Treaty participating in the Conference may be represented by one representative on each Main Committee. It may assign to these Committees such alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.

Drafting Committee

Rule 36

1. The Conference shall establish a Drafting Committee composed of representatives of the same States which are represented on the General Committee. It shall co-ordinate the drafting of and edit all texts referred to it by the Conference or by a Main Committee, without altering the substance of the texts, and report to the Conference or to the Main Committee as appropriate. It shall also, without reopening substantive discussion on any matter, formulate drafts and give advice on drafting as requested by the Conference or a Main Committee.

2. Representatives of other delegations may also attend the meetings of the Drafting Committee and may participate in its deliberations when matters of particular concern to them are under discussion.

Officers and procedures

Rule 37

The rules relating to officers, the Conference Secretariat, conduct of business and voting of the Conference (contained in chapters II (rules 5-7), IV (rules 10-11), V (rules 15-27) and VI (rules 28-33) above) shall be applicable, mutatis mutandis, to the proceedings of committees and working groups, except that:

(a) unless otherwise decided, any working group shall elect a chairman and such other officers as it may require;

(b) the chairmen of the General, the Drafting and the Credentials Committee and the chairmen of working groups may vote in their capacity as representatives of their States;

(c) a majority of the representatives on the General, Drafting and Credentials Committee or on any working group shall constitute a quorum; the chairman of a Main Committee may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when at least one-quarter of the representatives of the States participating in the Conference are present.

VIII. LANGUAGES AND RECORDS

Languages of the Conference

Rule 38

Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the official languages of the Conference.
Interpretation

Rule 39

1. Speeches made in a language of the Conference shall be interpreted into the other languages.

2. A representative may make a speech in a language other than a language of the Conference if he provides for interpretation into one such language. Interpretation into the other languages of the Conference by interpreters of the Secretariat may be based on the interpretation given in the first such language.

Language of official documents

Rule 40

Official documents shall be made available in the languages of the Conference.

Sound recordings of meetings

Rule 41

Sound recordings of meetings of the Conference and of all committees shall be made and kept in accordance with the practice of the United Nations. Unless otherwise decided by the Main Committee concerned, no such recordings shall be made of the meetings of a working group thereof.

Summary records

Rule 42

1. Summary records of the plenary meetings of the Conference and of the meetings of the Main Committees shall be prepared by the Secretariat in the languages of the Conference. They shall be distributed in provisional form as soon as possible to all participants in the Conference. Participants in the debate may, within three working days of receipt of provisional summary records, submit corrections on summaries of their own interventions to the Secretariat; in special circumstances, the presiding officer may, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Conference, extend the time for submitting corrections. Any disagreement concerning such corrections shall be decided by the presiding officer of the body to which the record relates, after consulting, where necessary, the sound recordings of the proceedings. Separate corrigenda to provisional records shall not normally be issued.

2. The summary records, with any corrections incorporated, shall be distributed promptly to participants in the Conference.

IX. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MEETINGS

Rule 43

1. The plenary meetings of the Conference and the meetings of the Main Committees shall be held in public unless the body concerned decides otherwise.

2. Meetings of other organs of the Conference shall be held in private.
X. PARTICIPATION AND ATTENDANCE

1. Signatories

Any State signatory to the Treaty which has not yet ratified it shall be entitled to participate, without taking part in the adoption of decisions, whether by consensus or by vote, in the deliberations of the Conference, subject to prior written notification to the Secretary-General of the Conference. This means that any of those signatory States shall be entitled to appoint officials to attend meetings of the Plenary and of the Main Committees; to address such meetings; to receive the documents of the Conference and to submit its views in writing to the Conference, which shall be considered as Conference documents.

2. Observers

Any other State which, in accordance with Article IX of the Treaty, has the right to become a party thereto but which has neither signed nor ratified it may apply to the Secretary-General of the Conference for Observer status, which will be accorded on the decision of the Conference. Such a State shall be entitled to appoint officials to attend meetings of the Plenary and of the Main Committees other than those designated closed meetings, and to receive documents of the Conference. An Observer State shall also be entitled to submit documents to the participants in the Conference.

3. The United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, or their representatives, shall be entitled to attend meetings of the Plenary and of the Main Committees and to receive the Conference documents. They shall also be entitled to submit material, both orally and in writing.

4. Specialized Agencies and Regional Intergovernmental Organizations

The Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, other regional intergovernmental organizations and any specialized agency of the United Nations may apply to the Secretary-General of the Conference for Observer Agency status which will be accorded on the decision of the Conference. An Observer Agency shall be entitled to appoint officials to attend meetings of the Plenary and of the Main Committees other than those designated closed meetings and to receive the documents of the Conference. The Conference may also invite them to submit, in writing, their views and comments on questions within their competence, which may be circulated as Conference documents.

5. Non-Governmental Organizations

Representatives of non-governmental organizations who attend meetings of the Plenary or of the Main Committee will be entitled upon request to receive the documents of the Conference.

It is understood that any such decision will be in accordance with the practice of the United Nations General Assembly.
APPENDIX
(to rule 12)

Schedule for the Division of Costs

This schedule is based on the list of Parties and of Signatories to the Treaty as of the end of the second session of the Preparatory Committee on 24 August 1979.

Costs will be divided as follows:

1. (a) The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will pay 17.60 per cent of the total; the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland will pay 8.53 per cent of the total; and the United States of America will pay 28.87 per cent of the total;

(b) The developing States Parties will pay to the extent of their respective rates of assessment under the United Nations scale; */

(c) The other States Parties will divide the balance among themselves according to the ratios of their respective assessments under the United Nations scale; */

(d) Signatories participating in the Conference will share in the costs to the extent of their respective rates of assessment under the United Nations scale.

2. The schedule for the division of costs will be subject to review in the light of the actual participation in the Conference.

*/ The assigned contributions of States Parties not members of the United Nations will be based on estimates.
## Cost-sharing formula for Second NPT Review Conference

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Share of contribution (in %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
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### 1. Depositary States

- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: 17.60
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: 8.53
- United States of America: 28.07

Sub-total: 55.00

### 2. Developing States Parties

- Afghanistan: 0.01
- Bahamas: 0.01
- Benin: 0.01
- Bolivia: 0.01
- Botswana: 0.01
- Burundi: 0.01
- Central African Empire: 0.01
- Chad: 0.01
- Congo: 0.01
- Costa Rica: 0.02
- Cyprus: 0.01
- Democratic Kampuchea: 0.01
- Dominican Republic: 0.02
- Ecuador: 0.02
- El Salvador: 0.01
- Ethiopia: 0.01
- Fiji: 0.01
- Gabon: 0.01
- Gambia: 0.01
- Ghana: 0.02
- Grenada: 0.01
- Guatemala: 0.02
- Guinea-Bissau: 0.01
- Haiti: 0.01
- Honduras: 0.01
- Indonesia: 0.14
- Iran: 0.40
- Iraq: 0.08
- Ivory Coast: 0.02
- Jamaica: 0.02
- Jordan: 0.01
- Kenya: 0.01
- Lao People's Democratic Republic: 0.01
- Lebanon: 0.03
- Lesotho: 0.01
- Liberia: 0.01
- Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: 0.16
- Madagascar: 0.01
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Sub-total: 4.00

2/ The Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Republic of South Viet-Nam (the latter of which replaced the Republic of Viet-Nam) united on 2 July 1976 to constitute the Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam. At the time of preparing this list no indication had been received from the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam regarding its position with respect to a possible succession.
### 3. Other States Parties

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**Sub-total** 40.30

### 4. Signatory States

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<td>Yemen Arab Republic</td>
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**Sub-total** 0.70

**Total** 100.00
Agenda item 10

PROGRAMME OF WORK

First Report of the General Committee

At its first meeting on 18 August 1980, the General Committee considered item 10 of the Agenda 1/ entitled "Programme of Work", with a view to making appropriate recommendations to the Conference. In doing so, the General Committee kept in mind that the Conference should complete its task by 5 September at the latest and organize its work accordingly. As a result, the General Committee decided to recommend to the Conference that:

I. The following items of the Agenda should be allocated to the Plenary:

- item 7 (b) Report of the Credentials Committee
- item 10 Programme of Work
- item 15 Reports of the Main Committees
- item 16 Other questions
- item 17 Preparation and Adoption of Final Document(s), it being understood that the two Main Committees and the Drafting Committee would be involved in the preparation of documents, in accordance with the functions assigned to them under the Rules of Procedure of the Conference.

II. Main Committees I and II should start their work in the afternoon of Tuesday, 19 August 1980.

III. The following items should be allocated to Main Committee I:

- item 13 Review of the operation of the Treaty as provided for in its Article VIII(3):

A. Implementation of the provisions of the Treaty relating to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, disarmament and international peace and security:

(1) Articles I, II and III (1, 2 and 4) and preambular paragraphs 1-5
(2) Article VI and preambular paragraphs 3-12
(3) Article VII

1/ HPT/CONF.II/14
*/ Re-issued for technical teasons.

GB.80-65552
C. Other provisions of the Treaty

D. Security Assurances

(1) Resolution 255 (1968) of the United Nations Security Council

(2) Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

- item 14 Role of the Treaty in the promotion of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and of nuclear disarmament and in strengthening international peace and security:

A. Acceptance of the Treaty by States

B. Measures aimed at promoting a wider acceptance of the Treaty.

IV. The following items should be allocated to Main Committee II:

- item 13 Review of the operation of the Treaty as provided for in its Article VIII (3):

B. Implementation of the provisions of the Treaty relating to peaceful applications of nuclear energy:

(1) Article III and IV

(2) Article V and preambular paragraphs 6 and 7.

V. In connexion with the allocation of item 13 B (1) to Main Committee II, discussion on Article III need not be limited to paragraph 3. With regard to the allocation of sub-item 14 B to Main Committee I, Committee II should be free to discuss also this sub-item.

VI. In view of the fact that an extensive general debate has taken place in Plenary, the Main Committees should go directly into the substance of the items allocated to them.

VII. It is expected that the Main Committees should complete their work on Friday, 29 August.
CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE CONFERENCE

Report of the Credentials Committee

1. At its tenth plenary meeting held on 18 August 1980, the Conference, in accordance with rule 5 of the Rules of Procedure, unanimously appointed Ambassador Rodrigo Valdez (Ecuador) as Chairman of the Credentials Committee and Ambassador Imre Könives (Hungary) and Ambassador André Onkarinx (Belgium) as Vice-Chairmen of the Committee.

2. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the President of the Conference, the Conference appointed, in accordance with rule 5 of the Rules of Procedure, the following countries as members of the Credentials Committee: Jordan, Malaysia, Senegal, Tunisia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America.

3. The Committee held its first meeting on 29 August 1980 and received, on behalf of the Secretary-General of the Conference, an oral report from the Secretary of the Committee, concerning the status of the credentials of the 75 States Parties attending the Conference. The Committee decided to request the Secretary-General of the Conference to continue to remind all participants of rules 2 and 4 of the Rules of Procedure, and to invite those participants who had not yet submitted their credentials to do so at the earliest date.

4. The Committee met again on 4 September 1980 and had before it a memorandum dated 3 September 1980 submitted by the Secretary-General of the Conference on the status of the credentials, according to which:

(a) As of 3 September 1980, 75 States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons were participating in the Conference.

(b) As of the same date, formal credentials in due form, as provided for by rule 2 of the Rules of Procedure, had been received by the Secretary-General of the Conference from the following States Parties: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Finland, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

(c) Credentials of the representatives of the following States Parties had been communicated to the Secretary-General of the Conference in the form of cables by the respective Foreign Ministers: Belgium, Costa Rica, Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Honduras, Jordan, Mongolia, Sierra Leone and United Republic of Cameroon.

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(d) The designation of the representatives of the following States Parties had been communicated to the Secretary-General of the Conference by notes verbale or letters: Bangladesh, Democratic Yemen, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nicaragua, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Uruguay and Zaire.

5. The Committee examined and found acceptable the credentials of the representatives referred to in paragraph 4 (b) above. With respect to the communications referred to in paragraphs 4 (c) and (d), the Committee, on the basis of a proposal by the Chairman, decided to recommend to the Conference to accept them as an exceptional measure, in lieu of formal credentials, on the understanding that this does not constitute a precedent for future review conferences.

6. The Committee considered its report to the Conference and adopted it unanimously.
SCHEDULE OF DIVISION OF COSTS

In accordance with the cost-sharing formula adopted by the Conference, contained in the Appendix to Rule 12 of the Rules of Procedure (NPT/CONF.II/15), the following is the final schedule for the division of costs based on the actual participation of States Parties and Signatories in the Review Conference:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contribution (in %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. **Depository States**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</td>
<td>17.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>8.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>28.87</td>
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</table>

2. **Developing States Parties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Yemen</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
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<td>Iran</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Libyan Arab Jamahiriya</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
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<td>Nicaragua</td>
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<td>Nigeria</td>
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<td>Senegal</td>
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<td>Sierra Leone</td>
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<td>Somalia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
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<td>Sudan</td>
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<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Republic of Cameroon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
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<td>Venezuela</td>
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<td>Yugoslavia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zaire</td>
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Sub-total: 55.00

Sub-total: 4.11

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3. **Other States Parties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Contributions (in %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Australia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Democratic Republic</td>
<td>1.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany, Federal Republic of</td>
<td>8.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy See</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
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<td>Ireland</td>
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<td>Luxembourg</td>
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<td>Mongolia</td>
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<td>Netherlands</td>
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<td>New Zealand</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
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<td>Poland</td>
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<td>Portugal</td>
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<td>Republic of Korea</td>
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<td>San Marino</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
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<td>Switzerland</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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**Sub-total** 40.82

4. **Signatory State**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Contributions (in %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sub-total** 0.07

**TOTAL** 100.00
Establishment and Terms of Reference

1. Pursuant to Rule 34 of the Rules of Procedure, the Conference established Committee I as one of its two Main Committees and referred to it, upon the recommendation of the General Committee (NPT/CONF.II/16\*), the following items for consideration:

   Item 13 Review of the operation of the Treaty as provided for in its Article VIII(3):
   A. Implementation of the provisions of the Treaty relating to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, disarmament and international peace and security:
      (1) Articles I, II and III (1, 2 and 4) and preambular paragraphs 1-5
      (2) Article VI and preambular paragraphs 8-12
      (3) Article VII
   C. Other provisions of the Treaty
   D. Security assurances
      (1) Resolution 255 (1968) of the United Nations Security Council
      (2) Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

   Item 14 Role of the Treaty in the promotion of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and of nuclear disarmament and in strengthening international peace and security:
   A. Acceptance of the Treaty by States
   B. Measures aimed at promoting a wider acceptance of the Treaty.
Officer of the Committee

2. The Conference elected Mr. Charles Gatere MAINA (Kenya) as the Committee's Chairman; Mr. Baruh Grinberg (Bulgaria) and Mr. Nils Boel (Denmark) served as Vice-Chairmen of the Committee.

Documents before the Committee

Background documentation

3. The Committee had before it the following background documentation:

NPT/CONF.II/2 Background paper on the basic facts within the framework of the United Nations in connexion with the realization of the purpose of the tenth paragraph of the Preamble of the Non-Proliferation Treaty

NPT/CONF.II/3 Background paper on the basic facts within the framework of the United Nations in connexion with the realization of the purposes of Articles I and II of the Non-Proliferation Treaty

NPT/CONF.II/5 Background paper on basic facts within the framework of the United Nations in connexion with the realization of the purposes of Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

NPT/CONF.II/9 Memorandum from the Secretariat of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America in response to the request of the Preparatory Committee for the second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

Working papers containing formulations for the Final Declaration

4. The following documents were submitted to the Committee:


(b) Working paper containing some basic elements for the sections of the final document of the Conference dealing with items allocated to Main Committee I by States Members of the Group of 77 participating in the Second HPT Review Conference HPT/CONF.II/C.1/2 and Corr.1 and 2

(d) Working paper containing formulations for the final declaration concerning Item 14.B of the Agenda by Switzerland

(e) Working paper on security assurances by Switzerland

(f) Working paper on the Review of Article VI by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand and Norway

(g) Working paper on the Review of Article VI by Canada

(h) Working paper on the Review of Articles I and II by Norway

(i) Working paper on the Review of Article VII and the security of non-nuclear-weapon States by the Netherlands

(j) Working paper on the Review of Article VI by Hungary and Poland

(k) Working paper on the Review of Article IX by Mongolia

(l) Working paper containing some elements for the final document relating to Article VII by Indonesia and the Philippines

Work of the Committee

5. The Committee held 12 formal meetings between 19 August and 4 September 1980; its discussions are summarized in documents NPT/CONF.II/C.I/SR.1-12. In addition, during that time the Committee held a number of informal meetings. After an initial general exchange of views on the agenda items referred to it, the Committee gave consideration to the proposals contained in the documents listed in paragraph 4 above. Exchanges of views also took place within informal open-ended groups established by the Committee. (See paragraph 6 below).

6. To facilitate the consideration of matters before it, the Committee established two informal open-ended groups. One informal group dealt with the
review of Articles I, II and VII, and with the question of security assurances. The other informal group considered the review of Articles VI, VIII and IX.

7. The Committee notes that the various views expressed and proposals made are fully reflected in the summary records of the Committee, in the documents submitted to it and in the informal papers submitted to the Committee on Articles I, II, VI, VII, VIII and IX and on questions of security assurances, as a result of the work carried out in the informal open-ended groups mentioned in paragraph 6 above.

8. The Committee regrets that the results of its deliberations are such that they do not lend themselves to making any recommendation to the Conference.
REPORT OF COMMITTEE II

Establishment and Terms of Reference

1. Under Rule 34 of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference, the Conference established Committee II as one of its two Main Committees and referred to it, upon recommendation of the General Committee, the following item for initial consideration:

Item 13 Review of the operation of the Treaty as provided for in its Article VIII (3):

B. Implementation of the provisions of the Treaty relating to peaceful applications of nuclear energy:

(1) Article IV and Article III (3)
(2) Article V and Preambular paragraphs 6 and 7.

In allocating this item to the Committee, the Conference decided that "In connexion with the allocation of item 13 B (1) to Main Committee II, discussion on Article III need not be limited to paragraph 3. With regard to the allocation of sub-item 14 B to Committee I, Committee II should be free to discuss also this sub-item." 1/

Officers of the Committee

2. The Conference elected Mr. R.R. Fernandez (Australia) as the Committee's Chairman; Mr. J. Beranek (Czechoslovakia) and Mr. D.L. Siason (Philippines) served as Vice-Chairmen of the Committee.

Documents before the Committee

Background documentation

3. The Committee had before it the following background documentation:

Article III

NPT/CONF.II/6 and Add.1, Add.2 IAEA Activities under Article III of NPT

Article IV

NPT/CONF.II/4

IAEA Activities under Article IV of NPT

Background paper on the basic facts within the framework of the United Nations in connexion with the realization of the purposes of Articles IV and V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

1/ See NPT/CONF/16*, para. IV.
Article IV (continued)

NPT/CONF.II/7

IAEA Activities under Article IV of NPT

Article V

NPT/CONF.II/4

Background paper on the basic facts within the framework of the United Nations in connexion with the realization of the purposes of Articles IV and V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

NPT/CONF.II/6

IAEA Activities under Article V of NPT

The following documents were introduced in the Committee:

- Working Paper on Article III submitted by Sweden
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/1

- Working Paper on Article III submitted by Australia
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/2

- Working Paper on Article III submitted by Denmark
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/3

- Working Paper on Article III submitted by the Netherlands
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/4

- Working Paper on Article III submitted by New Zealand
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/5

- Working Paper on Article III submitted by Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/6

- Working Paper on Article III submitted by Belgium
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/7

- Working Paper on Article III submitted by Belgium
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/8

- Working Paper on Article III submitted by Finland
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/9

- Working Paper on Article III submitted by Hungary
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/10

- Working Paper on Article IV submitted by Switzerland
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/11

- Working Paper on Article III submitted by Yugoslavia
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/12 and Rev.1

- Working Paper on Article III submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/13

- Working Paper on Article IV submitted by Sweden
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/14

- Working Paper on Article IV submitted by Australia
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/15

- Working Paper on Article IV submitted by the Netherlands
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/16

- Working Paper on Article IV submitted by the Republic of Korea
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/17

- Working Paper on Article IV submitted by Denmark
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/18

- Working Paper on Article IV submitted by Canada
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/19
- Working Paper on Article IV submitted by the United States of America
- Working Paper on Article IV submitted by New Zealand
- Working Paper on Articles III and IV submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland
- Working Paper on Articles III and IV submitted by Finland
- Working Paper on Article IV submitted by Japan
- Working Paper on Article IV submitted by Hungary
- Working Paper on Article III submitted by Italy
- Working Paper on Articles III and IV submitted by Norway
- Working Paper on Article IV submitted by Malaysia
- Working Paper on Articles III and IV submitted by the United States of America
- Working Paper on Article III submitted by Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden
- Working Paper on Article III submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany
- Working Paper on Article IV submitted by the United States of America
- Working Paper on Articles III and IV submitted by Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden
- Working Paper on Articles III and IV submitted by the Group of 77
- Working Paper on Article III submitted by the United States of America
- Working Paper on Article V submitted by Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Norway, Finland and Sweden
- Working Paper on Article V submitted by the Netherlands
- Working Paper on Article IV submitted by the Philippines
- Working Paper on Article V submitted by Mexico and Yugoslavia

NPT/CONF.II/20
NPT/CONF.II/21
NPT/CONF.II/22
NPT/CONF.II/23
NPT/CONF.II/24
NPT/CONF.II/25
NPT/CONF.II/26
NPT/CONF.II/27
NPT/CONF.II/28
NPT/CONF.II/29
NPT/CONF.II/30 and Add.1
NPT/CONF.II/31
NPT/CONF.II/32
NPT/CONF.II/33
NPT/CONF.II/34
NPT/CONF.II/35
NPT/CONF.II/36
NPT/CONF.II/37
NPT/CONF.II/38
NPT/CONF.II/39
Work of the Committee

5. The Committee held 10 meetings from 19 August to 4 September 1980; its discussions are summarized in documents NPT/CONF.II/C.II/SR.1 - 10. After an initial general discussion of the agenda items referred to it, the Committee proceeded to a detailed consideration of the proposals and papers before it; extensive exchanges of views took place also within informal working groups. The Committee notes that the various views expressed and proposals made are fully reflected in the Summary Records of the Committee and in the documents submitted in and considered by the Committee. They form an integral part of the report of the Committee and are forwarded to the Conference for its consideration as such.
DRAFT FINAL DOCUMENT OF THE SECOND REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

I. ORGANIZATION AND WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Introduction

1. The Final Declaration of the first Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which was held in 1975, in section entitled "Review of Article VIII" contains the following recommendation:

"The States Party to the Treaty participating in the Conference propose to the Depositary Governments that a second Conference to review the operation of the Treaty be convened in 1980."

The Conference accordingly invites States Party to the Treaty which are Members of the United Nations to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to include the following item in the provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly: 'Implementation of the conclusions of the first Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons' and establishment of a preparatory committee for the second Conference."

2. At its thirty-third session the General Assembly of the United Nations, in resolution 33/57, noted that, following appropriate consultations, a Preparatory Committee for such a Conference had been formed of Parties to the Treaty (a) serving on the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency or (b) represented on the Committee on Disarmament.

3. Thus, at its first session the Preparatory Committee was composed of the following 39 States Parties: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire. At the second session Indonesia, having ratified the Treaty and being a member of the Committee on Disarmament, also participated in the work of the Preparatory Committee. Further, at the third session, Ireland, the Philippines and Switzerland, having been elected to the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency, also served on the Preparatory Committee.

4. The Preparatory Committee held three sessions at Geneva: the first from 17 to 20 April 1979; the second from 20 to 21 August 1979; and the third from 24 March to 1 April 1980. Progress reports on the first two sessions of the Committee were issued as documents NPT/CONF.II/PC.I/3 and NPT/CONF.II/PC.II/12, which were circulated to the States Parties.

5. At the first session, on 17 April 1979, the Preparatory Committee decided to have a different Chairman for each of its three sessions. These three together would constitute the Bureau of the Committee; the two who were not Chairmen of a given session would act as Vice-Chairmen of the Committee at that session. At its first session, the Committee elected Mr. R.R. Fernandez of Australia to serve as Chairman of that session. At the second session, the Committee elected Ambassador G. Horder of the German Democratic Republic as Chairman of that session. At the third session, the Committee elected Ambassador C.G. Maina of Kenya as Chairman of that session. The Committee decided that the Chairman of the third session should open the Review Conference.

6. The Preparatory Committee decided to issue, as pre-session Conference documentation, a number of background papers pertaining to the implementation of various provisions of the Treaty. The papers, which were originally submitted to the Committee by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, by the Director-General of the IAEA and by the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America in response to an invitation from the Committee, were subsequently updated and revised and circulated as documents of the Conference, as follows:

(a) by the Secretariat of the United Nations:
- Background Paper on basic facts within the framework of the United Nations in connexion with the realization of the purposes of the tenth preambular paragraph of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. (NPT/CONF.II/2).
- Background Paper on basic facts within the framework of the United Nations in connexion with the realization of the purposes of Articles I and II of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. (NPT/CONF.II/3).
- Background Paper on basic facts within the framework of the United Nations in connexion with the realization of the purposes of Articles IV and V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. (NPT/CONF.II/4).
- Background Paper on basic facts within the framework of the United Nations in connexion with the realization of the purposes of Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. (NPT/CONF.II/5).

(b) by the International Atomic Energy Agency:
- IAEA's activities under Article III of the NPT. (NPT/CONF.II/6 and Add 1 and 2).
- IAEA's activities under Article IV of the NPT. (NPT/CONF.II/7).
- IAEA's activities under Article V of the NPT. (NPT/CONF.II/8).

(c) by the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (OPANAL):
- Memorandum from the Secretariat of OPANAL in response to the request of the Preparatory Committee for the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. (NPT/CONF.II/9).
7. The Final Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT/CONF.II/1) was also issued as a document of the Conference prior to its opening. The report included, inter alia, the Provisional Agenda for the Conference, the Draft Rules of Procedure, and a Schedule for the Division of Costs of the Conference.

Organisation of the Conference

8. In accordance with the decision of the Preparatory Committee, the Conference was convened on 11 August 1980 at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, for a period of up to four weeks. After the opening of the Conference by Ambassador C.G. Maina of Kenya, Chairman of the Third Session of the Preparatory Committee, the Conference elected by acclamation as its President Mr. Ismat T. Kittani, Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq. The Conference unanimously also confirmed the nomination of Mr. Alessandro Corradini as Secretary-General of the Conference. The nomination had been made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, following an invitation by the Preparatory Committee.

9. At the same meeting, Mr. Mikhail D. Sytynko, Under-Secretary-General, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, United Nations, conveyed to the Conference a message of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and Mr. Sigvard Eklund, Director-General of the IAEA, addressed the Conference.

10. A message was addressed to the participants in the Conference by Mr. Leonid I. Brezhnev, Secretary-General of the Communist Party of the USSR and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (NPT/CONF.II/10).

11. A message was also addressed to the Conference by President Jimmy Carter of the United States of America (NPT/CONF.II/11).

12. At the opening meeting, the Conference adopted its agenda (NPT/CONF.II/14) as recommended by the Preparatory Committee.

13. At the fourth plenary meeting on 13 August, the Conference adopted its rules of procedure (NPT/CONF.II/15) as recommended by the Preparatory Committee. The rules of procedure established (a) two Main Committees; (b) a General Committee, chaired by the President of the Conference and composed of the Chairman of the Conference's two Main Committees, its Drafting Committee and its Credentials Committee, as well as the 26 Vice-Presidents of the Conference; (c) a Drafting Committee, composed of representatives of the 31 States Parties represented on the General Committee, but open to representatives of other delegations when matters of particular concern to them were under discussion; and (d) a Credentials Committee, composed of a Chairman and two Vice Chairmen elected by the Conference, and six other members appointed by the Conference on the proposal of the President.

14. At its tenth plenary meeting, on 18 August, the Conference unanimously elected the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the two Main Committees, the Drafting Committee, and the Credentials Committees, as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Main Committee I</th>
<th>Chairman</th>
<th>Vice-Chairman</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. C.G. Maina</td>
<td>Mr. B. Grinberg</td>
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<td>(Kenya)</td>
<td>(Bulgaria)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mr. N. Boel</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Denmark)</td>
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</table>
Main Committee II
Chairman: Mr. R. R. Fernandez (Australia)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. Beránek (Czechoslovakia)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. D. L. Siázon (Philippines)

Drafting Committee
Chairman: Mr. G. Herder (German Democratic Republic)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. A. Pouyiouros (Cyprus)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. O. Vaern (Norway)

Credentials Committee
Chairman: Mr. R. Valdez (Ecuador)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. I. Kömives (Hungary)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. A. Onkelinx (Belgium)

The Conference also unanimously elected 26 Vice-Presidents from the following States Parties:

Canada
Congo
Costa Rica
Czechoslovakia
Ethiopia
Hungary
Indonesia
Japan
Mexico
Mongolia
Netherlands
Nigeria
Peru
Poland

Republic of Korea
Romania
Sri Lanka
Switzerland
Syria
Turkey
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Venezuela
Yugoslavia
Zaire

15. At the same meeting, the Conference also appointed, on the proposal of the President, the following six States Parties as members of the Credentials Committee: Jordan, Malaysia, Senegal, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America.

Participation in the Conference

16. Seventy-five States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons participated in the Conference, as follows:
17. In addition, Egypt, a signatory State which has not yet ratified the Treaty, participated in the Conference without taking part in its decisions, as provided for in paragraph 1 of rule 44 of the Rules of Procedure.

18. Eleven additional States, neither Parties nor Signatories of the Treaty, namely, Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Israel, Mozambique, Spain, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, applied for observer status in accordance with paragraph 2 of rule 44. Such status was granted to them by the Conference.

19. The United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency participated in the Conference under paragraph 3 of Rule 44.
20. Two regional organizations, the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (OPANAL) and the League of Arab States, were granted Observer Agency status under paragraph 4 of Rule 44.

21. Several Non-Governmental Organizations attended the Conference under paragraph 5 of Rule 44.

22. A list of all delegations to the Conference, including States Parties, Signatories, Observer States, the United Nations, the IAEA, Observer Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations is contained in Annex ___ to this report.

23. The Credentials Committee held two meetings on 29 August and 4 September. At the latter date it adopted its report to the Conference on the credentials of States Parties (NPT/CONF.II/17). At its 16th plenary meeting on 5 September the Conference took note of the report.

Financial Arrangements

24. Concerning the schedule for the division of costs of the Conference, at its thirteenth plenary meeting, on 19 August, the Conference decided to adopt the cost-sharing formula proposed by the Preparatory Committee embodied in the Appendix to rule 12 of the Rules of Procedure (NPT/CONF.II/1, Annex III, Appendix). The final schedule based on the actual participation of States Parties and Signatories in the Conference was set out in document NPT/CONF.II/18.

Work of the Conference

25. The Conference held ___ plenary meetings between 11 August and ____ September, when it concluded its work.

26. The general debate in plenary, in which 51 States Parties and one Signatory took part, was held from 12 to 19 August.

27. The General Committee, at its first meeting on 18 August, considered item 1 of the Agenda entitled "Programme of Work", and decided to recommend that the following items be allocated to the two Main Committees, with the understanding that remaining items would be considered in the plenary.

(a) to Main Committee I:

- item 13, Review of the operation of the Treaty as provided for in its Article VIII (3):

A. Implementation of the provisions of the Treaty relating to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, disarmament and international peace and security:

(1) Articles I, II and III (1, 2 and 4) and preambular paragraphs 1-5
(2) Article VI and preambular paragraphs 8-12
(3) Article VII

C. Other provisions of the Treaty
D. Security Assurances

(1) Resolution 255 (1968) of the United Nations Security Council

(2) Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

- item 14. Role of the Treaty in the promotion of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and of nuclear disarmament and in strengthening international peace and security:
   A. Acceptance of the Treaty by States
   B. Measures aimed at promoting a wider acceptance of the Treaty.

(b) to main Committee II:

   - item 13. Review of the operation of the Treaty as provided for in its Article VIII (3):

B. Implementation of the provisions of the Treaty relating to peaceful applications of nuclear energy:

(1) Articles III and IV

(2) Article V and preambular paragraphs 6 and 7.

In connexion with the allocation of item 13 B (1) to Main Committee II, the General Committee recommended that discussion on Article III need not be limited to paragraph 3. With regard to the allocation of sub-item 14 B to Main Committee I, it was further recommended that Committee II should be free to discuss also this sub-item.

28. In connexion with the allocation of items to the two Main Committees, the General Committee recommended that the Committees should complete their work by 29 August.

29. The recommendations contained in paragraphs 27 and 28 above were approved by the Conference at its thirteenth meeting on 19 August. Subsequently, the Conference extended the deadline for completion of the Committees' work to 4 September.

30. Main Committee I held 12 meetings from 19 August to 4 September. Its report (NPT/CONF.II/19) was submitted to the Conference at its 17th meeting on 6 September. Main Committee II held 10 meetings from 19 August to 4 September. Its report (NPT/CONF.II/20) was submitted to the Conference at its 17th meeting on 6 September. At the same meeting the Conference decided to take note of the two reports.
Documentation

31. A list of the documents of the Conference is attached as Annex ...

Conclusion of the Conference

32. At its final (.....) plenary meeting, on ___ September, the Conference ...

33. All the proposals submitted to the Conference as well as the various views expressed, which are fully reflected in the summary records and the documents of the Conference, form part of this Final Document.
The Conference recalls the provisions of Article VI of the Treaty under which all Parties undertook to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating
- to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and
- to nuclear disarmament, and
- on a Treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

The Conference notes that although the Treaty has made a major contribution in preventing spread of nuclear weapons to more countries it has hardly had any effect on the nuclear arms race. The Conference considers that the continuation of the qualitative and quantitative arms race will adversely affect the efforts to prevent further spread of nuclear explosive capability.

The Conference therefore stresses the full implementation of Article VI as a basic requirement for the efforts to maintain the effectiveness of the Treaty as an instrument for non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. It considers that the most serious problem as regards the implementation of the Treaty is the absence of nuclear disarmament. The Conference notes with deep concern that despite the negotiations between the nuclear-weapon States the arms race has not been halted but that on the contrary continues unabated.

The Conference urges the nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Treaty in fulfilment of their particular responsibility regarding nuclear disarmament, to achieve rapid, successive and effective implementation of the various terms of Article VI and underlines the special responsibility of the Depositaries to facilitate this objective.

The Conference considers that the obligation under Article VI to achieve results at an early date has not been fulfilled since effective measures on nuclear disarmament have not been achieved during the 12 years that have elapsed since the signature of the Treaty.
The Conference notes that the tenth special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in paragraph 50 of its Final Document concluded that the achievement of nuclear disarmament will require urgent negotiations of agreements at appropriate stages and with adequate measures of verification satisfactory to the States concerned for:

(a) Cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems;

(b) Cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, and of the production of fissile material for weapons purposes;

(c) A comprehensive, phased programme with agreed time-frames, whenever feasible, for progressive and balanced reduction of stockpiles of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, leading to their ultimate and complete elimination at the earliest possible time.

The Conference is of the view that the Committee on Disarmament must be enabled to fully discharge its responsibilities in the field of nuclear disarmament and to continue its efforts to undertake negotiations on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament in order to achieve the objectives specified in paragraph 50 and other relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the tenth special session.

The Conference further calls on all States, particularly the nuclear-weapon States, to actively pursue these negotiations in all appropriate fora.

The Conference notes the growing role of technical development in the nuclear arms race and expresses the view that its qualitative aspects should be studied in depth and that effective measures should be undertaken in order to check the stimulative effects of science and technology on the nuclear arms race.

The Conference affirms that the discontinuance of all nuclear test explosions in all environments for all time is one of the most important measures in the fulfilment of the obligations of the nuclear-weapon States under Article VI. This objective was declared in the Preamble to the 1963 Partial Test Ban Treaty, reiterated in the Preamble to the NPT and has been endorsed in successive years by large majorities and at times by consensus of the members of the United Nations at sessions of the General Assembly.
The Conference notes with dissatisfaction, that notwithstanding the repeated requests by the international community and the obligations under the Treaty of the nuclear-weapon States Parties real multilateral negotiations on a comprehensive test ban have not even started and that the intense testing activity of the nuclear-weapon Powers continues unabated. While supporting the efforts made in the trilateral preparatory talks on a comprehensive test ban treaty the Conference deplores that these talks have not yet been brought to a successful conclusion. The Conference notes that the report, presented by the trilateral negotiations to the Committee on Disarmament on 31 July, regarding "a treaty prohibiting nuclear-weapon tests, and a protocol concerning nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes" was more detailed than previous such reports but that it did not contain sufficient information as regards the actual status of the trilateral talks. The Conference considers that the best modality for concrete negotiations on a comprehensive test ban is to establish an ad hoc working group in the Committee on Disarmament and urges the three negotiating States to support the creation of such a group at the beginning of the 1981 session of the Committee. The Conference expresses the view that an effective comprehensive test ban treaty should be comprehensive, covering all kinds of nuclear explosions in any environment, that it should be of an unlimited duration, and that it should be provided with an adequate verification system. The Conference notes that much of the technical and scientific problems involved in such a treaty have been solved and that the requisite political will needs to be demonstrated by all concerned for achievement of this important measure. The Conference urgently calls on the Parties to the trilateral talks to bring their negotiations to a positive conclusion at an early date and to submit the result of their endeavour to the Committee on Disarmament.

The Conference urges negotiations at the earliest possible date, at appropriate stages and with adequate measures of verification of the cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes.

The Conference calls upon the nuclear-weapon States, which are engaged in the process of negotiating limitations on strategic nuclear arms, to ensure the early ratification of the SALT II agreements and to undertake to abide by them pending their entering into force. The Conference considers that further measures should include significant and substantial reductions in the number of strategic arms and major qualitative restraint in the development and deployment of nuclear-weapon systems and that negotiations be started at an early date with the view of limiting the medium-range tactical nuclear systems in Europe.
Corrigendum

Third paragraph, last line, should read:
"but on the contrary continues unabated."

Fourth paragraph, fourth line, after the words "Article VI" delete the rest of the sentence.

Fifth paragraph, first line, replace the word "obligation" by "obligations".
STATES MEMBERS OF THE GROUP OF 77 PARTICIPATING IN THE SECOND NPT REVIEW CONFERENCE

Working paper containing some basic elements for the sections of the final document of the Conference dealing with items allocated to Main Committee I

Introductory Note

In the preparation of this working paper, the Group of 77 has been guided by its conviction that the conclusion of the NPT was only possible due to the fact that the Treaty was originally conceived as an instrument which should embody "an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear and non-nuclear Powers". This meant, in effect, the prohibition of both the horizontal and the vertical proliferation of nuclear weapons. Concerning the first, the responsibilities and obligations mentioned by the General Assembly fall mainly on the non-nuclear-weapon States, whereas with regard to the latter those responsibilities and obligations belong, in an infinitely greater degree, to the nuclear-weapon States and, particularly, to those possessing the biggest nuclear arsenals.

The Group has also been inspired by its conviction that the review stipulated in Article VIII (3) of the Treaty should not be interpreted as a mere academic exercise. On the contrary, it is to be understood as a function intended to promote the strengthening of the NPT and the universal adherence to it. This can only be achieved through the concrete measures and tangible deeds which may appear necessary in the light of an objective analysis of the functioning of the Treaty.

Such a line of action seems necessary when one bears in mind that the General Assembly, in the Final Document of its first special session devoted to disarmament, has put on record its alarm by "the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race" and has declared that "mankind today is confronted with an unprecedented threat of self-extinction arising from the massive and competitive accumulation of the most destructive weapons ever produced. Existing arsenals of nuclear weapons alone are more than sufficient to destroy all life on earth".

As a result of deliberations carried out as outlined above, the States members of the Group of 77 participating in the Second NPT Review Conference submit to the Conference the following observations, comments and recommendations:

GE. 80-65895
Article I

Inasmuch as it appears that there has been no direct transfer of nuclear weapons, as such, the obligations undertaken under Article I may be said to have been observed by and large. However, emphasis must be placed on the obligation assumed by nuclear-weapon States not in any way, directly or indirectly, to assist, encourage or induce any non-nuclear-weapon State to manufacture or acquire such weapons and on the necessity to abide strictly by this requirement. Moreover, the impact of assistance and cooperation in the nuclear field by a non-nuclear-weapon State which is an exporter of nuclear material, equipment and technology is not covered by this Article except by implication or inference. Yet such a collaboration particularly with some non parties to the NPT which have not assumed appropriate international obligations may have a result contrary to the aim of non-proliferation. Attention should be called in this respect to the impact which cooperation supposedly for peaceful purpose has had on the development of the nuclear-weapon capability of a non NPT party, South Africa, and the consequent growing alarm of African States in particular, and the international community in general. It should also be mentioned that the General Assembly has expressed concern about the nuclear-weapon capability of Israel.

The Group of 77 is of the view that even non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the NPT which are exporters of nuclear materials, equipment and technology should consider themselves bound by the requirements of this Article, especially in areas of tension and conflict where alarm has been raised about the intentions of a country in the region. In any case where growing evidence has been shown of the diversion towards nuclear-weapon purposes, as in the cases of South Africa and Israel, non-nuclear States as well as nuclear-weapon States should, in the interest of non-proliferation, terminate all contracts and all cooperation in the nuclear field with the two States in question.

Article II

The Group is convinced that the obligations assumed under this Article have continued to be faithfully observed by all parties.

Article VI

The Group recalls that under the provisions of Article VI of the NPT all parties undertook to pursue negotiations in good faith:

(a) on effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date;

(b) on effective measures relating to nuclear disarmament;

(c) on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

In its review of this Article - to which preambular paragraphs 8 to 12 provide an appropriate introduction - the Group arrived at the conclusion that its provisions have not been fulfilled and have largely remained dead letter.
The Group is aware that some limited agreements have been reached in the period since the NPT came into force; nevertheless no effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament have materialized.

Instead of cessation there has been an intensification of the nuclear arms race. Thus between 1970 and 1980 the total of nuclear warheads in the strategic arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union has almost tripled, jumping from 5,800 to 16,000. Likewise, world military expenditure during the same period has increased from 180 thousand million dollars to 500 thousand million dollars. New technological developments have occurred in the military field. New generations of nuclear weapons have been developed and deployed at a faster rate. Increasing deployment of new nuclear weapons in the territories of non-nuclear-weapon States and in the oceans has taken place.

An alarming trend has also developed lately favouring a so-called "new strategy" for the use of nuclear weapons, based on the theory of a limited nuclear war which could be won by one of the parties in conflict. Such a theory is doubtless illusory, but it does involve the very real danger of making "thinkable" and bringing closer the hypothesis of a nuclear world war, which according to the General Assembly may well mean the end of the human species.

The Group notes that the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament concluded that the achievement of nuclear disarmament will require "urgent negotiation" of agreements at appropriate stages and with adequate measures of verification satisfactory to the States concerned for:

(a) cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems;

(b) cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, and of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(c) a comprehensive, phased programme with agreed time-frames, whenever feasible, for progressive and balanced reduction of stockpiles of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, leading to their ultimate and complete elimination at the earliest possible time.

Unfortunately very little has been done to translate those conclusions into reality. Bearing in mind that all peoples of the world have a vital interest in this sphere and the fact that the Committee on Disarmament is recognized as the "single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum", the Group believes that, without prejudice to bilateral and regional negotiations, multilateral negotiations must commence without delay in the Committee.
The Group has noted that the treaty known as SALT II has been signed but expresses regret that it has not yet been brought into force despite the fact that more than a year has elapsed since the date of the signature. The Group also regrets that, contrary to what both parties had agreed in their Joint Statement of principles and basic guidelines for subsequent negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms, there has not been any continuation of the negotiations with a view to achieving, inter alia, significant and substantial reductions in the numbers of strategic offensive arms, as well as qualitative limitations thereon, including restrictions on the development, testing and deployment of new types of such arms and on the modernization of existing strategic offensive arms.

The Group recalls the determination expressed in the NPT "to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end". The Group also recalls that in the Final Declaration of their first review conference held in 1975, the Parties to the NPT expressed the view that the conclusion of a treaty banning all nuclear-weapon tests was one of the most important measures to halt the nuclear arms race and expressed also the hope that the nuclear weapon States Party to the Treaty would take the lead in reaching an early solution of the technical and political difficulties on this issue.

The Group deeply regrets that until now a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty has not been concluded, and that the three nuclear-weapon States Party to the NPT have not discharged their obligation in this respect. Indeed nuclear-weapon tests have been proceeding at a fast pace as proved by the fact that between 1970 and the end of 1979 there have been 153 nuclear explosions by the United States and 139 by the Soviet Union.

The Group affirms that a treaty banning all nuclear test explosions constitutes a basic requirement for halting the nuclear arms race and the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons as well as the spread of nuclear weapons. The Group considers that the Treaty should be concluded most urgently and, for maximum effectiveness, should be comprehensive, of unlimited duration and capable of attracting the widest possible adherence.

The Group notes the report of the three nuclear-weapon States Party to the NPT on their comprehensive test-ban treaty (CTBT) negotiations and regrets that their pace has fallen far short of the expectations of the international community, particularly when viewed against the background of 25 years of efforts on this question.

The Group also regrets that the multilateral negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty have not even commenced in the Committee on Disarmament in spite of the insistence of the overwhelming majority of its members. The Group considers that negotiations in the Committee on Disarmament on the same subject as the separate trilateral negotiations of the nuclear-weapon States Party to the NPT, are not mutually exclusive: on the contrary, they should supplement and encourage each other.
Article VII

Article VII of the NPT had envisaged regional arrangements by States in a region to assure total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories. Considering that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones constitutes an important disarmament measure, the Group expresses its satisfaction at the creation of such a zone in Latin America through the conclusion of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), and at the assumption of obligations by the nuclear-weapon States in respect of the Treaty of Tlatelolco through its Additional Protocol II.

The Group takes note of the proposals for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions, and hopes that progress will be made in pursuit of these proposals. It deplores the hindrance to the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa by the nuclear-weapon capability of South Africa, which constitutes a threat to African countries. It also deplores that a similar hindrance and threat exists with regard to the proposed nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East due to the nuclear-weapon capability of Israel. In this respect the military and nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa is also condemned.

The Group maintains the view that the provision of binding security assurances by nuclear-weapon States is particularly important in assuring and strengthening the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States. It will encourage the process of non-proliferation and promote the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world.

The Group takes note of the continued determination of the Depositary States to honour their declarations of intention which were welcomed by the United Nations Security Council in Resolution 255 (1968).

The Group welcomes the continuation of the negotiations in the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Committee on Disarmament on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. The Group expresses its disappointment that the search for a common approach to that effect which could be included in an effective international instrument has not been fruitful so far. The Group considers that the most effective assurance of security against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is nuclear disarmament and prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. Pending this, the Group also considers that the nuclear-weapon States have an obligation to give binding assurances to all non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

Article VIII

The Group is of the opinion that the Review Conference should invite States Parties to the NPT which are members of the United Nations to request the Secretary-General of the Organization to include the following item in the provisional agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly: "Implementation of the conclusions of the second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons".
The Group also believes that the States Party to the Treaty participating in the Conference should propose to the Depositary Governments that a third conference to review the operation of the Treaty be convened in 1985.

Accordingly, the Group holds the view that the Conference should invite States Party to the Treaty which are members of the United Nations to request the Secretary-General of the Organization to include the following item in the provisional agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly:

"Implementation of the conclusions of the second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and establishment of a preparatory committee for the third Conference."

Conclusions and Recommendations

In addition to the various comments and observations already included in the preceding paragraphs as part of the appraisal of the functioning of the Treaty in the light of the review of some of its articles, the States members of the Group of 77 participating in the second NPT Review Conference wish to underline the following conclusions and recommendations to which they attach fundamental importance and which should be duly reflected in the Final Document of the Review Conference:

1. All Parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, and particularly the nuclear-weapon States, should reaffirm their commitment to the implementation in good faith of its article VI and the tenth preambular paragraph closely related thereto. They should also be ready to prove with deeds the authenticity of such a commitment.

2. Multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament as envisaged in paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament should be commenced without delay. In this connexion the Committee on Disarmament constitutes the most appropriate forum and the three nuclear-weapon States Party to the NPT should give to the second Review Conference a joint undertaking to support the creation of an ad hoc working group of the Committee.

3. Parties to the SALT negotiations should ratify most urgently the SALT II agreements and commence immediate negotiations for the conclusion of a new agreement -- SALT III -- which would provide for important qualitative limitations and substantial reductions of nuclear armaments, both strategic as well as theatre or medium-range. Pending ratification of the SALT II Treaty, and without prejudice to the overriding priority of the procedure established in its article XIX, the two contracting parties should adopt a solemn Joint Declaration, to be appended to the Final Document of the second NPT Review Conference, committing themselves to abide by the provisions of the Treaty as if it had already formally entered into force.

4. Multilateral negotiations on the comprehensive test ban treaty should be commenced in the Committee on Disarmament at the beginning of its 1981 session. To this end, the three nuclear-weapon States Party to the NPT should jointly undertake to support the creation of an ad hoc working group of the Committee. The same three nuclear-weapon States should conclude urgently their trilateral negotiations on a comprehensive test ban treaty and submit the results thereof to the Committee on Disarmament early in its 1981 session.
The accomplishment of a comprehensive test ban treaty which has been constantly identified as worthy of the highest priority, would create a very favourable international climate for the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament which is to be held in 1982. Pending such an accomplishment, the three nuclear-weapon States Party to the NPT should proclaim the immediate cessation of all their nuclear-weapon tests, either through simultaneous unilateral moratoria or through a trilateral moratorium.

5. Concrete disarmament negotiations envisaged in article VI should be undertaken in such a manner as will lead to general and complete disarmament under effective international control. With this in mind, the satisfaction should be expressed that the Committee on Disarmament has commenced, through an ad hoc working group, the elaboration of the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament which will encompass all measures thought to be advisable in this respect. All States, particularly the nuclear-weapon States, should ensure that the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament will provide an effective framework for negotiations leading at an early date to general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

6. All States, particularly the nuclear-weapon States Parties to the NPT, should spare no effort in order to accelerate the negotiations in the Committee on Disarmament devoted to the urgent elaboration of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

Recognizing the need of all States to have their independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty ensured, the Conference considers that until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is of particular importance to effectively guarantee and strengthen the security of non-nuclear-weapon States.

The Conference takes note of the reaffirmed determination of the Depositary States to honour their statements, which were welcomed by the United Nations Security Council in resolution 255(1968), that to ensure the security of the non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the NPT, they will provide or support immediate assistance, in accordance with the Charter, to any non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty which is a victim of an act or an object of a threat of aggression in which nuclear weapons are used. The Conference considers, however, that these security guarantees should be complemented by evolving uniform international legal measures to effectively strengthen the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against possible use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

While bearing in mind the declarations on non-use of nuclear weapons, made by the nuclear-weapon States in connexion with the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Conference recalls the Final Document of the same session whereby the General Assembly urged the nuclear-weapon States "to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

Being aware of the negotiations on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons that are under way in the Committee on Disarmament, the Conference takes note of the intention of that Committee to explore ways and means to overcome the difficulties that have been encountered and to continue to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement. The Conference considers that the search should be expedited for a common approach acceptable to all, which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character. In this connexion, the Conference notes that in the Committee on Disarmament there was no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to strengthen the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

GE.80-65884
The Conference urges all States concerned, and especially the nuclear-weapon States, to actively co-operate in the search for agreement on the substance of such effective international arrangements.

The Conference also reiterates its appeal that all States, both nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States, should refrain, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, from the threat or the use of force in relations between States, involving either nuclear or non-nuclear-weapon States.
Corrigendum

Page 2, last para. should read as follows:

"The Conference also reiterates its appeal that all States, both nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States, should refrain, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, from the threat or the use of force in relations between States, involving either nuclear or non-nuclear weapons."
SWITZERLAND

Working Paper Containing Formulations for the Final Declaration Concerning Item 14.B of the Agenda

The Conference realizes the fundamental importance of an adherence as wide as possible to the Treaty. It considers that one effective measure to promote such universal adherence to the Treaty and to strengthen the confidence in it would be the establishment of a system for the peaceful settlement of disputes which could arise, among States Parties to the Treaty, from the interpretation or implementation of articles I to V of the Treaty. It notes with satisfaction that similar mechanisms of peaceful settlement of disputes have already been created in an increasing number of bilateral co-operation agreements as well as within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency and proven to foster both the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the objective of non-proliferation: e.g. INFCIRC/153 (Corr); The Structure and Content of Agreements between the Agency and States Required in Connexion with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (paragraphs 20 to 22); INFCIRC/274; Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials (article 17).

The Conference recognizes, therefore, that a system for the peaceful settlement of disputes would contribute to the strengthening of the Treaty.

It invites the States Parties to establish a system for the peaceful settlement of disputes related to the rights and obligations contained in articles I to V of the Treaty.
SVITZERLAND

Working paper on security assurances

Under Security Council resolution 255 (1968) the nuclear Powers assume no obligations other than those already laid down in the United Nations Charter. On the other hand, the nuclear Powers have, through unilateral declarations, renounced the use or the threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States. These declarations are legal undertakings which are binding upon their authors. The form of the unilateral undertaking is well known in international law, as was confirmed by the International Court of Justice in the case of nuclear explosions in the Pacific. It is desirable that these undertakings should be further strengthened and some of the texts concerned rendered more precise.

In this context, participating States note with satisfaction the establishment in the Committee on Disarmament of an ad hoc working group on assurances. They are following the group's work with interest and hope that it will soon be crowned with success.

GE.80-66029
Working Paper on The Review of ARTICLE VI

The Conference expresses the hope that pending the entry into force of the SALT II Treaty, the nuclear-weapon states that are signatories to the Treaty will take no action inconsistent with any of its provisions.
The Conference recalls the provisions of Article VI of the Treaty under which all Parties undertook to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating

- to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date, and
- to nuclear disarmament, and
- to a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

The Conference stresses the importance of implementation of the obligations in Article VI of the Treaty for the continued success of non-proliferation efforts.

The Conference welcomes the steps that have been taken toward achieving the objectives of Article VI of the Treaty since the first Review Conference. However, the Conference expresses regret that more rapid and extensive progress was not made and that the momentum of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, has continued. It therefore calls upon all Parties to the Treaty, and particularly the nuclear weapon states Parties, to continue to make determined efforts to achieve the early and effective implementation of Article VI of the Treaty.

The Conference notes that the 10th Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations concluded, in paragraph 50 of its Final Document, that "the achievement of nuclear disarmament will require urgent negotiations of agreements at appropriate stages and with adequate measures of verification satisfactory to the States concerned for:

- Cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems;
- Cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, and of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;
- A comprehensive, phased programme with agreed timetables, whenever feasible, for progressive and balanced reduction of stockpiles of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, leading to their ultimate and complete elimination at the earliest possible time."
The Conference calls on all States, especially the nuclear weapon States, to continue pursuing these objectives in all appropriate fora - multilateral, regional, bilateral and other.

The Conference expresses the conviction that conclusion of a treaty prohibiting nuclear-weapon test explosions in all environments would be one of the most important measures to constrain the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and to halt the nuclear arms race, and would therefore be a key step toward fulfillment of the obligations contained in Article VI of the Treaty. The Conference also stresses the important contribution that such a treaty would make toward strengthening and extending the international non-proliferation regime. It further notes that adherence to such a treaty by all states, including states not party to the NPT, would contribute substantially to the full achievement of these objectives. For these reasons, the Conference expresses regret that a treaty prohibiting nuclear weapon test explosions in all environments has not yet been achieved.

The Conference nevertheless welcomes the substantial progress made by the three Depositary Governments in their negotiations beginning in 1977 on "a treaty prohibiting nuclear-weapon test explosions in all environments and its protocol covering nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes." The Conference urges those three states to bring their negotiations to a successful conclusion at the earliest possible date.
The Conference also notes that significant progress has already been made under the auspices of the Committee on Disarmament on certain preparatory aspects of a multilateral treaty, in particular on the development of national and international cooperative measures to detect seismic events aimed at setting up a global verification system, and urges that these efforts be continued. The Conference emphasizes the essential role of the Committee on Disarmament in achieving a treaty that could attract the widest possible international support and adherence, and expresses the hope that, at the earliest feasible date, the Committee will give full consideration to the achievement of such a treaty.

The Conference welcomes the signature in 1979 of the SALT II Treaty and expresses the view that the Treaty will make a substantial contribution to strengthening international peace and security and to reducing the risk of outbreak of nuclear war and will be a major step in fulfilling the obligations contained in Article VI of the NPT. It urges the states that have signed the SALT II Treaty to bring the Treaty into force at the earliest feasible date.

The Conference expresses the hope that the third phase of the SALT negotiations will begin promptly after entry into force of the SALT II Treaty with the objective of reaching agreement, as soon as possible, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security, on further measures for the limitation and reduction in the number of strategic arms, as well as for their further qualitative limitation. The Conference welcomes the agreement reached by the states concerned that their objectives for the third phase of the SALT negotiations will include significant and substantial reductions in the numbers of strategic offensive arms and qualitative limitations on strategic offensive arms, including restrictions on the development, testing and deployment of new types of strategic offensive arms. The Conference also expresses the hope that the Parties concerned will begin without delay preliminary exchanges, which will subsequently be included in the framework of the third phase of the SALT process, on limitations on certain other nuclear weapon systems.

The Conference recognizes the importance of implementing the measures adopted in the Programme of Action of the 10th Special Session of the UN General Assembly and notes the value of developing a comprehensive programme of disarmament as a means to facilitate realization of the objectives of Article VI of the Treaty and requests that all Parties support efforts in the UN Disarmament Commission and the Committee on Disarmament to elaborate such a programme.
Working Paper on the Review of Articles I and II

The Conference confirms that the obligations undertaken under Articles I and II have been observed by all Parties. The Conference is convinced that the strict observance of Articles I and II remains central to the shared objective of averting the further proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The Conference underlines that, in the interest of promoting the objectives of the Treaty, no party should in any way assist, encourage or induce any non-nuclear weapon state to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, or control over such weapons or explosive devices.
THE NETHERLANDS


1. Recognizing that all States have need to ensure their independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty, the Conference reaffirms the particular importance of assuring and strengthening the security of non-nuclear-weapon States Parties which have renounced the acquisition of nuclear weapons. It acknowledges that States Parties find themselves in different security situations and therefore that various appropriate means are necessary to meet the security concerns of States Parties.

2. The Conference underlines the continuing importance of adherence to the Treaty by non-nuclear-weapon States as the best means of reassuring one another of their renunciation of nuclear weapons and as one of the effective means of strengthening their mutual security.

3. The Conference takes note of the continued determination of the Depositary States to honor their statements, which were welcomed by the United Nations Security Council in resolution 255(1968), that, to ensure the security of the non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty, they will provide or support immediate assistance, in accordance with the Charter, to any non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty which is a victim of an act or an object of a threat of aggression in which nuclear weapons are used.

4. Bearing in mind Article VII of the Treaty, the Conference considers that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, under appropriate conditions to ensure their effectiveness and on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, represents an effective means of curbing the spread of nuclear weapons, and could contribute significantly to the security of those States. It welcomes the steps which have been taken toward the establishment of such zones.
5. The Conference expresses satisfaction at the creation of a nuclear-weapon free zone in Latin America through the conclusion of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), and at the assumption of obligations by the nuclear-weapon states in respect to the Treaty of Tlatelolco through its Additional Protocol II, which contains a legally binding commitment not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against parties to that Treaty. The Conference welcomes the steps taken since the first Review Conference, especially by States eligible to become parties to the Additional Protocols to the Treaty of Tlatelolco; to ensure the full application of that Treaty. It calls upon all States that are eligible to become parties to the Treaty of Tlatelolco or to its Additional Protocols who have not yet done so to take all necessary steps without delay to bring the treaty regime fully into force throughout Latin America at the earliest possible date.

6. The Conference takes note of the proposals for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various other regions, including Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia. It regrets that more progress has not been made in pursuit of these proposals, and encourages States in the regions concerned to continue these efforts.

7. The Conference reiterates its conviction that, in the interest of promoting the objectives of the Treaty, including the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States Parties, all States, both nuclear-weapon states and non-nuclear-weapon states, should refrain, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, from the threat or the use of force in relations between States, involving either nuclear or non-nuclear weapons.

8. The Conference recalls that the first Review Conference urged all Parties to the Treaty, and especially the nuclear-weapon States Parties, to take effective steps to strengthen the security of non-nuclear-weapon states and to promote in all appropriate fora the consideration of all practical means to this end. The Conference notes with satisfaction that significant steps have been taken in this regard since the first Review Conference. It notes that each of the three nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty has made a declaration, as follows, regarding the assurance of non-nuclear-weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.
9. The Conference recalls that the 10th Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations urged the nuclear-weapon States, in paragraph 59 of the Final Document, "to pursue efforts to conclude as appropriate effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons." The Conference notes the work underway in the Committee on Disarmament in this connexion, and recommends that this effort be continued to conclude such effective international arrangements.
HUNGARY AND POLAND

WORKING PAPER ON THE REVIEW OF ARTICLE VI

1. The Conference recalls the provisions of Article VI of the Treaty, under which all Parties undertook to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating

- to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and
- to nuclear disarmament and
- to a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

2. While welcoming the efforts in the field of arms limitation and disarmament since the First Review Conference, aimed at the implementation of Article VI of the Treaty, the Conference expresses its serious concern that the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, has continued unabated. New technological developments in the military field, especially the possible deployment of new generations of nuclear weapons, pose the danger that the nuclear arms race may enter into a qualitatively new phase. Mankind feels deeply alarmed by this threatening prospect.

Stressing the urgent necessity of implementation of the obligations under Article VI of the Treaty, the Conference calls upon all States-Party, in particular the nuclear-weapon States-Party, to redouble their efforts to implement these provisions effectively and without any further delay.

3. The Conference takes due account of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, which stated that the achievement of nuclear disarmament will require urgent negotiation of agreements at appropriate stages and with adequate measures of verification satisfactory to the States concerned for:

(a) Cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems;

(b) Cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, and of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(c) A comprehensive, phased programme with agreed time-frames, whenever feasible, for progressive and balanced reduction of stockpiles of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, leading to their ultimate and complete elimination at the earliest possible time.
The Final Document further stated that: Consideration can be given in the course of the negotiations to mutual and agreed limitation or prohibition, without prejudice to the security of any State, of any types of nuclear armaments.

4. With a view to achieving the foregoing, the Conference calls on all States, especially all the nuclear-weapon States, to engage without delay in active negotiations on ending the production of all types of nuclear weapons and the gradual reduction of their stockpiles until they are completely eliminated. Such negotiations should be vigorously pursued in all appropriate fora.

The Conference is of the view that the Committee on Disarmament is the most suitable forum for the preparation and conduct of such negotiations, and calls on it to undertake immediately preparatory consultations in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 34/83 J, with the aim of identifying the prerequisites and the fundamental elements for subsequent negotiations.

5. The Conference underlines the importance of the view expressed by the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in paragraph 54 of its Final Document that significant progress in nuclear disarmament would be facilitated both by parallel political or international legal measures to strengthen the security of States and by progress in the limitation and reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments of the nuclear-weapon States and other States in the regions concerned.

6. The Conference expresses the view that the cessation of all nuclear-weapon tests by all States in all environments would be a most important measure to halt the nuclear arms race. It reaffirms the determination expressed in the preamble to the 1963 Partial Test Ban Treaty, and reiterated in the preamble to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Final Declaration of the First Review Conference, to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time, which would constitute a major step in the fulfilment of the provisions of Article VI of the Treaty, strengthening thereby the non-proliferation regime.

The Conference expresses its dissatisfaction that, in spite of efforts at the tripartite negotiations conducted between the Depositaries, the talks have not yet been brought to a successful conclusion and the treaty prohibiting nuclear-weapon test explosions in all environments, so long awaited by the international community, has not been achieved. Taking note of the considerable progress at the tripartite negotiations as reported by the Depositaries, the Conference urges the negotiating parties to bring those talks to an early completion.

The Conference welcomes the efforts made in the Committee on Disarmament with a view to solving the problem of the cessation of nuclear-weapon tests by all States in all environments. Recognizing the indispensable role of the Committee on Disarmament in achieving such a treaty, the Conference calls on it to take urgent steps in order to facilitate the attainment of that goal.

7. [Text on SALT to be submitted later]

8. The Conference welcomes the progress achieved so far in negotiating a treaty prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons, and urges the Committee on Disarmament to continue the negotiations and to accomplish the elaboration of such a treaty.

9. Emphasizing the importance of implementing the measures contained in the Programme of Action adopted by the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, and noting that a comprehensive programme of disarmament would be a practical means of facilitating the realization of the objectives of Article VI of the Treaty, the Conference appeals to all States to support in an active manner the elaboration of
The Conference welcomes the signature in 1979 of the SALT II Treaty and expresses the view that the Treaty will make a substantial contribution to strengthening international peace and security and to reducing the risk of outbreak of nuclear war and will be a major step in fulfilling the obligations contained in article VI of the NPT. It urges the States that have signed the SALT II Treaty to bring the Treaty into force at the earliest feasible date.

The Conference expresses the hope that the third phase of the SALT negotiations will begin promptly after entry into force of the SALT II Treaty with the objective of reaching agreement, as soon as possible, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security, on further measures for the limitation and reduction in the number of strategic arms, as well as for their further qualitative limitation. The Conference welcomes the agreement reached by the States concerned that their objectives for the third phase of the SALT negotiations will include significant and substantial reductions in the numbers of strategic offensive arms and qualitative limitations on strategic offensive arms, including restrictions on the development, testing and deployment of new types of strategic offensive arms.

The Conference also expresses the hope that the Parties concerned will begin without delay negotiations concerning middle-range nuclear missiles in Europe and the United States nuclear forward-based systems which would make it possible to prevent a new spiral in the nuclear arms race on the European continent.
MONGOLIA

Working paper on the Review of Article VIII

The Conference, having expressed great satisfaction that the overwhelming majority of States have acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and having recognized the urgent need for further ensuring the universality of the Treaty, appeals to all States, particularly the nuclear-weapon States and other States advanced in nuclear technology, which have not yet done so, to adhere to the Treaty at the earliest possible date.
MONGOLIA

Working paper on the Review of Article VIII

Corrigendum

Correct title to read:

Working paper on the Review of Article IX
INDONESIA AND THE PHILIPPINES

Working paper containing some elements for the final document relating to Article VII

The Conference holds the view that progress towards the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones will create a situation conducive to the realization of existing proposals for the creation of zones of peace in certain regions of the world.
Establishment and Terms of Reference

1. Pursuant to Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure, the Conference established Committee I as one of its two main committees and referred to it, upon the recommendation of the General Committee (NPT/CONF.II/L.163), the following items for consideration:

Item 13 Review of the operation of the Treaty as provided for in its Article VIII(7):

A. Implementation of the provisions of the Treaty relating to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, disarmament and international peace and security:
   (1) Articles I, II and III (1, 2 and 4) and preambular paragraphs 1-5
   (2) Article VI and preambular paragraphs 8-12
   (3) Article VII

C. Other provisions of the Treaty

D. Security assurances
   (1) Resolution 255 (1968) of the United Nations Security Council
   (2) Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

Item 14 Role of the Treaty in the promotion of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and of nuclear disarmament and in strengthening international peace and security:

A. Acceptance of the Treaty by States

B. Measures aimed at promoting a wider acceptance of the Treaty.
Officer of the Committee

2. The Conference elected Mr. Charles Gatore Haine (Kenya) as the Committee's Chairman; Mr. Beruh Grinberg (Bulgaria) and Mr. Niels Doel (Denmark) served as Vice-Chairmen of the Committee.

Documents before the Committee

Background documentation

5. The Committee had before it the following background documentation:

IPT/CONF.II/2 Background paper on the basic facts within the framework of the United Nations in connexion with the realization of the purpose of the tenth paragraph of the Premble of the Non-Proliferation Treaty

IPT/CONF.II/3 Background paper on the basic facts within the framework of the United Nations in connexion with the realization of the purposes of Articles I and II of the Non-Proliferation Treaty

IPT/CONF.II/5 Background paper on basic facts within the framework of the United Nations in connexion with the realization of the purposes of Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

IPT/CONF.II/9 Demonstration from the Secretariat of the Agency for the Prevention of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America in response to the request of the Preparatory Committee for the second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

Working papers containing formulations for the Final Declaration

4. The following documents were submitted to the Committee:

(a) Working paper on the Review of Article VI by Sweden

(b) Working paper containing some basic elements for the sections of the final document of the Conference dealing with items allocated to Main Committee I by States Members of the Group of 77 participating in the Second IFT Review Conference

(c) Working paper on the Security of Non-Nuclear-Nation States by Bulgaria
(d) Working paper containing formulations for the final declaration concerning Item 14.B of the Agenda by Switzerland

(e) Working paper on security assurances by Switzerland

(f) Working paper on the Review of Article VI by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand and Norway

(g) Working paper on the Review of Article VI by Canada

(h) Working paper on the Review of Articles I and II by Norway

(i) Working paper on the Review of Article VII and the security of non-nuclear-weapons States by the Netherlands

(j) Working paper on the Review of Article VI by Hungary and Poland

(k) Working paper on the Review of Article VIII by Mongolia

(l) Working paper containing some elements for the final document relating to Article VII by Indonesia and the Philippines

Work of the Committee

5. The Committee held ______ formal meetings between 19 August and 4 September 1980; its discussions are summarized in documents NPT/CONF.II/C.I/1-_____. In addition, during that time the Committee held a number of informal meetings. After an initial general exchange of views on the agenda items referred to it, the Committee gave detailed consideration to the proposals contained in the documents listed in paragraph 4 above. Exchanges of views also took place within informal working groups established by the Committee. (See paragraph 6 below).

6. To facilitate the consideration of matters before it, the Committee established two informal open-ended groups. One working group dealt with the
review of Articles I, II and VII, and with the question of security assurances. The other working group considered the review of Articles VI, VIII and IX.

7. The Committee notes that the various views expressed and proposals made are fully reflected in the summary records of the Committee and in the documents submitted to it.

Recommendations of the Committee

3. The Committee recommends to the Conference ......
"The Conference urges Parties which are nuclear suppliers to require as a condition of all future supply arrangements the application of safeguards to all present and future nuclear activities in importing States which are not Parties to the Treaty in fulfilment of obligations under Article III.2. The Conference calls on all other States which are nuclear suppliers to abide by the same requirements. In this connexion the Conference notes the model agreement for the application of full-scope IAEA safeguards which has been drawn up by the IAEA."
AUSTRALIA

Working Paper containing formulations for the Final Declaration on Article III of the Treaty

"The Conference calls on all non-nuclear weapon States which are not Parties to the NPT to accept IAEA safeguards on all their present and future nuclear activities in view of the significant contribution this would make to reassurance against the further spread of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

The Conference welcomes the offers made by the United States and United Kingdom to place civil nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards and notes with appreciation the similar offer made by France which is not a Party.

The Conference appeals to other nuclear weapon States, whether Party to the Treaty or not, to make corresponding offers."
DENMARK

Working Paper containing formulations for the Final Declaration on Article III of the Treaty

"The Conference urges that all States become Party as soon as possible to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material which has been negotiated in fulfilment of the recommendations of the first Review Conference. The Conference also stresses the responsibility of States to take national measures to ensure that adequate levels of physical protection are applied, as a minimum consistent with the general levels recommended by the IAEA.

The Conference further recommends that consideration of arrangements for international co-operation in the management of spent fuel and sensitive facilities, including the possibility of multinational systems, be continued, having particular regard to the potential non-proliferation benefits of such systems."
"Application of IAEA safeguards

The Conference, noting that IAEA safeguards are adequate for their current task, emphasizes the importance of continued improvements in the effectiveness and efficiency of IAEA safeguards. It calls upon the IAEA and its Member States to ensure that safeguards are applied and developed so as to enable the Agency to fulfil its growing responsibilities. These will result from increasing amounts of nuclear material subject to safeguards and the special safeguards requirements involved with certain nuclear fuel cycle facilities, including, inter alia, enrichment and reprocessing plants. The Conference expresses the hope that the IAEA and its Member States will ensure that the Agency has adequate human and financial resources for research and development of safeguards techniques to this end. The Conference requests States planning new nuclear facilities to so design and construct them as to facilitate the efficient application of safeguards.

International Plutonium Storage Scheme

The Conference welcomes the work of the IAEA expert group on international plutonium storage, and supports the early establishment of an effective regime for international plutonium storage. The Conference considers that a well-designed regime for plutonium storage would make a substantial contribution to non-proliferation as well as to the improvement of the predictability of nuclear supply and the development of common approaches and generally agreed arrangements for international nuclear trade."
NEW ZEALAND

Working Paper containing formulations for the
Final Declaration on Article III of the Treaty

"ARTICLE III"

(i) The Conference notes the essential role of safeguards administered by the IAEA in providing reassurance that nuclear material is not diverted from peaceful uses and their contribution thereby to the maintenance of confidence among States. The Conference recognizes the growing importance of the IAEA safeguards techniques to keep pace with the development of nuclear technology.

(ii) The Conference affirms as a principal objective the universal application of non-discriminatory safeguards administered by the IAEA.

(iii) The Conference emphasizes that the activities of the IAEA under the terms of Article III.1 continue to respect the sovereign rights of States and do not hamper the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

(iv) The Conference appeals to all Parties which have not yet done so to conclude with the IAEA the safeguards agreements required by Article III.1 and notes the importance of the establishment and maintenance by States of effective accounting and control systems in order to facilitate the application of safeguards."
BULGARIA AND THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Working Paper containing formulations for the Final Declaration on article III of the Treaty

The Conference notes with satisfaction that as a result of its verification activities under article III of the Treaty, IAEA continues to conclude that, in non-nuclear-weapon States, no diversion of safeguarded nuclear material from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other other nuclear explosive devices has been detected.

The Conference notes that non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty which engage in peaceful nuclear activities of significance from the standpoint of safeguards are complying with their obligations under article III, paragraph 1, of the Treaty. The Conference attaches substantial importance to the continued application of safeguards in accordance with article III, paragraph 1, on a non-discriminatory basis for the equal benefit of all States Party to the Treaty. It emphasizes the need for verification by IAEA in accordance with its safeguards system, which has been adopted on a broad international basis.

The Conference emphasizes the necessity for non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty that have not yet done so to conclude safeguards agreements with IAEA as soon as possible.

The Conference notes the importance of national systems of accountancy and control of nuclear material, from the standpoint both of the responsibility of States Party to the Treaty and of co-operation with IAEA, in facilitating the application of the safeguards referred to in article III, paragraph 1. The Conference calls upon all States engaging in peaceful nuclear activities to establish as soon as possible and to maintain efficient systems of accountancy and control, and it welcomes the willingness of IAEA to assist States in doing so.

The Conference considers that States Party to the Treaty are complying with the obligations provided for in article III, paragraph 2, of the Treaty. It approves the adoption and application, by a number of States suppliers of nuclear material or equipment, of certain minimum standard requirements for IAEA safeguards in respect of their exports of certain types of such material or equipment to non-nuclear-weapon States not Party to the Treaty.

The Conference notes that, in accordance with the decisions of the First Review Conference, the group of States suppliers of nuclear material and equipment have reached agreement on a common policy in regard to nuclear exports which is aimed at the realization of the objectives of article III, paragraph 2, of the Treaty. It calls insistently for the continuation of efforts to elaborate common requirements for nuclear exports with a view to the eventual extension of IAEA safeguards to all nuclear activities in recipient States not Party to the Treaty.
The Conference confirms that IAEA verification activities are conducted with due respect for the sovereign rights of States and do not hamper the economic, scientific or technical development of Parties to the Treaty or international co-operation in the use of atomic energy. It urges that this situation should be maintained.

The Conference expresses support for IAEA's efforts to extend safeguards to all nuclear activities in all non-nuclear-weapon States. In this connexion, it notes with satisfaction that a draft safeguards agreement in respect of all nuclear activities of non-nuclear-weapon States not Party to the Treaty has been elaborated in IAEA.

The Conference expresses its energetic support of IAEA's efforts to improve the efficiency of verification. In this connexion it recommends that further measures should be taken to standardize and universalize the application of safeguards. It further recommends that continued efforts should be made to improve safeguards techniques, to complete the elaboration of verification procedures for all installations in the nuclear fuel cycle, with particular emphasis on installations which are especially important from the standpoint of safeguards, and to bring into full operation with optimum cost efficiency an automatic system for processing safeguards data. The Conference calls upon States to continue to provide support to IAEA in these activities.

The Conference calls upon States Parties to take IAEA safeguards requirements fully into account in planning and developing nuclear fuel cycle installations.

The Conference attaches considerable importance to the compliance by IAEA with article VII D of its Statute which provides, inter alia, that due attention should be paid to the qualifications of staff and also to the recruitment of staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible. It calls upon States not to exercise any discrimination in the acceptance of IAEA inspectors.

The Conference notes with satisfaction that, in questions relating to the financing of IAEA safeguards, the less favourable financial situation of many developing countries is fully taken into account.

The Conference welcomes the elaboration in IAEA, and the opening for signature, of an international Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. It calls upon all States to become Parties to this important international agreement as soon as possible.
BELGIUM

Working Paper containing formulations for the Final Declaration on article III of the Treaty

"The Conference appeals to States importing nuclear material, equipment and technology to agree to controls on all material present in their territories or under their jurisdiction. It appeals to States exporting them to require such controls as a condition for their supply."
Belgium:

Working Paper containing draft clauses for the Final Declaration on article III of the Treaty

The Final Declaration of the 1975 Review Conference noted that the verification activities of the IAEA under article III of the Treaty did not hamper the economic, scientific or technological development of the Parties to the Treaty. That assertion can only be confirmed in the light of the development of control activities, for the following reasons:

1. IAEA inspection activities came into operation largely after 1975, the date of the First Review Conference. Those inspections and controls are a significant burden and problem for enterprises, in money, in complication of the production process and in terms of protection of industrial secrets. It would be premature to state categorically at this time that such a burden has no effect on the economic activities or competitive position of enterprises. Experience has still to show this.

2. What is more, the voluntary subject by all military nuclear States of their civil installations to IAEA controls is a very important element in assessing the economic and technological effects of the Agency's control activities. As we know, this situation has, unfortunately, so far not materialized.

For the two reasons just explained, it is necessary to moderate the statement made by the Conference in 1975. Belgium proposes the following text:

"The Conference stresses the importance of effective controls by IAEA in all States engaged in peaceful nuclear activities, in order to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

It notes that IAEA verification activities under article III of the Treaty do not so far appear in any way to have hampered the development or the economic, scientific or technological activities of the parties to the Treaty or international co-operation in peaceful nuclear activities. It urges that this situation be maintained".

GE.80.65723
PINLAND

Working Paper containing formulations for the Final Declaration on Article III of the Treaty

In order to give Parties to the Treaty preferential treatment and thus to enhance the adherence of additional states to the Treaty,

The Conference urges that Parties to the Treaty, in implementing the provisions of Article III.2. of the Treaty, require as a condition of supply of nuclear materials and equipment, that the application of safeguards should be extended to all peaceful nuclear activities in the importing states not Party to the Treaty.

The Conference takes note in this respect that a draft safeguards agreement for this purpose has been elaborated within the IAEA.
HUngary

Working paper containing formulations for the Final Declaration on Article III of the Treaty

1. Combine paragraphs 6 and 8 of the proposal submitted by Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic,

- extending the last sentence of paragraph 6 by the words: "and it acknowledges and supports the efforts of IAEA, aimed at the same goal"

- continuing with the second sentence of paragraph 8 as it stands, and

- adding the new sentence:

"It is understood that these matters shall be given due consideration at the meetings of the IAEA Committee of the Whole on Assurances of Supply, commencing on 29 September".

2. At the end of the last paragraph of the mentioned proposal, extend the last sentence by the words:

"... and to afford to nuclear material in domestic use, processing or storage physical protection measures in accordance with IAEA recommendations published in its document INFCIRC/225/Rev.1".
The Conference reaffirms that the rights and the international co-operation provided for in article IV and in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the preamble of the Treaty concerning the peaceful use of nuclear energy are an indispensable part of the balance of responsibilities and mutual obligations of all Parties to the Treaty whether they are nuclear or non-nuclear-weapon States. It notes with regret that the pursuit of these objectives and provisions has given rise to numerous and severe criticism since the First Review Conference of the Treaty and underlines that one of the most effective measures for strengthening the Treaty and promoting universal adherence to it would be the implementation, without restrictions, of these provisions.

The Conference stresses that national legislations should not in any way reduce or affect the obligations, rights and mutual responsibilities contained in the Treaty or other international agreements, and particularly not in any retroactive manner.

The Conference strongly requests, therefore, States Parties to the Treaty to contribute to the fullest possible degree to the implementation of article IV of the Treaty and of the objectives of paragraphs 6 and 7 of its preamble

(a) by streamlining regulatory processes for the authorizations related to nuclear fuel cycle activities in other States Parties to the Treaty, particularly by avoiding any obstacles or administrative complications which unduly delay the issuance of such licences,

(b) by selecting appropriate agreed criteria which render the issuance of such export and retransfer licences foreseeable and reliable and by issuing pluri-annual licences in order to permit a stable and long-term planning of nuclear activities,

(c) by adopting national regulations in conformity with internationally agreed norms,

(d) by creating favourable conditions to the pursuit of an international dialogue with a view to establish supply assurances and non-proliferation guarantees in an objective and balanced way for all operations of the nuclear fuel cycle,
(e) by not preventing or hindering in any way the export of fuel, equipment, technology or nuclear materials to Parties to the Treaty which are fulfilling their international obligations.

The Conference recognizes, furthermore, that it would be legitimate and equitable to subject the implementation of the provisions of article IV and the objectives of paragraphs 6 and 7 of the preamble to a procedure of verification similar to that already established, in article III, for articles I and II.

The Conference invites, therefore, States Parties to the Treaty to establish a monitoring organ or mechanism to provide the States Parties with an annual report verifying the implementation of article IV of the Treaty and paragraphs 6 and 7 of its preamble.
The Conference noted with concern that immediately after the first NPT Review Conference, a group of exporting countries have unilaterally imposed additional non-proliferation conditions that go far beyond the safeguards requirements deriving from Article III of the NPT and IAEA's safeguards system. In addition to this, some exporting countries have decided to introduce, on a bilateral basis, more restrictive requirements under the pretext of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The Conference further notes that the exporting countries, parties to the Treaty, established these requirements without consulting or informing other States parties either directly or through the IAEA. Exporting countries prepared and agreed on a list of so-called "sensitive" materials and technologies on which they decided to apply additional measures of control. Neither other parties to the Treaty nor the IAEA participated in the preparation of this list.

The Conference considers that more restrictive measures of control and supervision beyond the IAEA safeguard system are in full contradiction with Articles III, since they hamper economic and technological development of the parties, as well as international co-operation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities. These actions imply in themselves doubts of exporting countries on the efficacy of the IAEA safeguards system and undermine the reputation of its safeguard system. This led to a distortion of the concept of supervision and control which was initially based only on the Agency's safeguards, as has resulted from the imposition of additional unilateral measures.

States participating in the Conference, while reaffirming their adherence to the principle of non-proliferation, note that supervision and control requirements unilaterally imposed by exporting countries, represent an unacceptable practice, and that the introduction of any new measures can only be accepted on the basis of consensus by the parties to the Treaty and formalized in the framework of the IAEA.
"The Conference confirms that its participants, parties to the Treaty, have fulfilled their obligations under its Article III, 2."
SWEDEN

Working Paper containing formulations for the Final Declaration on Article IV of the Treaty

"The Conference commends the work of the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation (INFCE) as an example of successful international co-operation in the search for ways of making nuclear energy widely available consistent with non-proliferation.

The Conference expresses the hope that the results of INFCE, particularly the studies of technical and institutional measures, be taken carefully into account in considering ways of enhancing international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy consistent with non-proliferation objectives and that the climate of mutual understanding which is one of the major achievements of INFCE be preserved."
AUSTRALIA

Working Paper containing formulations for the Final Declaration on Article IV of the Treaty

"The Conference reaffirms the undertaking of the Parties to the Treaty in a position to do so to co-operate in contributing, alone or together, with other States or international organizations, to the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, especially in the territories of NNWS Parties to the Treaty with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world.

"The Conference emphasizes the particular obligation under Article IV.2 of States in a position to do so to assist other Parties to the Treaty in the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and calls upon all such States to give priority to this obligation in their conduct of trade and international co-operation in the nuclear sphere."

GE.80-65822
"The Conference welcomes the establishment of an IAEA Committee to consider and advise the Board of Governors on ways and means in which supplies of nuclear material equipment and technology and fuel cycle services can be assured on a more predictable and long term basis in accordance with mutually acceptable considerations of non-proliferation.

The Conference recognizes that effective measures can and should be taken at the national level and through international agreements to minimize the danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons without jeopardizing energy supplies or the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes."
The Conference notes that the IAEA RICC study concluded to the positive findings and reaffirms that regional or multinational nuclear fuel cycle centres would be an advantageous way to satisfy, safely and economically, the need of many States in the course of initiating or expanding nuclear power programmes, while at the same time facilitating physical protection and the application of IAEA safeguards and contributing to the goals of the Treaty.

The Conference urges all parties to the Treaty in a position to do so to co-operate in, and provide assistance for, the elaboration and realisation of the establishment of regional or multinational nuclear fuel cycle centres.
In reviewing the obligation of States under Article IV.2, to give due consideration to the needs of developing areas of the world, the Conference urges all such States to give preference to non-nuclear weapon States Party to the Treaty in the provision of bilateral technical assistance in the nuclear field.
CANADA

Working Paper containing formulations for the Final Declaration on Article IV of the Treaty

"(i) The Conference notes that the Treaty constitutes a favourable framework for broadening international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and reaffirms the inalienable right of all the Parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with Articles I and II of the Treaty,

(ii) The Conference notes that the Treaty provides a basis for effective non-proliferation arrangements and that these are essential and will contribute to the expansion of trade and co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy on a stable and secure basis.

(iii) The Conference reaffirms the undertaking by all Parties to the Treaty to facilitate the fullest possible exchange of equipment materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the right of all Parties to the Treaty to participate in such exchange and invites renewed efforts to that end."
The Conference notes that there has been continued growth in the use of
nuclear energy for peaceful purposes among the parties since the 1975 NPT Review
Conference. The Conference welcomes the substantial increases in the volume of
nuclear equipment, nuclear materials, and nuclear technology and services which
have been transferred to NPT parties since 1975 as compared with the previous
five year period noting that this significant degree of co-operation among supplier
and recipient nations has been fostered by wide adherence to the Treaty. The
Conference also notes that international co-operation has resulted in the increased
diversification of sources of supply for reactors and enrichment services. In this
connexion, the Conference recognizes that the availability of multiple sources of
supply can benefit consumer nations in terms of increased assurance of the
availability of supply and cost savings due to healthy commercial competition.

The Conference notes the efforts of some supplier States to provide increased
technical and financial assistance for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy with
preference given to developing countries which are NPT parties. The Conference
recommends that in reaching decisions on the provision of equipment, materials
services and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of
nuclear energy, on concessional and other appropriate financial arrangements and on
the furnishing of technical assistance in the nuclear field, including co-operation
related to the continuous operation of peaceful nuclear facilities, preference
should be given to States party to the Treaty.
"The Conference notes there has been a significant growth in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes since the NPT.

The Conference also notes the increasing international importance which many states both industrialized and developing attach to nuclear power for the generation of electricity for their economic and social development.

The Conference notes that effective measures can and should be taken to meet the specific needs of developing countries in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

The Conference recognises that further efforts should be made to ensure that the benefits of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy are available to all parties to the Treaty."
UNIONED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Working Paper containing formulations for the
Final Declaration on Articles III and IV of the Treaty

Article III

"The Conference urges all non-nuclear weapon States not party to the Treaty to submit all their nuclear activities to IAEA safeguards.

The Conference also urges all States Parties to the Treaty and especially all exporting States, to work resolutely for the extension of IAEA safeguards as a matter of urgency to all nuclear activities in all non-nuclear weapon States which are not party to the Treaty."

Article IV

"The Conference stresses the importance of using the Committee on Assurances of Supply to develop as wide a consensus as possible on the closely linked issues of nuclear trade and non-proliferation and urges all parties to the Treaty to make a full contribution to its work."

GE.80-65225
FINLAND

Working Paper containing formulations for the Final Declaration on Articles III and IV of the Treaty

"In order to assure the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information under effective safeguards between the Parties to the Treaty in accordance with Articles III and IV and to improve the assurances and predictability of nuclear supplies as well as to achieve a preferred market among the Parties and thus to enhance the adherence of additional States to the Treaty the Conference recommends that consideration should be given to measures and means necessary for the harmonization and unification of various non-proliferation and safeguards conditions attached to nuclear supplies, with a view to arriving at such a non-proliferation regime that would, as far as possible, be universally applicable to nuclear transactions between the Parties to the Treaty."
J.P.L.

Working Paper containing formulations for the
Final Declaration on Article IV of the Treaty

"1. The Conference, recalling that INFCEB asserted as one of its major findings that assurance of supply and assurance of non-proliferation are complementary, reconfirms the underlying recognition of the Treaty, that securing non-proliferation can and should be compatible with promoting peaceful uses of nuclear energy and stresses the importance of faithful implementation of Article IV, with particular emphasis on the improvement of supply assurance.

2. The Conference welcomes the establishment of the Committee on Assurance of Supply in the scope of the IAEA and appeals to the Committee to make a thorough examination of the question in order to achieve positive results at an earliest possible date. At the same time the Conference commends the works of the IAEA concerning IPS and ISM which will contribute to improved assurance of nuclear fuel cycle services."

GE.80-65947
HUNGARY

Working Paper containing formulations for the Final Declaration on Article IV of the Treaty

The Conference reaffirms, in the framework of Article IV, 1, that nothing in the Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all the Parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with Articles I, II and III of the Treaty. It notes with satisfaction that in the course of the implementation of the Treaty this right has not been violated in any way.

The Conference reaffirms, in the framework of Article IV, 2, the undertaking by all Parties to the Treaty to facilitate the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the right of all Parties to the Treaty to participate in such exchange and welcomes the efforts made towards that end.

Noting that the Treaty constitutes a favourable framework for broadening international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the Conference is convinced that on this basis, and in conformity with the Treaty, further efforts should be made to ensure that the benefits of peaceful application of nuclear energy should be available to all Parties to the Treaty.

The Conference reaffirms the undertaking of the Parties to the Treaty in a position to do so to co-operate in contributing, alone or together with other States or international organizations, to the further development of the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, especially in the territories of non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world. Recognizing, in the context of Article IV, 2, those growing needs of developing States the Conference considers it necessary to continue and increase assistance to them in this field bilaterally and through such multilateral channels as the IAEA and the United Nations Development Programme.

The Conference notes with satisfaction the conclusion of the work of the INFCOE programme, in which participated most of the States conducting peaceful nuclear activities and also several international organizations, including the IAEA. The results of this programme are of special benefit to States with limited economic or natural resources and in particular in developing countries.

The Conference is of the view that the activities of the IAEA directed towards the broadening of worldwide co-operation in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy are of special importance. It also notes that all promotional activities conducted by the IAEA in accordance with its Statute - such as technical assistance, dissemination of scientific and technical information and implementation of international research programmes - are essential contributions to the fulfilment of the obligations of States Parties under Article IV.2 of the Treaty.
The Conference notes that during the period since the First Review Conference further States Parties have made use of international co-operation possibilities to embark upon long-term peaceful nuclear power development programmes. It also notes that this trend continues and recognizes the importance of giving due consideration to the problems associated with the need to ensure the provision of States Parties to the Treaty with nuclear materials, equipment and services. In this context it welcomes the establishment by the IAEA of a Committee on Assurances of Supply. In particular, the Conference is of the view that internationalization of the fuel cycle — including international plutonium, spent fuel and waste storage projects — may become an important element of such an assured supply system.

The Conference calls upon all States Parties to the Treaty in a position to do so, to participate in the elaboration of an assured supply system — in particular, by providing the IAEA with data concerning bilateral and multilateral co-operation in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. It expresses the hope that as a result of concerted efforts of all States Parties to the Treaty a system of assured supply will be created to serve as a solid basis for the construction and long-term operation of nuclear power plants.

The Conference considers it as one of the important tasks of the Committee of Assurances of Supply to consider a common approach to supply of nuclear materials, equipment, services and know-how, in order to counteract possible disruptive effects of commercial competition upon the non-proliferation régime.

The Conference also recommends that in all considerations and negotiations concerning the provision of equipment, materials, services and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and on the furnishing of technical assistance in the nuclear field, including co-operation related to the continuous operation of peaceful nuclear facilities, States Parties to the Treaty should be given preference.
ITALY

Working Paper containing formulations for the Final Declaration on Article III of the Treaty

1. The Conference appeals to all non-nuclear-weapon States not Party to the Treaty to submit all source or special fissionable material in all their peaceful nuclear activities to IAEA safeguards. It welcomes steps taken by the United Kingdom and the United States of America to place source or special fissionable material in their peaceful nuclear activities under IAEA safeguards and appreciates a similar development in France. It expresses the hope that the other nuclear weapon States will consider adopting such an attitude.

2. The Conference appeals to all States, especially exporting States, to work for the extension of IAEA safeguards to all source or special fissionable material in all peaceful nuclear activities in importing States which are not party to the Treaty.

3. In this connexion the Conference welcomes the establishment within the IAEA of the Committee on Assurances of Supply (CAS). The Conference hopes that this Committee will consider, in accordance with its mandate, ways and means of giving effect to these appeals.
"The Conference notes the scope for institutional measures, as recognized by INFCE, to enhance the proliferation resistance of nuclear energy programmes, and emphasizes the necessity for effective non-proliferation arrangements covering sensitive parts of the nuclear fuel cycle.

"The Conference recommends that studies of arrangements for international co-operation in the management of spent fuel be continued, and calls on all parties to give serious consideration to the possibility of international management of fuel cycle facilities, including multinational participation. Such arrangements would assist in furthering the objectives of the Treaty, by contributing to the stability of supplies, facilitating the application of safeguards and reducing the risk of diversion."
MALAYSIA

Working Paper containing formulations for the Final Declaration on Article IV of the Treaty

"The Conference urges all signatories to the Treaty to refrain from taking any measures outside the Non-Proliferation Treaty that may deem to weaken the Treaty."
UNIVERSAL STATES OF AMERICA

Working Paper containing formulations for the Final Declaration on Articles III and IV of the Treaty

Article III

The Conference urges all nuclear suppliers to require, as a condition of future nuclear supply commitments to non-nuclear-weapon States not parties to the Treaty, that such States accept the same safeguards obligations as have been undertaken by non-nuclear-weapon States party to the Treaty pursuant to Article III.

Article IV

The Conference notes there is a growing need for storage of spent nuclear fuel. The Conference therefore welcomes the ongoing studies in the IAEA concerning the management of spent nuclear fuel.
Working Paper containing formulations for the Final Declaration on Article III of the Treaty

"The Conference expresses its determination to strengthen assurances against the further spread of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and its determination to enhance the positive benefit of the Treaty to States Parties and thereby to promote wider adherence to it.

Accordingly, the Conference urges all Parties to the Treaty in implementing the provisions of Article III:2 to require as a condition of all future nuclear supply commitments the application of IAEA safeguards to all source or special fissionable material in all peaceful nuclear activities, then existing and subsequent, in States which are not Parties to the Treaty.

The Conference calls on all other States to attach the same requirement to their nuclear supply to other countries.

The Conference calls on all non-nuclear weapon States which are not Parties to the NPT to accept IAEA safeguards on nuclear materials in all their present and future nuclear activities.

In this connexion, the Conference notes the model agreement for the application of such safeguards which has been drawn up by the IAEA.

The Conference urges Parties participating in the Committee on Assurance of Supply established by the IAEA to pursue its work with these goals in mind."
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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Working Paper containing formulations for the Final Declaration on Article III of the Treaty

"1. The Conference notes that the activities of the IAEA under Article III.1 respect the sovereign rights of States, do not hamper the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and contribute to the maintenance of confidence between States. It urges that this situation be maintained.

2. The Conference notes the importance of establishing and maintaining effective States systems of accounting for and control of nuclear material in order to facilitate the operation of the safeguards provided for in Article III.1.

3. The Conference recommends to ensure that the IAEA has adequate human and financial resources to fulfil its growing responsibilities arising out of the increasing number and complexity of facilities containing nuclear material subject to safeguards.

4. The Conference while recognising the effectiveness of present IAEA safeguards, calls upon the IAEA to continue to give high priority to the further improvement of safeguards techniques ensuring optimum cost-effectiveness and welcomes the support programmes by several member States to that end.

5. The Conference notes the increasing importance of containment and surveillance as important complementary measures to meet safeguards objectives at reasonable costs.

6. The Conference emphasises the necessity for States Parties that have not yet done so to conclude the safeguards agreements with the IAEA required by Article III.1.

7. The Conference urges all States to become Parties as soon as possible to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material which has been negotiated under the aegis of the IAEA in fulfilment of the recommendations in the Final Declaration of the 1975 NPT Review Conference."
"In considering paragraphs 6 and 7 of the preamble of the Treaty as well as its Article IV concerning the rights of the parties to the Treaty in the field of the peaceful use of nuclear energy and international co-operation therein, the Conference reaffirms that these rights and this co-operation are an indispensable part of the balance of responsibilities and mutual obligations of all parties to the Treaty and that one of the most effective measures for strengthening the Treaty and promoting universal adherence to it would be the full implementation of these provisions. The Conference notes, however, that progress in attaining the objectives of the preamble and of the provisions of Article IV has been subject to significant criticism since the First Review Conference of the Treaty.

Accordingly, in order to further ensure that the obligations, rights and mutual responsibilities contained in the Treaty and other international agreements are fully implemented, the Conference urges States parties to the Treaty to contribute to the fullest possible degree to the implementation of Article IV of the Treaty and of the objectives of paragraphs 6 and 7 of its preamble. To this end, the Conference requests nuclear supplier states, where necessary, to streamline procedures governing the issuance of export licenses or authorizations, and especially to avoid creation of obstacles or administrative complications which unduly delay the issuance of such licenses and authorizations, in order to permit stable and long-term planning of nuclear activities.

The Conference further urges all States parties to seek to develop favourable conditions for the pursuit of an international dialogue among the parties which will serve to better inform them with respect to matters arising under Articles III and IV of the Treaty."

GE.80-66059
The Conference recalls that at the First Review Conference it was noted that a number of States Party had adopted certain minimum standard requirements for IAEA safeguards in connection with their export of nuclear material and equipment to non-nuclear-weapon States not Party to the Treaty (IAEA document INFCIRC/209 and Addenda).

The Conference notes that subsequently a number of States, individually and jointly, adopted further measures governing their nuclear export in order to contribute to a general strengthening of the international non-proliferation regime.

The Conference notes in this context that a significant number of States which are nuclear suppliers have agreed on a set of guidelines, which are set out in IAEA document INFCIRC 254, to govern their nuclear transfers for peaceful purposes to any non-nuclear-weapon State.

It further notes the view of States which subscribe to those measures that their principal objective was to promote non-proliferation. To this end, they introduced guidelines by which they sought to achieve more uniform non-proliferation conditions. Anxieties caused by non-adherence to the Treaty and the explosion of a nuclear device by a State, not a nuclear-weapon State as defined by the Treaty, were among the important reasons for a number of suppliers to seek agreement on the guidelines.

The Conference notes that the States which subscribe to the guidelines of the Nuclear Suppliers Group accept the conditions set out in the guidelines on nuclear transactions among themselves as well as on transactions between them and other States.

The Conference expresses its determination to assure the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information under effective safeguards between the Parties to the Treaty in accordance with Articles III and IV and to improve the assurances and predictability of nuclear supplies as well as to achieve a preferred market among the Parties and thus to promote the adherence of additional States to the Treaty.
The Conference agrees that all States party should work together for the achievement over time of common international approaches, embracing the interests of both supplier and consumer States, for the harmonization, unification and implementation of various non-proliferation and safeguards conditions attached to nuclear supplies, with a view to arriving at such an agreed non-proliferation regime that would, as far as possible, be universally applicable to nuclear transactions.
STATES MEMBERS OF THE GROUP OF 77 PARTICIPATING IN
THE SECOND NPT REVIEW CONFERENCE

Working Paper containing formulations for the Final Declaration
on articles III and IV of the Treaty

Article III

The Conference affirms that the safeguards activities of the IAEA under
article III of the Treaty have been satisfactory and have continued to respect the
sovereign rights of States and have not hampered economic, scientific or technological
development of the parties to the Treaty or international co-operation in peaceful
nuclear activities. It urges that, in further developing the Agency’s safeguard
activities, the promotion of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be fully
taken into account.

The Conference notes with satisfaction the conclusion of an increasing number of
safeguards agreements in compliance with the undertaking in article III.I of the
Treaty. The Conference urges the non-nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Treaty,
that have not concluded the agreements required under article III.I to endeavour
towards the early conclusion of such agreements.

The Conference considers that the undertaking under article III.I to verify
Treaty commitments of non-nuclear weapon States Parties to the Treaty is fully met
by the conclusion and implementation of agreements in accordance with IAEA
document INFCIRC/153. The Conference attaches considerable importance to the
continued application of safeguards under article III.I, on a non-discriminatory
basis for the equal benefit of all States Parties to the Treaty.

The Conference notes with satisfaction that in the past five years there were
no reports of diversions, misuses or anomalies in activities carried out under the
IAEA safeguards system.

The Conference expresses concern on the reports alleging that significant
quantities of special nuclear material are unaccounted for in a nuclear-weapon State
Party to the Treaty.

GE.80-66073
The Conference notes with satisfaction the considerable progress that has been achieved in the establishment of national systems of accounting and control (SSAC), a development that substantially facilitates and complements the safeguards activities of the IAEA. In this connection it urges governments to continue improving their national systems. The Conference considers that, in the future, non-nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Treaty, that have established satisfactory national systems of accounting and control should be provided with verification arrangements similar to those that presently exist for some non-nuclear-weapon States Parties.

However, the Conference notes with concern that immediately after the First Review Conference of Parties to the Treaty, a group of exporting countries have unilaterally imposed additional non-proliferation conditions that go far beyond the safeguards requirements deriving from article III of the NPT and IAEA Safeguards System. In addition to this, some exporting countries have decided to introduce, on a bilateral basis, more restrictive requirements under the pretext to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The Conference further notes that exporting countries, Parties to the Treaty, established these requirements without consulting or informing other States Parties either directly or through the IAEA. Exporting countries prepared and agreed on a list of so-called "sensitive" materials and technologies on which they decided to apply additional measures of control. Neither other Parties to the Treaty, nor the IAEA participated in the preparation of this list.

The Conference considers that, measures of control and supervision beyond IAEA safeguards under article III are in contradiction with the Treaty, since they hamper economic and technological development of the Parties, as well as international co-operation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities. These actions imply in themselves doubts of exporting countries on the efficacy of the IAEA Safeguards System and undermine the reputation of this System. A distortion of the concept of supervision and control required under the Treaty which was initially based on the Agency's safeguards only, has resulted from the imposition of additional unilateral measures.

States participating in the Conference, while reaffirming their adherence to the principle of non-proliferation note that control requirements unilaterally imposed by exporting countries represent an unacceptable practice and that the introduction of any new measures can only be acceptable on the basis of consensus by the Parties to the Treaty and formalized within the framework of the IAEA.
The Conference notes with great dissatisfaction that, with respect to safeguards activities of the Agency, due regard was not paid to the importance of recruiting staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible, and that sufficient training was not secured for personnel from all geographic regions and urges States Parties and the Agency to redress this situation as recommended in the Final Document of the First Review Conference.

The Conference, in noting the progress achieved in the IAEA safeguards techniques, use of instruments, use of containment and surveillance measures, data-handling and rationalization of inspection procedures, calls for the continuing support by States Parties to the Agency's System.

The Conference recommends that during the review of the arrangements relating to the financing of safeguards in the IAEA which is to be undertaken by the Board of Governors in 1983, the less favourable financial situation of the developing countries should be more fully taken into account. In the interim, the Conference urges Parties to the Treaty to take the necessary measures with the view to applying to the budget of the Agency a cost allocation method that would clearly identify all costs attributable to the Agency's safeguards activities and to charge all such costs against the safeguards component of the regular budget.

The Conference notes:

(a) the considered view of some Parties to the Treaty that the safeguards required under article III.2 should extend to all peaceful nuclear activities of importing States;

(b) the suggestion to arrange for common safeguards requirements in respect of nuclear material processed, used or produced by the use of scientific and technological information transferred in tangible form to non-nuclear-weapon States not Parties to the Treaty, and

(c) the expectation that these aspects of safeguards could be further examined in the Committee on Assurances of Supply established by the Board of Governors.

The Conference calls upon all nuclear-weapon States as well as non-nuclear-weapon States concerned, to cease all co-operation and to cut off supplies to Israel and South Africa, unless these countries submit all their nuclear programmes, to IAEA full scope safeguards, in order to prevent contributing further to these countries' capability to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices.

The Conference welcomes the opening for signature of the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and invites all States that have not done so to sign and ratify the Convention at an early date. It urges all States engaged in peaceful nuclear activities to apply the provisions of the Convention to the domestic use, storage and transport of nuclear material.
Article IV

The Conference confirms the significance of peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic development and its important role in accelerating the growth of developing countries. This can greatly contribute to progress in general, to the elimination of technological and economic gaps between the developed and developing countries.

The Conference reaffirms in the framework of Article VI.1 of the Treaty, the "inalienable right of all States to apply and develop their programmes for the peaceful use of nuclear energy for economic and social development in conformity with their priorities, interests and needs."

The Conference stresses in the framework of Article IV.2 of the Treaty that all Parties to the Treaty have the right to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials, services and scientific and technological information and to contribute, alone or in co-operation with other States, to the further development of the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Furthermore, it is indispensable to ensure a free transfer of nuclear technology, including its latest achievements and its use in the interest of the accelerated development of States Parties to the Treaty and, particularly, of the developing ones.

The Conference confirms that each country's choices and decisions in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be respected without jeopardizing their respective fuel cycle policies or international co-operation agreements and contracts for peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

The Conference expresses concern and deep dissatisfaction with the implementation of the preambular paragraphs 6 and 7 and of Article IV, as well as of the related obligations deriving from the "Final Document of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons," (May 1975).

The Conference agrees that concern for non-proliferation should not be used as a pretext to prevent States from acquiring and developing nuclear technology and to impose conditions which are incompatible with the sovereign rights and independence of countries.

Although in the past five years there were no reports of diversion, misuse or anomalies in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy under IAEA safeguards, and though non-nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Treaty have scrupulously fulfilled their obligations deriving from the Treaty, certain nuclear exporting countries have unilaterally imposed restrictive measures beyond safeguards required under NPT under the pretext of preventing horizontal proliferation.
The Conference considers that such new measures are in contradiction with the letter and the spirit of the NPT, since they seriously limit the right of the non-nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and some of them directly affect the sovereign rights of the Parties to the Treaty. The same measures have contributed to a slow-down in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, have caused serious complications in relations between the Parties and have eroded confidence.

Furthermore, unilateral measures have been invoked for the abrogation of a number of formalized and valid contracts, provoked serious problems in relations among the countries and in some cases have caused delays and additional costs.

The Conference reaffirms the responsibility of nuclear supplier States Parties to the Treaty to promote legitimate nuclear energy needs of the Parties, especially developing ones, by allowing the latter to participate in the fullest possible transfer of nuclear equipment, materials, scientific and technological information.

The Conference regrets that there was no follow-up of the IAEA study on regional and multinational fuel cycle centres, and urges the IAEA to continue the study covering the whole of the nuclear fuel cycle, in accordance with the recommendations made by the First Review Conference.

The Conference agrees that:

1. All existing and valid contracts in the nuclear field for peaceful uses should be honoured;

2. Threat of cut-off of supplies covered by existing and valid contracts or agreements must not be used as an instrument of negotiation;

3. No single State or group of States shall impose unilaterally or collectively any preconditions of access to or transfer of equipment, materials, services and scientific and technical information, nor impose any non-proliferation conditions which go beyond the safeguards required under the Treaty.

4. Non-proliferation requirements in future transactions should be limited to conditions and criteria agreed to by the Board of Governors of the IAEA;

5. Predictable and internationally agreed criteria for the transfer and reprocessing of spent fuel should be established;

6. Non-nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Treaty and States that have safeguards equal to those required under Article III.1 of the Treaty should be provided preferential treatment in access to or transfer of equipment, materials, services, and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, taking particularly into account special needs of developing countries;
7. States Parties to the Treaty should set-up conditions for long-term assurances of supply and, in this context, consider the establishment of an international fuel bank; and

8. States Parties to the Treaty should promote the establishment of favourable conditions in national, regional and international financial institutions for financing of nuclear energy projects in developing countries.

The Conference further agrees:

1. That States Parties to the Treaty request the Director-General of the IAEA to submit to the General Conference an annual report on the promotion of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, international nuclear co-operation and supply of equipment, materials, services and information with due regard for the provisions of Article IV and paragraphs 6 and 7 of the preamble; and urges States Parties to the Treaty to fully co-operate with the IAEA in supplying the information necessary for such a report;

2. To suggest the continuation of the study on financing the technical assistance programme of the IAEA, in accordance with the decision taken by the last General Conference of the IAEA;

3. To urge the IAEA to expand its activities for the promotion of international co-operation in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and for the further development of these uses, to call on States Parties to the Treaty to substantially increase in real terms, their support required for this objective;

4. To call on all States Parties to the Treaty, to significantly increase their technical assistance, bilaterally and through international bodies such as IAEA and the UNDP, in order to meet the growing needs of the developing countries in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

5. To call on States Parties to the Treaty to establish within the framework of the IAEA, a special Fund for the provision of technical assistance in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy to developing non-nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Treaty. The Fund should also be utilised for the promotion of nuclear research facilities, including research reactors and fuel required for the continuing operation of research reactors in developing non-nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Treaty.

6. To call further to States Parties to the Treaty to meet the "technically sound" requests for technical assistance submitted by developing States Party to the Treaty that the IAEA is unable to finance from its own resources, as well as such "technically sound" requests as may be made by developing States Party to the Treaty which are not members of the IAEA;
7. To urge States Parties to the Treaty to give their full support towards the early attainment of the objectives of the Committee on Assurances of Supply;

8. To request States Parties to consider and negotiate within the framework of the Committee on Assurances of Supply, the arrangements necessary to establish regional fuel cycle centres and an international fuel bank; and

9. To urge States Parties to exert further efforts towards the establishment of an effective regime for international plutonium storage and spent fuel management schemes, without jeopardizing the promotion of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Such schemes should not affect the free technological development of the countries concerned and the free disposal of nuclear material, including their own plutonium, under existing safeguards of the IAEA.

The Conference stresses that the problems of peaceful uses of nuclear energy can be solved primarily by political means. In this context, the Conference extends full support to the convening of the International Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, decided by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 34/63, in accordance with the General Assembly resolution 32/50, to be held by 1983.
"Application of IAEA Safeguards"

The Conference, noting that existing IAEA safeguards approaches are capable of adequately dealing with current facility types, emphasizes the importance of continued improvements in the effectiveness and efficiency of IAEA safeguards. The Agency's growing responsibilities in the future will include increasing amounts of nuclear material and the special safeguards requirements involved with certain nuclear fuel cycle facilities, including, inter alia, large enrichment and reprocessing plants. The Conference calls upon the IAEA and its Member States to ensure that the Agency has adequate human and financial resources for development and application of safeguards approaches to deal with these expanded tasks. The Conference requests States planning new nuclear facilities to so design and construct them as to facilitate the efficient application of safeguards.

Safeguards Personnel

The Conference supports efforts being made by IAEA to ensure that its safeguards personnel training, recruitment, and retention policies are as efficient and effective as possible."
"The Conference reaffirms the obligation of Parties to the Treaty to take appropriate measures to ensure that potential benefits from any peaceful applications of nuclear explosions are made available to non-nuclear-weapon States which are Party to the Treaty in accordance with the provisions of Article V of the Treaty and other relevant international obligations.

The Conference confirms that the IAEA is the appropriate international body through which any potential benefits of peaceful nuclear explosions are to be made available to non-nuclear-weapon States under the terms of Article V of the Treaty.

The Conference welcomes the work of the IAEA Procedures Group and notes that existing procedures have been adequate to deal with requests which have been made so far to the IAEA for assistance in this area.

The Conference notes the extensive work of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Nuclear Explosions set up by the IAEA in accordance with the requirements of the terms of the Treaty and commends its report. The Conference notes particularly that peaceful uses of nuclear explosions are at an early stage of development and no application has reached the stage at which projects can be subjected to the economic assessment judged appropriate by the Ad Hoc Advisory Group.

The Conference welcomes the intention of the Depositary Powers to cover peaceful nuclear explosions as an integral part of the proposed ban on nuclear testing.
"The Conference sees no technical or economic justification at this time for non-nuclear weapon States to undertake research and development programmes relating to peaceful nuclear explosions or to embark on programmes devoted to the eventual use of peaceful nuclear explosions."

THE NETHERLANDS

Working Paper containing Formulations for the Final Declaration on Article V of the Treaty

'NPT/CONF.II/C.II/37
28 August 1980
Original: ENGLISH

GE.80-66108
The Philippine delegation considers that it would be useful to re-establish confidence in assurances of supply. Since negotiations on the proposed international nuclear fuel bank will undoubtedly take some time, and in view of the experience drawn from previous practices of some States Parties of providing special nuclear material for research reactors through the I.C.E., the Philippine delegation suggests establishment by the Depository States within the framework of the I.C.E., an interim nuclear fuel stockpile. This decision may be reflected by the inclusion in the final document of this Conference, of the following:

"The Conference urges the Depository Governments to establish jointly or separately, within the framework of the I.C.E., an interim nuclear fuel stockpile sufficient for at least one re-load for one Light Water reactor and one Heavy Water reactor; the stockpile shall serve as a safety mechanism for non-nuclear-weapon States that have full scope safeguards and that are unable to secure fuel supply under existing contracts for reasons other than violation of non-proliferation conditions stipulated in the relevant agreement or contract."
Potential benefits from peaceful application of nuclear explosions available to the non-nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Treaty have not been demonstrated. The First NPT Review Conference stated precisely that the IAEA has to play a central role in matters relating to the provision of services for the application of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. It is therefore appropriate that the IAEA takes the necessary steps in order to set up the appropriate machinery and keep all States Parties to the NPT duly informed on the data and information submitted to it by Member States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States.

The Conference calls on the IAEA to continue to submit to the United Nations General Assembly information on peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and on the perspectives of this programme.

The Conference considers that the IAEA should continue to be the appropriate international body, referred to in Article V of the Treaty, through which potential benefits from peaceful application of nuclear explosions could be made available to any non-nuclear-weapon State.
Establishment and Terms of Reference

1. Under Rule 54 of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference, the Conference established Committee II as one of its two Main Committees and referred to it, upon recommendation of the General Committee, the following item for initial consideration:

   Item 13  Review of the operation of the Treaty as provided for in its Article VIII (3):

   B. Implementation of the provisions of the Treaty relating to peaceful applications of nuclear energy:

      (1) Article IV and Article III (3)
      (2) Article V and Preambular paragraphs 6 and 7

   In allocating this item to the Committee, the Conference decided that "In connexion with the allocation of item 13 B (1) to Main Committee II, discussion on Article III need not be limited to paragraph 3. With regard to the allocation of sub-item 14 B to Committee I, Committee II should be free to discuss also this sub-item." 1/

Officers of the Committee

2. The Conference elected Mr. R.R. Fernandez (Australia) as the Committee's Chairman; Mr. J. Beranek (Czechoslovakia) and Mr. D.L. Siazon (Philippines) served as Vice-Chairmen of the Committee.

Documents before the Committee

Background documentation

3. The Committee had before it the following background documentation:

   Article III
   NPT/CONF.II/6 and Add.1, Add.2

   Article IV
   NPT/CONF.II/4

   IAEA Activities under Article III of NPT

   Background paper on the basic facts within the framework of the United Nations in connexion with the realization of the purposes of Articles IV and V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

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1/ See NPT/CONF.II/16*, para. IV.

*/* Re-issued for technical reasons.
Article IV (continued)

IAEA Activities under Article IV of NPT

Article V

Background paper on the basic facts within the framework of the United Nations in connexion with the realization of the purposes of Articles IV and V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

IAEA Activities under Article V of NPT

Working Papers containing formulations for the Final Declaration

4. The following documents were introduced in the Committee:

- Working Paper on Article III submitted by Sweden
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/1

- Working Paper on Article III submitted by Australia
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/2

- Working Paper on Article III submitted by Denmark
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/3

- Working Paper on Article III submitted by the Netherlands
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/4

- Working Paper on Article III submitted by New Zealand
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/5

- Working Paper on Article III submitted by Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/6

- Working Paper on Article III submitted by Belgium
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/7

- Working Paper on Article III submitted by Belgium
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/8

- Working Paper on Article III submitted by Finland
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/9

- Working Paper on Article III submitted by Hungary
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/10

- Working Paper on Article IV submitted by Switzerland
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/11

- Working Paper on Article III submitted by Yugoslavia
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/12 and Rev.1

- Working Paper on Article III submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/13

- Working Paper on Article IV submitted by Sweden
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/14

- Working Paper on Article IV submitted by Australia
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/15

- Working Paper on Article IV submitted by the Netherlands
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/16

- Working Paper on Article IV submitted by the Republic of Korea
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/17

- Working Paper on Article IV submitted by Denmark
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/18

- Working Paper on Article IV submitted by Canada
  NPT/CONF.II/C.II/19
- Working Paper on Article IV submitted by the United States of America
- Working Paper on Article IV submitted by New Zealand
- Working Paper on Articles III and IV submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland
- Working Paper on Articles III and IV submitted by Finland
- Working Paper on Article IV submitted by Japan
- Working Paper on Article IV submitted by Hungary
- Working Paper on Article III submitted by Italy
- Working Paper on Articles III and IV submitted by Norway
- Working Paper on Article IV submitted by Malaysia
- Working Paper on Articles III and IV submitted by the United States of America
- Working Paper on Article III submitted by Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden
- Working Paper on Article III submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany
- Working Paper on Article IV submitted by the United States of America
- Working Paper on Articles III and IV submitted by Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden
- Working Paper on Articles III and IV submitted by the Group of 77
- Working Paper on Article III submitted by the United States of America
- Working Paper on Article V submitted by Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Norway, Finland and Sweden
- Working Paper on Article V submitted by the Netherlands
- Working Paper on Article IV submitted by the Philippines
- Working Paper on Article V submitted by Mexico and Yugoslavia
Work of the Committee

5. The Committee held 10 meetings from 19 August to 4 September 1980; its discussions are summarized in documents NPT/CONF.II/C.II/SR.1 - 10. After an initial general discussion of the agenda items referred to it, the Committee proceeded to a detailed consideration of the proposals and papers before it; extensive exchanges of views took place also within informal working groups. The Committee notes that the various views expressed and proposals made are fully reflected in the Summary Records of the Committee and in the documents submitted in and considered by the Committee. They form an integral part of the report of the Committee and are forwarded to the Conference for its consideration as such.
ANNEX III

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