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

FINAL DOCUMENT

Part I

Geneva, 1985
REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

FINAL DOCUMENT

PART I

Geneva, 1985
The Final Document of the third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons consists of three parts:

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II. Documents issued at the Conference (NPT/CONF.III/64/II)

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Introduction

1. The Final Document of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in the section entitled "Conclusion of the Conference", contains the following statement:

"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."

2. At its thirty-eighth session the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 38/74 noted that, following appropriate consultations, an open-ended preparatory committee had been formed of parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons serving on the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency or represented in the Committee on Disarmament as well as any party to the Treaty which would express its interest in participating in the work of the Preparatory Committee.

3. Accordingly, the following 71 States parties participated in the work of one or more sessions of the Preparatory Committee:

Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of; Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

4. The Committee held three sessions at Geneva: the first from 2 to 6 April 1984, the second from 1 to 11 October 1984 and the third from 22 April to 1 May 1985. Progress reports on the first two sessions of the Committee were issued as documents NPT/CONF.III/PC.I/4 and NPT/CONF.III/PC.II/13, which were circulated to the States Parties.
5. At its first session, the Preparatory Committee unanimously elected Ambassador J. Dbanapala (Sri Lanka), Ambassador R. Imai (Japan) and Ambassador M. Vejvoda (Czechoslovakia) to serve together as members of the Bureau for the three sessions that the Committee intended to hold and decided that Ambassador Imai would be the Chairman of the first session, Ambassador Vejvoda Chairman of the second session and Ambassador Dhanapala, Chairman of the third session. When one member of the Bureau was serving as Chairman of a given session, the two other members would serve as Vice-Chairmen of the Committee. The Committee authorized its Bureau to handle technical and other matters in the period before the Review Conference was convened. Furthermore, the Committee decided that the Chairman of the third session should open the Review Conference.

6. Pursuant to the request of the Preparatory Committee, the Secretariat of the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America prepared a number of background papers which were submitted to the Conference as background documents as follows:

(a) by the Secretariat of the United Nations:

- Working Paper on the basic facts within the framework of the United Nations in connection with the realization of the purposes of the tenth paragraph of the Preamble of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT/CONF.III/2).
- Working Paper on the basic facts within the framework of the United Nations in connection with the realization of the purposes of articles I and II of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT/CONF.III/3)
- Working Paper on basic facts within the framework of the United Nations in connection with the realization of the purposes of articles IV and V of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT/CONF.III/4)
- Working Paper on basic facts within the framework of the United Nations in connection with the realization of the purposes of article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT/CONF.III/5)
- Working Paper on the dynamics and consequences of the nuclear arms race including its qualitative, quantitative and vertical aspects (NPT/CONF.III/6)
- Working Paper on the dynamics and consequences of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons (NPT/CONF.III/7)
- Studies relevant to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT/CONF.III/12)
- Report on the present status of negotiations of the Conference on Disarmament on "Nuclear Test Ban" (NPT/CONF.III/13)
- Report on the present status of negotiations of the Conference on Disarmament on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on the treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control (NPT/CONF.III/14)
- Report on the present status of negotiations of the Conference on Disarmament on "Effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (NPT/CONF.III/15)

(b) by the International Atomic Energy Agency:
- IAEA's activities under article III of NPT (NPT/CONF.III/9)
- IAEA's activities under article IV of NPT (NPT/CONF.III/10)
- IAEA's activities under article V of NPT (NPT/CONF.III/11)

(c) by the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America:
- Memorandum from the Secretariat of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (OPANAL) prepared for the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT/CONF.III/8)

7. In addition, to assist the Review Conference, the Preparatory Committee invited the nuclear-weapon States and other parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to provide, sufficiently in advance of the Review Conference, information relevant to the implementation of various articles of the Treaty, including especially article VI. Pursuant to the Committee's invitation, the following documents were submitted to the Conference:

- Information provided by the United Kingdom regarding implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT/CONF.III/17)
- United States information pertaining to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 29 July 1985 (NPT/CONF.III/18)
- Information on the implementation by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT/CONF.III/20)

8. The Final Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT/CONF.III/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, a proposed Allocation of Items to the Main Committees of the Conference, the Draft Rules of Procedure and a Schedule for the Division of Costs of the Conference.

Organization of the Conference

9. In accordance with the decision of the Preparatory Committee, the Conference was convened on 27 August 1985 at the Palais des Nations in Geneva. After the opening of the Conference by Ambassador Jayantha Dhanapala of Sri Lanka, Chairman of the Third Session of the Preparatory Committee, the Conference elected by acclamation as its President, Ambassador Dr. Mohamed Ibrahim Shaker of Egypt. The Conference unanimously also confirmed the nomination of Mr. Benjamin Sanders 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.
10. At the same meeting, Mr. Jan Martenson, Under-Secretary-General, Department for Disarmament, United Nations, conveyed to the Conference a message of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and Dr. Hans Blix, Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, addressed the Conference.

11. Also at the opening meeting, a message was addressed to the participants in the Conference by Mr. Mikhail S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (NPT/CONF.III/26).

12. At the 2nd meeting, a message was also addressed to the Conference by President Ronald Reagan of the United States of America (NPT/CONF.III/27).

13. At the opening meeting, the Conference adopted its agenda (NPT/CONF.III/19) as recommended by the Preparatory Committee. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted the Allocation of Items to the Main Committees of the Conference as proposed by the Preparatory Committee (NPT/CONF.III/28).

14. Also at the 1st meeting, the Conference adopted the Rules of Procedure recommended by the Preparatory Committee. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 4 September, the Conference decided to amend Rule 44 (2) of the Rules of Procedure, bearing the subheading "Observers", by adding the following subparagraph:

"(b) Any national liberation organization entitled by the General Assembly of the United Nations **/ to participate as an Observer in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly, all international conferences convened under the auspices of the General Assembly, and all international conferences convened under the auspices of other organs of the United Nations, may apply to the Secretary-General of the Conference for Observer status, which will be accorded on the decision of the Conference. Such a liberation organization 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 organization shall also be entitled to submit documents to the participants in the Conference.

**/ Pursuant to General Assembly Resolution 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976".

The original text of Rule 44 (2) became subparagraph (a). The Rules of Procedure of the Conference are contained in document NPT/CONF.III/41.

15. The Rules of Procedure provided for the establishment of (a) three Main Committees; (b) a General Committee, to be presided over by the President of the Conference and composed of the Chairman of the Conference's three 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 32 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.
16. The Conference unanimously elected the Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of the three Main Committees, the Drafting Committee, and the Credentials Committee, as follows:

**Main Committee I**

- **Chairman**: Ambassador Jayantha Dhanapala (Sri Lanka)
- **Vice-Chairman**: Ambassador Richard Butler (Australia)
- **Vice-Chairman**: Dr. Hubert Thielicke (German Democratic Republic)

**Main Committee II**

- **Chairman**: Ambassador Milos Vejvoda (Czechoslovakia)
- **Vice-Chairman**: Ambassador Mario Alessi (Italy)
- **Vice-Chairman**: Ambassador Sularto Sutowardoyo (Indonesia)

**Main Committee III**

- **Chairman**: Ambassador Ryukichi Imai (Japan)
- **Vice-Chairman**: Ambassador Ataul Karim (Bangladesh)
- **Vice-Chairman**: Ambassador Borislav Konstantinov (Bulgaria)

**Drafting Committee**

- **Chairman**: Ambassador Rolf Ekeus (Sweden)
- **Vice-Chairman**: Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak (Poland)
- **Vice-Chairman**: Ambassador Gustavo-Adolfo Vargas (Nicaragua)

**Credentials Committee**

- **Chairman**: Ambassador Paavo Keisalo (Finland)
- **Vice-Chairman**: Ambassador David Meiszter (Hungary)
- **Vice-Chairman**: Ambassador Andros Nicolaidis (Cyprus)

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

- Burundi
- Cameroon
- Canada
- German Democratic Republic
- Germany, Federal Republic of
- Ghana
- Hungary
- Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- Iraq
- Ireland
- Jordan
- Malaysia
- Mexico
- Mongolia
- Morocco
- Netherlands
- Nicaragua
- Norway
- Peru
- Poland
- Romania
- Senegal
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America
- Yugoslavia
17. The Conference also appointed, on the proposal of the President, the following six States Parties as members of the Credentials Committee: Denmark, Jordan, Senegal, Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America.

**Participation in the Conference**

18. Eighty-six States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons participated in the Conference, as follows:

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19. In addition, Colombia, Kuwait and the Yemen Arab Republic, three Signatory States which had 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.

20. Ten additional States, neither Parties nor Signatories of the Treaty, namely, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Israel, Pakistan, Spain and United Republic of Tanzania, were granted observer status in accordance with subparagraph 2(a) of Rule 44. The Chairman of the Group of Non-Aligned Countries made a statement expressing the reservation of the Group on Israel's application for observer status.
21. The Palestine Liberation Organization was granted observer status in accordance with subparagraph 2(b) of Rule 44, as amended. The representative of the United States of America expressed his Government's reservations with respect to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

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

23. The Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, and the Organization of American States were granted Observer Agency status under paragraph 4 of Rule 44.

24. Forty-eight Non-Governmental Organizations attended the Conference under paragraph 5 of Rule 44.

25. A list of all delegations to the Conference, including States Parties, States Signatories, Observers, the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency, Observer Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations, is contained in Annex IV to this report.

26. The Credentials Committee met on 18 September and adopted its report to the Conference on the credentials of States Parties (NPT/CONF.III/62). At its 16th plenary meeting on 21 September, the Conference took note of the report.

Financial arrangements

27. At its 1st plenary meeting, the Conference decided to adopt the cost-sharing formula proposed by the Preparatory Committee in the Appendix to Rule 12 of the Rules of Procedure. The final schedule based on the actual participation of States Parties and signatories in the Conference was set out in document NPT/CONF.III/60/Rev.1.

Work of the Conference

28. The Conference held 16 plenary meetings between 27 August and 21 September 1985, when it concluded its work.

29. The general debate in plenary, in which 61 States Parties and 1 Signatory took part, was held from 28 August to 4 September.

30. The General Committee, at its 1st meeting on 30 August, considered item 10 of the Agenda entitled "Programme of Work" and decided, inter alia, to make the following recommendations:

(1) the Conference should complete its work by 20 September;

(2) the three Main Committees should accordingly complete their work on 17 September and the Drafting Committee should convene immediately thereafter.

31. At its 9th meeting, on 2 September, the Conference adopted the above recommendations of the General Committee.
32. Main Committee I held nine meetings from 4 to 17 September. Its report (NPT/CONF.III/57 and Corr.1) was submitted to the Conference at its 15th meeting on 18 September. Main Committee II held 11 meetings from 2 to 17 September. Its report (NPT/CONF.III/58 and Corr.1) was submitted to the Conference at its 15th meeting on 18 September. Main Committee III held 10 meetings from 3 to 17 September. Its report (NPT/CONF.III/56) was submitted to the Conference at its 15th meeting on 18 September. At its 16th meeting on 21 September 1985, the Conference decided to take note of the three reports.

33. The Draft Committee met from 18 to 20 September. Its report (NPT/CONF.III/61 and Add.1-3) was submitted to the Conference at its 16th meeting on 21 September 1985. At that meeting, the Conference took note of the report.

Documentation

34. A list of the documents of the Conference is attached as Annex III.

Conclusion of the Conference

35. At its last plenary meeting, on 21 September, the Conference adopted by consensus its Final Declaration. The Final Declaration appears in Annex I. The Declaration made by the Group of Non-Aligned and Neutral States at the last meeting of the Conference, stating the position of the Group with respect to the three draft resolutions it submitted (NPT/CONF.III/L.l, NPT/CONF.III/L.2 and NPT/CONF.III/L.3), together with the texts of draft resolutions NPT/CONF.III/L.2 and NPT/CONF.III/L.3, appear in Annex II.

36. Also at the last plenary meeting, the Conference agreed that statements made by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq at that meeting should be attached.
ANNEX I

FINAL DECLARATION

THE STATES PARTY TO THE TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS WHICH MET IN GENEVA FROM 27 AUGUST TO 21 SEPTEMBER 1985 TO REVIEW THE OPERATION OF THE TREATY SOLEMNLY DECLARE:

- their conviction that the Treaty is essential to international peace and security,

- their continued support for the objectives of the Treaty which are:

  - the prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

  - the cessation of the nuclear arms race, nuclear disarmament and a Treaty on general and complete disarmament;

  - the promotion of co-operation between States Parties in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy,

  - the reaffirmation of their firm commitment to the purposes of the Preamble and the provisions of the Treaty,

  - their determination to enhance the implementation of the Treaty and to further strengthen its authority.
Review of the Operation of the Treaty
and Recommendations

Articles I and II and preambular paragraphs 1-3

The Conference noted the concerns and convictions expressed in preambular paragraphs 1 to 3 and agreed that they remain valid. The States Party to the Treaty remain resolved in their belief in the need to avoid the devastation that a nuclear war would bring. The Conference remains convinced that any proliferation of nuclear weapons would seriously increase the danger of a nuclear war.

The Conference agreed that the strict observance of the terms of Articles I and II remains central to achieving the shared objectives of preventing under any circumstances the further proliferation of nuclear weapons and preserving the Treaty's vital contribution to peace and security, including to the peace and security of non-Parties.

The Conference acknowledged the declarations by nuclear-weapons States Party to the Treaty that they had fulfilled their obligations under Article I. The Conference further acknowledged the declarations that non-nuclear-weapons States Party to the Treaty had fulfilled their obligations under Article II. The Conference was of the view therefore that one of the primary objectives of the Treaty had been achieved in the period under review.

The Conference also expressed deep concern that the national nuclear programmes of some States non-Party to the Treaty may lead them to obtain a nuclear weapon capability. States Party to the Treaty stated that any further detonation of a nuclear explosive device by any non-nuclear-weapon State would constitute a most serious breach of the non-proliferation objective.

The Conference noted the great and serious concerns expressed about the nuclear capability of South Africa and Israel. The Conference further noted the calls on all States for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear facilities, resources or devices to South Africa and Israel and to stop all exploitation of Namibian uranium, natural or enriched, until the attainment of Namibian independence.

Article III and preambular paragraphs 4 and 5

1. The Conference affirms its determination to strengthen further the barriers against the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices to additional States. The spread of nuclear explosive capabilities would add immeasurably to regional and international tensions and suspicions. It would increase the risk of nuclear war and lessen the security of all States. The Parties remain convinced that universal adherence to the Non-Proliferation Treaty is the best way to strengthen the barriers against proliferation and they urge all States not party to the Treaty to accede to it. The Treaty and the régime of non-proliferation it supports play a central role in promoting regional and international peace and security, inter alia, by helping to prevent the spread of nuclear explosives. The non-proliferation and safeguards commitments in the Treaty are essential also for peaceful nuclear commerce and co-operation.
2. The Conference expresses the conviction that IAEA safeguards provide assurance that States are complying with their undertakings and assist States in demonstrating this compliance. They thereby promote further confidence among States and, being a fundamental element of the Treaty, help to strengthen their collective security. IAEA safeguards play a key role in preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices. Unsafeguarded nuclear activities in non-nuclear-weapon States pose serious proliferation dangers.

3. The Conference declares that the commitment to non-proliferation by nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty pursuant to Article I, by non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty pursuant to Article II, and by the acceptance of IAEA safeguards on all peaceful nuclear activities within non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty pursuant to Article III is a major contribution by those States to regional and international security. The Conference notes with satisfaction that the commitments in Articles I-III have been met and have greatly helped prevent the spread of nuclear explosives.

4. The Conference therefore specifically urges all non-nuclear-weapon States not party to the Treaty to make an international legally-binding commitment not to acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and to accept IAEA safeguards on all their peaceful nuclear activities, both current and future, to verify that commitment. The Conference further urges all States in their international nuclear co-operation and in their nuclear export policies and, specifically as a necessary basis for the transfer of relevant nuclear supplies to non-nuclear-weapon States, to take effective steps towards achieving such a commitment to non-proliferation and acceptance of such safeguards by those States. The Conference expresses its view that accession to the Non-Proliferation Treaty is the best way to achieve that objective.

5. The Conference expresses its satisfaction that four of the five nuclear-weapon States have voluntarily concluded safeguards agreements with the IAEA, covering all or part of their peaceful nuclear activities. The Conference regards those agreements as further strengthening the non-proliferation régime and increasing the authority of IAEA and the effectiveness of its safeguards system. The Conference calls on the nuclear-weapon States to continue to co-operate fully with the IAEA in the implementation of these agreements and calls on IAEA to take full advantage of this co-operation. The Conference urges the People's Republic of China similarly to conclude a safeguards agreement with IAEA. The Conference recommends the continued pursuit of the principle of universal application of IAEA safeguards to all peaceful nuclear activities in all States. To this end, the Conference recognizes the value of voluntary offers and recommends further evaluation of the economic and practical possibility of extending application of safeguards to additional civil facilities in the
nuclear-weapon States and when IAEA resources permit and consideration of separation of the civil and military facilities in the nuclear-weapon States. Such an extending of safeguards will enable the further development and application of an effective régime in both nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States.

6. The Conference also affirms the great value to the non-proliferation régime of commitments by the nuclear-weapon States that nuclear supplies provided for peaceful use will not be used for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive purposes. Safeguards in nuclear-weapon States pursuant to their safeguards agreements with IAEA can verify observance of those commitments.

7. The Conference notes with satisfaction the adherence of further Parties to the Treaty and the conclusion of further safeguards agreements in compliance with the undertaking of the Treaty and recommends that:

(a) The non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty that have not concluded the agreements required under Article III (4) conclude such agreements with IAEA as soon as possible;

(b) The Director-General of IAEA intensify his initiative of submitting to States concerned draft agreements to facilitate the conclusion of corresponding safeguards agreements, and that Parties to the Treaty, in particular Depositary Parties, should actively support these initiatives;

(c) All States Party to the Treaty make strenuous individual and collective efforts to make the Treaty truly universal.

8. The Conference notes with satisfaction that IAEA in carrying out its safeguards activities has not detected any diversion of a significant amount of safeguarded material to the production of nuclear weapons, other nuclear explosive devices or to purposes unknown.

9. The Conference notes that IAEA safeguards activities have not hampered the economic, scientific or technological development of the Parties to the Treaty, or international co-operation in peaceful nuclear activities and it urges that this situation be maintained.

10. The Conference commends IAEA on its implementation of safeguards pursuant to this Treaty and urges it to continue to ensure the maximum technical and cost effectiveness and efficiency of its operations, while maintaining consistency with the economic and safe conduct of nuclear activities.

11. The Conference notes with satisfaction the improvement of IAEA safeguards which has enabled it to continue to apply safeguards effectively during a period of rapid growth in the number of safeguarded facilities. It also notes that IAEA safeguards approaches are capable of adequately dealing with facilities under safeguards. In this regard, the recent conclusion of the project to design a safeguards régime for centrifuge enrichment plants and its implementation is welcomed. This project allows the application of an effective régime to all plants of this type in the territories both of nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Treaty.

12. The Conference emphasizes the importance of continued improvements in the effectiveness and efficiency of IAEA safeguards, for example, but not limited to:
(a) Uniform and non-discriminatory implementation of safeguards;
(b) The expeditious implementation of new instruments and techniques;
(c) The further development of methods for evaluation of safeguards
effectiveness in combination with safeguards information;
(d) Continued increases in the efficiency of the use of human and financial
resources and of equipment.

13. The Conference believes that further improvement of the list of materials
and equipment which, in accordance with Article III (2) of the Treaty, calls for
the application of IAEA safeguards should take account of advances in technology.

14. The Conference recommends that IAEA establish an internationally agreed
effective system of international plutonium storage in accordance with
Article XII(A)5 of its statute.

15. The Conference welcomes the significant contributions made by States Parties
in facilitating the application of IAEA safeguards and in supporting research,
development and other supports to further the application of effective and
efficient safeguards. The Conference urges that such co-operation and support be
continued and that other States Parties provide similar support.

16. The Conference calls upon all States to take IAEA safeguards requirements
fully into account while planning, designing and constructing new nuclear fuel
cycle facilities and while modifying existing nuclear fuel cycle facilities.

17. The Conference also calls on States Parties to the Treaty to assist IAEA in
applying its safeguards, inter alia, through the efficient operation of State
systems of accounting for and control of nuclear material, and including compliance
with all notification requirements in accordance with safeguards agreements.

18. The Conference welcomes the Agency's endeavours to recruit and train staff
of the highest professional standards for safeguards implementation with due
regard to the widest possible geographical distribution, in accordance with
Article VII D of the IAEA Statute. It calls upon States to exercise their right
regarding proposals of designation of IAEA inspectors in such a way as to facilitate
the most effective use of safeguards manpower.

19. The Conference also commends to all States Parties the merits of
establishment of international fuel cycle facilities, including multination
participation, as a positive contribution to reassurance of the peaceful use and
non-diversion of nuclear materials. While primarily a national responsibility,
the Conference sees advantages in international co-operation concerning spent fuel
storage and nuclear waste storage.

20. The Conference calls upon States Parties to continue their political,
technical and financial support of the IAEA safeguards system.

21. The Conference underlines the need for IAEA to be provided with the necessary
financial and human resources to ensure that the Agency is able to continue to
meet effectively its safeguards responsibilities.
22. The Conference urges all States that have not done so to adhere to the Convention on the physical protection of nuclear material at the earliest possible date.

Article IV and preambular paragraphs 6 and 7

1. The Conference affirms that the NPT fosters the world-wide peaceful use of nuclear energy and reaffirms that nothing in the Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of any Party 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.

2. The Conference reaffirms the undertaking by all Parties to the Treaty, in accordance with Article IV and preambular paragraphs 6 and 7, 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. In this context, the Conference recognizes the importance of services. This can contribute to progress in general and to the elimination of technological and economic gaps between the developed and developing countries.

3. 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 the non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world. In this context the Conference recognizes the particular needs of the least developed countries.

4. The Conference requests that States Parties consider possible bilateral co-operation measures to further improve the implementation of Article IV. To this end, States Parties are requested to give in written form their experiences in this area in the form of national contributions to be presented in a report to the next Review Conference.

5. The Conference recognizes the need for more predictable long-term supply assurances with effective assurances of non-proliferation.

6. The Conference commends the recent progress which the IAEA's Committee on Assurances of Supply (CAS) has made towards agreeing a set of principles related to this matter, and expresses the hope that the Committee will complete this work soon. The Conference further notes with satisfaction the measures which CAS has recommended to the IAEA Board of Governors for alleviating technical and administrative problems in international shipments of nuclear items, emergency and back-up mechanisms, and mechanisms for the revision of international nuclear co-operation agreements and calls for the early completion of the work of CAS and the implementation of its recommendations.

7. The Conference reaffirms that in accordance with international law and applicable treaty obligations, States should fulfil their obligations under agreements in the nuclear field, and any modification of such agreements, if required, should be made only by mutual consent of the parties concerned.
8. 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. International co-operation in this area, including international transfer and subsequent operations should be governed by effective assurances of non-proliferation and predictable long-term supply assurances. The issuance of related licences and authorization involved should take place in a timely fashion.

9. While recognizing that the operation and management of the back-end of the fuel cycle including nuclear waste storage are primarily a national responsibility, the Conference acknowledges the importance for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy of international and multilateral collaboration for arrangements in this area.

10. The Conference expresses its profound concern about the Israeli military attack on Iraq's safeguarded nuclear reactor on 7 June 1981. The Conference recalls Security Council Resolution 487 of 1981, strongly condemning the military attack by Israel which was unanimously adopted by the Council and which considered that the said attack constituted a serious threat to the entire IAEA safeguards régime which is the foundation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. The Conference also takes note of the decisions and resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency on this attack, including Resolution 425 of 1984 adopted by the General Conference of the IAEA.

11. The Conference recognizes that an armed attack on a safeguarded nuclear facility, or threat of attack, would create a situation in which the Security Council would have to act immediately in accordance with provisions of the United Nations Charter. The Conference further emphasizes the responsibilities of the Depositaries of NPT in their capacity as permanent members of the Security Council to endeavour, in consultation with the other members of the Security Council, to give full consideration to all appropriate measures to be undertaken by the Security Council to deal with the situation, including measures under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

12. The Conference encourages Parties to be ready to provide immediate peaceful assistance in accordance with international law to any Party to the NPT, if it so requests, whose safeguarded nuclear facilities have been subject to an armed attack, and calls upon all States to abide by any decisions taken by the Security Council in accordance with the United Nations Charter in relation to the attacking State.

13. The Conference considers that such attacks could involve grave dangers due to the release of radioactivity and that such attacks or threats of attack jeopardize the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The Conference also acknowledges that the matter is under consideration by the Conference on Disarmament and urges co-operation of all States for its speedy conclusion.
14. The Conference acknowledges the importance of the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as the principal agent for technology transfer amongst the international organizations referred to in Article IV (2) and welcomes the successful operation of the Agency's technical assistance and co-operation programmes. The Conference records with appreciation that projects supported from these programmes covered a wide spectrum of applications, related both to power and non-power uses of nuclear energy notably in agriculture, medicine, industry and hydrology. The Conference notes that the Agency's assistance to the developing States Party to the Treaty has been chiefly in the non-power uses of nuclear energy.

15. The Conference welcomes the establishment by the IAEA, following a recommendation of the First Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty, of a mechanism to permit the channelling of extra-budgetary funds to projects additional to those financed from the IAEA Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund. The Conference notes that this channel has been used to make additional resources available for a wide variety of projects in developing States Party to the Treaty.

16. In this context, the Conference proposes the following measures for consideration by the IAEA:

   (i) IAEA assistance to developing countries in siting, construction, operation and safety of nuclear power projects and the associated trained manpower provision to be strengthened.

   (ii) To provide, upon request, assistance in securing financing from outside sources for nuclear power projects in developing countries, and in particular the least developed countries.

   (iii) IAEA assistance in nuclear planning systems for developing countries to be strengthened in order to help such countries draw up their own nuclear development plans.

   (iv) IAEA assistance on country-specific nuclear development strategies to be further developed, with a view to identifying the application of nuclear technology that can be expected to contribute most to the development both of individual sectors and developing economies as a whole.

   (v) Greater support for regional co-operative agreements, promoting regional projects based on regionally agreed priorities and using inputs from regional countries.

   (vi) Exploration of the scope for multi-year, multi-donor projects financed from the extra-budgetary resources of the IAEA.

   (vii) The IAEA's technical co-operation evaluation activity to be further developed, so as to enhance the Agency's effectiveness in providing technical assistance.

17. The Conference underlines the need for the provision to the IAEA of the necessary financial and human resources to ensure that the Agency is able to continue to meet effectively its responsibilities.
18. The Conference notes the appreciable level of bilateral co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and urges that States in a position to do so should continue and where possible increase the level of their co-operation in these fields.

19. The Conference urges that preferential treatment should be given to the non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty 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 needs of developing countries.

20. Great and serious concerns were expressed at the Conference about the nuclear capability of South Africa and Israel and that the development of such a capability by South Africa and Israel would undermine the credibility and stability of the non-proliferation Treaty régime. The Conference noted the demands made on all States to suspend any co-operation which would contribute to the nuclear programme of South Africa and Israel. The Conference further noted the demands made on South Africa and Israel to accede to the NPT, to accept IAEA safeguards on all their nuclear facilities and to pledge themselves not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

21. The Conference recognizes the growing nuclear energy needs of the developing countries as well as the difficulties which the developing countries face in this regard, particularly with respect to financing their nuclear power programmes. The Conference calls upon States Party to the Treaty to promote the establishment of favourable conditions in national, regional and international financial institutions for financing of nuclear energy projects including nuclear power programmes in developing countries. Furthermore, the Conference calls upon the IAEA to initiate and the Parties to the Treaty to support the work of an expert group study on mechanisms to assist developing countries in the promotion of their nuclear power programmes, including the establishment of a Financial Assistance Fund.

22. The Conference recognizes that further IAEA assistance in the preparation of feasibility studies and infrastructure development might enhance the prospects for developing countries for obtaining finance, and recommends such countries as are members of the Agency to apply for such help under the Agency's technical assistance and co-operation programmes. The Conference also acknowledges that further support for the IAEA's Small and Medium Power Reactor (SMPR) Study could help the development of nuclear reactors more suited to the needs of some of the developing countries.

23. The Conference expresses its satisfaction at the progress in the preparations for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (UNCPICPUNE) and its conviction that UNCPICPUNE will fully realize its goals in accordance with the objectives of resolution 32/50 and relevant subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly for the development of national programmes of peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development, especially in the developing countries.

24. The Conference considers that all proposals related to the promotion and strengthening of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy which have been produced by the Third Review Conference of the NPT, be transmitted to the Preparatory Committee of the UNCPICPUNE.
Article V

1. 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 Party to the Treaty in full accordance with the provisions of article V and other applicable international obligations, that such services should be provided to non-nuclear weapon States Party to the Treaty on a non-discriminatory basis and that the charge to such Parties for the explosive devices used should be as low as possible and exclude any charge for research and development.

2. The Conference confirms that the IAEA would be the appropriate international body through which any potential benefits of the peaceful applications of nuclear explosions could be made available to non-nuclear weapon States under the terms of article V of the Treaty.

3. The Conference notes that the potential benefits of the peaceful applications of nuclear explosions have not been demonstrated and that no requests for services related to the peaceful applications of nuclear explosions have been received by the IAEA since the Second NPT Review Conference.

Article VI and preambular paragraphs 8-12

A.

1. The Conference recalled that under the provisions of article VI all parties have undertaken to pursue negotiations in good faith:

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

2. The Conference undertook an evaluation of the achievements in respect of each aspect of the article in the period under review, and paragraphs 8 to 12 of the preamble, and in particular with regard to the goals set out in preambular paragraph 10 which recalls the determination expressed by the parties to the Partial Test Ban Treaty to:

   - continue negotiations to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time.

3. The Conference recalled the declared intention of the parties to the Treaty to achieve at the earliest possible date the cessation of the nuclear arms race and to undertake effective measures in the direction of nuclear disarmament and their urging made to all States parties to co-operate in the attainment of this objective. The Conference also recalled the determination expressed by the parties to the 1963 Treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water in its preamble to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions on nuclear weapons for all time and the desire to further the easing of international tension and the strengthening of trust between States in order to facilitate the cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons, the liquidation of all existing stockpiles, and the elimination from national arsenals of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery.
4. The Conference notes that the Tenth 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:

(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-tables 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”.

5. The Conference also recalled that in the Final Declaration of the First Review Conference, the parties 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 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 of this issue.

6. The Conference examined developments relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race, in the period under review and noted in particular that the destructive potentials of the nuclear arsenals of nuclear-weapon States parties, were undergoing continuing development, including a growing research and development component in military spending, continued nuclear testing, development of new delivery systems and their deployment.

7. The Conference noted the concerns expressed regarding developments with far reaching implications and the potential of a new environment, space, being drawn into the arms race. In that regard the Conference also noted the fact that the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are pursuing bilateral negotiations on a broad complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, with a view to achieving effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth.

8. The Conference noted with regret that the development and deployment of nuclear weapon systems had continued during the period of review.

9. The Conference also took note of numerous proposals and actions, multilateral and unilateral, advanced during the period under review by many States with the aim of making progress towards the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament.

10. The Conference examined the existing situation in the light of the undertaking assumed by the parties in Article VI to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament. The Conference recalled that a stage of negotiations on the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT II) had been concluded in 1979, by the signing of the Treaty which had remained unratified. The Conference noted that both the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have declared that they are abiding by the provisions of SALT II.
11. The Conference recalled that the bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America which were held between 1981 and 1983 were discontinued without any concrete results.

12. The Conference noted that bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America had been held in 1985 to consider questions concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and intermediate-range, with all the questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship. No agreement has emerged so far. These negotiations are continuing.

13. The Conference evaluated the progress made in multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations in the period of the Review.

14. The Conference recalled that the trilateral negotiations on a comprehensive test ban treaty, begun in 1977 between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, had not continued after 1980, that the Committee on Disarmament and later the Conference on Disarmament had been called upon by the General Assembly of the United Nations in successive years to begin negotiations on such a Treaty, and noted that such negotiations had not been initiated, despite the submission of draft treaties and different proposals to the Conference on Disarmament in this regard.

15. The Conference noted the lack of progress on relevant items of the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular those relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, the prevention of nuclear war including all related matters and effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

16. The Conference noted that two Review Conferences had taken place since 1980, one on the Sea-bed Treaty and one on the Environmental Modification Treaty and three General Conferences of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America. In 1982, a Special United Nations General Assembly Session on Disarmament took place without any results in matters directly linked to nuclear disarmament.

17. The Conference also noted the last five years had thus not given any results concerning negotiations on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race and to nuclear disarmament.

B.

1. The Conference concluded that, since no agreements had been reached in the period under review on effective measures relating to the cessation of an arms race at an early date, on nuclear disarmament and on a Treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, the aspirations contained in preambular paragraphs 8 to 12 had still not been met, and the objectives under Article VI had not yet been achieved.

2. The Conference reiterated that the implementation of Article VI is essential to the maintenance and strengthening of the Treaty, reaffirmed the commitment of all States Parties to the implementation of this Article and called upon the States Parties to intensify their efforts to achieve fully the objectives of the Article. The Conference addressed a call to the nuclear-weapon States Parties in particular to demonstrate this commitment.
3. The Conference welcomes the fact that the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are conducting bilateral negotiations on a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms - both strategic and intermediate-range - with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship. It hopes that these negotiations will lead to early and effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and at strengthening strategic stability. Such agreements will complement and ensure the positive outcome of multilateral negotiations on disarmament, and would lead to the reduction of international tensions and the promotion of international peace and security. The Conference recalls that the two sides believe that ultimately the bilateral negotiations, just as efforts in general to limit and reduce arms, should lead to the complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere.

4. The Conference urges the Conference on Disarmament, as appropriate, to proceed to early multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament in pursuance of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations devoted to disarmament.

5. The Conference reaffirms the determination expressed in the preamble of the 1963 Partial Test Ban Treaty, confirmed in Article I (b) of the said Treaty and reiterated in preambular paragraph 10 of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time.

6. The Conference also recalls that in the Final Document of the First Review Conference, the Parties expressed the view that the conclusion of a Treaty banning all nuclear weapons tests was one of the most important measures to halt the nuclear arms race. The Conference stresses the important contribution that such a treaty would make toward strengthening and extending the international barriers against the proliferation of nuclear weapons; it further stresses that adherence to such a treaty by all States would contribute substantially to the full achievement of the non-proliferation objective.

7. The Conference also took note of the appeals contained in five successive United Nations General Assembly resolutions since 1981 for a moratorium on nuclear weapons testing pending the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban Treaty, and of similar calls made at this Conference. It also took note of the measure announced by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions from 6 August 1985 until 1 January 1986, which would continue beyond that date if the United States of America, for its part, refrained from carrying out nuclear explosions. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics suggested that this would provide an example for other nuclear-weapon States and would create favourable conditions for the conclusion of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and the promotion of the fuller implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

8. The Conference took note of the unconditional invitation extended by the United States of America to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to send observers, who may bring any equipment they deem necessary, to measure a United States of America nuclear test in order to begin a process which in the view of the United States of America would help to ensure effective verification of limitations on under-ground nuclear testing.
9. The Conference also took note of the appeals contained in five United Nations General Assembly resolutions since 1982 for a freeze on all nuclear weapons in quantitative and qualitative terms, which should be taken by all nuclear-weapon States or, in the first instance and simultaneously, by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the understanding that the other nuclear-weapon States would follow their example, and of similar calls made at this Conference.

10. The Conference took note of proposals by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America for the reduction of nuclear weapons.

11. The Conference took note of proposals submitted by States Parties on a number of related issues relevant to achieving the purposes of Article VI and set out in Annex I to this document and in the statements made in the General Debate of the Conference.

12. The Conference reiterated its conviction that the objectives of Article VI remained unfulfilled and concluded that the nuclear-weapon States should make greater efforts to ensure effective measures for the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date, for nuclear disarmament and for a Treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. The Conference expressed the hope for rapid progress in the United States-USSR bilateral negotiations.

The Conference except for certain States whose views are reflected in the following subparagraph deeply regretted that a comprehensive multilateral Nuclear Test Ban Treaty banning all nuclear tests by all States in all environments for all time had not been concluded so far and, therefore, called on the nuclear weapon States Party to the Treaty to resume trilateral negotiations in 1985 and called on all the nuclear-weapon States to participate in the urgent negotiation and conclusion of such a Treaty as a matter of the highest priority in the Conference on Disarmament.

At the same time, the Conference noted that certain States Party to the Treaty, while committed to the goal of an effectively verifiable comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, considered deep and verifiable reductions in existing arsenals of nuclear weapons as the highest priority in the process of pursuing the objectives of Article VI.

The Conference also noted the statement of the USSR, as one of the nuclear weapon States Party to the Treaty, recalling its repeatedly expressed readiness to proceed forthwith to negotiations, trilateral and multilateral, with the aim of concluding a comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and the submission by it of a draft Treaty proposal to this end.

Article VII and the Security of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States

1. The Conference observes the growing interest in utilizing the provisions of Article VII of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, which recognizes the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to assure the absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories.
2. The Conference considers that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned constitutes an important disarmament measure and therefore the process of establishing such zones in different parts of the world should be encouraged with the ultimate objective of achieving a world entirely free of nuclear weapons. In the process of establishing such zones, the characteristics of each region should be taken into account.

3. The Conference emphasizes the importance of concluding nuclear-weapon-free zone arrangements in harmony with internationally recognized principles, as stated in the Final Document of the First Special Session of the United Nations devoted to disarmament.

4. The Conference holds the view that, under appropriate conditions, progress towards the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones will create conditions more conducive to the establishment of zones of peace in certain regions of the world.

5. The Conference expresses its belief that concrete measures of nuclear disarmament would significantly contribute to creating favourable conditions for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones.

6. The Conference expresses its satisfaction at the continued successful operation of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco). It reaffirms the repeated exhortations of the General Assembly to France, which is already a signatory of Additional Protocol I, to ratify it, and calls upon the Latin American States that are eligible to become parties to the treaty to do so. The Conference welcomes the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II to this Treaty by all nuclear-weapon States.

7. The Conference also notes the continued existence of the Antarctic Treaty.

8. The Conference notes the endorsement of the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty by the South-Pacific Forum on 6 August 1985 at Rarotonga and welcomes this achievement as consistent with Article VII of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. The Conference also takes note of the draft Protocols to the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty and further notes the agreement at the South Pacific Forum that consultations on the Protocols should be held between members of the Forum and the nuclear-weapon States eligible to sign them.

9. The Conference takes note of the existing proposals and the ongoing regional efforts to achieve nuclear-weapon-free zones in different areas of the world.

10. The Conference recognizes that for the maximum effectiveness of any treaty arrangements for establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone the co-operation of the nuclear-weapon States is necessary. In this connection, the nuclear-weapon States are invited to assist the efforts of States to create nuclear-weapon-free zones, and to enter into binding undertakings to respect strictly the status of such a zone and to refrain from the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against the States of the zone.

11. The Conference welcomes the consensus reached by the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security, and urges all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East.
12. The Conference also invites the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to the letter and spirit of United Nations General Assembly resolution 39/54.

13. The Conference considers that acceding to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and acceptance of IAEA safeguards by all States in the region of the Middle East will greatly facilitate the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region and will enhance the credibility of the Treaty.

14. The Conference considers that the development of a nuclear weapon capability by South Africa at any time frustrates the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa and that collaboration with South Africa in this area would undermine the credibility and the stability of the Non-Proliferation Treaty régime. South Africa is called upon to submit all its nuclear installations and facilities to IAEA safeguards and to accede to the Non-Proliferation Treaty. All States Parties directly concerned are urged to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa. The nuclear weapon States are invited to assist the efforts of States to create a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa, and to enter into binding undertakings to respect strictly the status of such a zone and to refrain from the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against the States of the zone.

15. The Conference considers that the most effective guarantee against the possible use of nuclear weapons and the danger of nuclear war is nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Pending the achievement of this goal on a universal basis and recognizing the need for all States 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. The Conference recognizes that different approaches may be required to strengthen the security of non-nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Treaty.

16. The Conference underlines again the 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.

17. The Conference takes note of the continued 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 Parties 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.

18. 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 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.
19. The Conference recalls that the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly in paragraph 59 of the Final Document took note of the declarations made by the nuclear-weapon States regarding the assurance of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and urged them 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.

20. Being aware of the consultations and negotiations on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, which have been under way in the Conference on Disarmament for several years, the Conference regrets that the search for a common approach which could be included in an international legally binding instrument, has been unsuccessful. The Conference takes note of the repeatedly expressed intention of the Conference on Disarmament to continue to explore ways and means to overcome the difficulties encountered in its work and to carry out negotiations on the question of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. In this connection, the Conference calls upon all States, particularly the nuclear-weapon States, to continue the negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament devoted to the search for a common approach acceptable to all, which could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character.

Article VIII

The States Party to the Treaty participating in the Conference propose to the Depositary Governments that a fourth Conference to review the operation of the Treaty be convened in 1990.

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 forty-third session of the General Assembly:

"Implementation of the conclusions of the third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and establishment of a Preparatory Committee for the fourth Conference."

Article IX

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.
DECLARATION BY THE GROUP OF NON-ALIGNED AND NEUTRAL STATES

The delegations of the States members of the Group of Non-Aligned and Neutral States taking part in the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons submitted to the Conference the following three draft resolutions:

1. Draft resolution on a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban (NPT/CONF.III/L.1)
2. Draft resolution on a Nuclear Test Ban Moratorium (NPT/CONF.III/L.2)
3. Draft resolution on a Nuclear-Arms Freeze (NPT/CONF.III/L.3)

The objective pursued by the first of those three draft resolutions was achieved on the closing day of the Conference thanks to the approval by consensus, for inclusion in paragraph 12 of the Final Declaration of the Conference, of a text in which, with the exception indicated therein, it is unequivocally declared that:

"The Conference ... deeply regretted that a comprehensive multilateral nuclear test-ban treaty banning all nuclear tests by all States in all environments for all time had not been concluded so far and, therefore, called on the nuclear weapon States Party to the Treaty to resume trilateral negotiations in 1985 and called on all the nuclear-weapon States to participate in the urgent negotiation and conclusion of such a treaty as a matter of the highest priority in the Conference on Disarmament."

With regard to the other two above-mentioned draft resolutions, the sponsoring delegations wish to place on record that they have decided not to press them to a vote on this occasion for the following reasons: that there was unanimous acceptance for the reproduction of their texts together with this Declaration, immediately following the text of the Final Declaration, and that in paragraphs B-7 and B-9 of the Final Declaration, the Conference explicitly took note of the repeated appeals contained in many resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly; as well as of "similar calls made at this Conference" in connection with a moratorium on nuclear weapons testing and a quantitative and qualitative freeze of all nuclear weapons, respectively.

GROUP OF NON-ALIGNED AND NEUTRAL STATES

Draft Resolution on a Nuclear Test Ban Moratorium
(Document NPT/CONF.III/L.2)

The Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Recalling that article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons contains an undertaking by each of the Parties "to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date",
Considering that the cessation of all nuclear weapon tests would constitute a most important and effective measure for the qualitative cessation of the nuclear arms race,

Considering further that a moratorium on nuclear test explosions, as a provisional measure, has been called for by the General Assembly of the United Nations at each of its last five sessions,

Calls upon the three Depositary States of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to institute, as a provisional measure, an immediate moratorium on all nuclear weapon tests.

GROUP OF NON-ALIGNED AND NEUTRAL STATES

Draft Resolution on a Nuclear-Arms Freeze (Document NPT/CONF.III/L.3)

The Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Recalling that the Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons contains an undertaking by each of the Parties "to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear-arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament",

Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute the most effective first step for a cessation of the nuclear-arms race,

Calls on the three Depositary States of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons:

1. To agree on a complete freeze on the testing, production and deployment of all nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles;

2. To begin negotiations for substantial reductions of their existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles.
Statement
by the
Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran
at the 16th plenary meeting
of the
Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty
on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Mr. President, as you are probably informed the peaceful nuclear facility of Bushehr has been subjected three times to military attack, twice in 1985 and once in 1984. The attacks have been deliberate in nature in that there are no militarily significant objectives to be gained from attacking the area or its surroundings. As a result of the attack that was carried out in February 1985 against the Bushehr nuclear power plant with two missiles, one of the site's personnel was killed within the boundary of the plant and material damage was caused to the plant. The third attack on the plant, the second in 1985, occurred in the month of March, causing much more extensive damage than previously inflicted. This time damage was inflicted on the plant's operating diesel generator house and the concrete structures of the reactor building of the plant. Each attack was appropriately reported to the Director-General of IAEA. In response to the attack carried out on 4 March 1985 he declared in his communication dated 8 March 1985 that "I want to express my deep regret at the serious material losses which you have reported to me". The Director-General also pointed out that "I continue to concur with the view expressed in General Conference resolution 407 that all armed attacks against nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes should be explicitly prohibited".

Mr. President, in the context of the recent attacks against peaceful nuclear facilities I also find it appropriate to refer to the summary record of the statement made on 19 February 1985 in the General Conference of IAEA: "One of the most serious problems facing the Agency in recent years had been the threat of armed attack on peaceful nuclear facilities". In another part of this quotation, another part of this summary record, the Director-General says: "In view of proposals to construct nuclear-power reactors in several countries of the Middle East, those countries and indeed the world at large would naturally require without delay firm assurance that such peaceful facilities would be immune from attack".

This statement is attached pursuant to the agreement of the Conference at its 16th plenary meeting on 21 September 1985 (see "I. Organization and Work of the Conference", paragraph 36).
Mr. President, the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran made a very modest proposal with regard to attacks against its peaceful nuclear facilities in Bushehr and in Teheran. The facility in Teheran is a safeguarded facility, I should point out. We proposed a modest formulation in which the Conference strongly deplored attacks against peaceful facilities in Iran.

Then, in Committee III, we had a proposal in this regard by the Chairman of the Committee, Ambassador Imai, for whom we have much respect and admiration. This proposal is reflected in paragraph 14 (d) of document NPT/CONF.III/61. It reads that "the Conference notes that the Islamic Republic of Iran states its concern regarding attacks on its nuclear facilities".

Mr. President, we decided to go along with this formulation although it is indeed too objective for our real concerns. It is a very objective proposal reflected in document NPT/CONF.III/61 and in the report of Committee III, and we decided to accept this in order to facilitate the work of the Conference and in order to co-operate with the Chairman of Committee III and with the Drafting Committee and the President of the Conference.

Mr. President, with this formulation we can go along and we can have consensus with the whole report of the Conference, and without it we regret that we cannot go along with the process of consensus in this Conference. Of course, we are ready to hear proposals which are in a way reflective of the concerns of the Islamic Republic of Iran in an appropriate manner, and in this regard we have been making consultations with you and we very much appreciate your assistance and your co-operation in this regard.

At this point I wish to express our thanks to you and wait for a solution that you might propose to this problem.
Statement
by the
Representative of Iraq
at the 16th plenary meeting
of the
Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty
on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons */

Let me first say that the distinguished delegate of Iran has referred to the report submitted to the Directory-General of the Agency in regard to attacks on Bushehr. In that report specific mention of Iraq was made, and this is why I am intervening now.

Mr. President, it is to our deep regret that this Review Conference has meant nothing for the Iranian delegation except to offer an opportunity for a propaganda barrage and fabrications against my country.

Everyone knows there is a war between Iraq and Iran, and everyone knows that this war has continued now for over five years. Any constructive intervention here should be with a view to stopping that war. We know that the war is continuing because Security Council resolutions on this matter have been disregarded, disrespected, and not carried out by the other party to the war.

Neither has that party responded to the many efforts taken by so many international forums as the Islamic Conference, the Non-Aligned Movement, etc.

Now to come to the specific question of Bushehr. First of all, I would like to make clear to the Conference that Bushehr is a war zone declared by Iraq. It is a port where these installations are located. Nevertheless, military authorities in Iraq have once again denied emphatically that any deliberate attack on that construction site has taken place. And that was submitted in a letter to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

These alleged attacks were reported first on 19 April 1984. Iran requested an urgent meeting of the Board of Governors. However, the Director-General found no reason to do so. Again, in June 1984, Iran requested to include an item on the agenda of the Board of Governors to consider that, but the Board refused to do so because there was no evidence of such an attack.

Now the report referred to by the delegate of Iran that was given to the General Conference of IAEA in 1984, that was in direct response by the Director-General to resolution 409 adopted in 1983 by the General Conference in regard to the Israeli attack on the Iraqi peaceful nuclear facilities, and not to other matters.

*/ This statement is attached pursuant to the agreement of the Conference at its 16th plenary meeting on 21 September 1985 (see "I. Organization and Work of the Conference", paragraph 36).
Mr. President, Bushehr site contains no nuclear material, has no facility attachment negotiated with IAEA and does not qualify to be a nuclear facility. These are the words of the Director-General of IAEA.

Under such circumstances our Conference cannot take into account considerations arising from disputes, and for that matter armed conflicts, between two States. Our Conference is not the place where the war should be discussed. There are other fora, namely the Security Council of the United Nations, or the General Assembly, where one should go.

And one last remark, Mr. President. Every time the question of the Israeli attack comes into the discussion, Iran is quick to level allegations against Iraq in the same spirit. We will not be pressured by that. Our position will stay firm and we will never cease to have our points of view well recognized on the Israeli aggression.
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Present status of negotiations of the Conference on Disarmament on a nuclear-test ban

Present status of negotiations on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear-arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on the treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control

Present status of negotiations of the Conference on Disarmament on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

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Mr. R. Stackhouse  Member of Parliament
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