



1985 NPT Review Conference Working Papers submitted by the NAM
Thematic Summaries

Draft Resolution on Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban (NPT/CONF.III/L.1)	
Nuclear Testing	
General views on testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Para 1) <u>Noting</u> the reiteration in the Preamble of the Treaty of the determination proclaimed since 1963 in the Preamble and Article I, paragraph 1 (b), of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water "to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end", • (Page 1, Para 2) <u>Convinced</u> that one of the most effective measures for strengthening the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and promoting universal adherence to it would be to put into practice that determination,
CTBT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Para 3) <u>Urges</u> the three Depositary States of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to undertake negotiations during the year of 1985 for the elaboration and adoption of a comprehensive nuclear test ban Treaty.
PTBT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Para 1) <u>Noting</u> the reiteration in the Preamble of the Treaty of the determination proclaimed since 1963 in the Preamble and Article I, paragraph 1 (b), of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water "to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end",

Draft Resolution on Nuclear Test Ban Moratorium (NPT/CONF.III/L.2)	
Disarmament	
General views on disarmament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Para 1) <u>Recalling</u> that article VI of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation 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",
Nuclear Testing	
General views on nuclear testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Para 3) <u>Considering further</u> 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, • (Page 1, Para 4) <u>Calls upon</u> 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.

Draft Resolution on Nuclear Arms Freeze (NPT/CONF.III/L.3)	
Disarmament	
General views on disarmament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Para 1) <u>Recalling</u> that the Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons contains an undertaking by each of the

	<p>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",</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Para 2) <u>Considering</u> 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, • (Page 1, Para 3) <u>Calls</u> on the three Depositary States of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Nuclear testing	
General views on nuclear testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Para 3) <u>Calls</u> on the three Depositary States of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1. To agree on a complete freeze on the testing, production and deployment of all nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles;

**Group of Non-Aligned and Neutral States
Working Paper on Article VI of NPT
(NPT/CONF.III/32)**

Disarmament	
General views on disarmament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Sec. I, Para 1) The Group of Non-Aligned and Neutral States recalls that under the provisions of Article VI of the Treaty all parties have undertaken to pursue negotiations in good faith; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • (Page 1, Sec. I, Para 3) The commitment of the Non-Aligned and Neutral Group of States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is, consequently, based on the Group's expectation that the Treaty would contribute to the implementation of the principles and purposes of the Charter, since the Group believes that nuclear disarmament constitutes an essential element for the realization of such principles and purposes, in particular the maintenance of international peace and security. The Treaty should be seen as part of a process aimed at the conclusion of further agreements in the field of disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament. • (Page 2, Sec. I, Para 4) ...the Group also recalls the hope expressed in the 1975 Final Document of the NPT Review Conference that all States Party to the Treaty, through the United Nations and the CCD and other negotiations in which they participate, will work with determination towards the conclusion of arms limitation and disarmament agreements which will contribute to the goal of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. • (Page 2, Sec. I, Para 5) [The Group] further called for a freeze on the development, production, stockpiling and deployment of nuclear weapons... • (Page 6, Sec. III, Para 4) ...the Group urges the cessation of the qualitative improvement and deployment of nuclear weapon systems and immediate halting of the further deployment of nuclear arsenals especially in areas

	<p>where nuclear weapons have hitherto not been deployed and their eventual withdrawal and prohibition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 7, Para 6) To achieve this end the Group calls for the immediate commencement of multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations in the single multilateral negotiating forum in the Conference on Disarmament, with the view to arriving at 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;
Fissile materials / FMCT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 7, Para 6) To achieve this end the Group calls for the immediate commencement of multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations in the single multilateral negotiating forum in the Conference on Disarmament, with the view to arriving at agreements at appropriate stages and with adequate measures of verification satisfactory to the States concerned for: ... 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 purpose;
Time bound total elimination (NWC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 7, Para 6) To achieve this end the Group calls for the immediate commencement of multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations in the single multilateral negotiating forum in the Conference on Disarmament, with the view to arriving at agreements at appropriate stages and with adequate measures of verification satisfactory to the States concerned for: ... (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.
Bilateral agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 6, Sec. III, Para 4) The [Non-Aligned] Group calls for an immediate freeze on nuclear arsenals, in particular, of the two super-Powers [the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics] with a view to cease the nuclear arms race at an early date and to arrive at nuclear disarmament agreements. • (Page 7, Sec. III, Para 7) It also urges the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to pursue their bilateral negotiations on a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms both strategic and intermediate range with all questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship with determination and produce early and effective agreements, so as to complement and ensure the positive outcome of multilateral agreements on disarmament.
Outer space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 3, Sec. II, Para. 7) Space defensive programmes, whatever their intention, could lead a new environment, space, being drawn into the arms race.
Role of NWS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 6, Sec. II, Para 19) [The Non-Aligned Group] also recalls the declaration made by six Heads of States on 20 January 1985 in New Delhi calling upon the nuclear weapon States to bring their arms race to halt which has so far been unheeded. • (Page 6, Sec. III, Para. 1) The Group calls all Parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, and particularly the nuclear weapon States, to reaffirm their commitment to the implementation in good faith of Article VI and the tenth preambular paragraph closely related thereto of the NPT. The Group urges them to prove with deeds the authenticity of such a commitment.
Nuclear testing	
General views on nuclear testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Sec. I, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned and Neutral States notes that the Preamble to the Treaty recalled the determination expressed by the parties to the 1963 Treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the

	<p>atmosphere, in outer space and under water in its preamble to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosion 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Sec. I, Para 4) The Group also recalls the view expressed therein that the conclusion of a Treaty banning all nuclear weapon tests is one of the most important measures to halt the nuclear arms race and the hope that the Nuclear Weapons States Party to the Treaty will take the lead in reaching an early solution of the technical and political difficulties on this issue and to make every effort to reach agreement on the conclusion of an effective comprehensive test ban. • (Page 2, Sec. I, Para 4) The Group also recalls the desire expressed by a considerable number of delegations at the Conference that the Nuclear Weapon States Party to the Treaty should as soon as possible enter into an agreement open to all States containing appropriate provisions to ensure its effectiveness to halt all Nuclear Weapon tests of adhering States for a specified time, whereupon the terms of such an agreement would be reviewed in the light of the opportunity at that time, to achieve a universal and permanent cessation of all Nuclear Weapon tests. • (Page 6, Sec. III, Para 2) Pending conclusion of a CTBT, the Group calls on all nuclear weapon States to establish an immediate moratorium on all nuclear weapon testing, as a measure of their sincerity in complying with Article VI and as a confidence-building measure that will facilitate the conclusion of an effective CTBT. • (Page 3, Sec. II, Para. 5) Other indicators pointing towards a disturbing future development is the present high rate of increase in the research and development component of military spending and the continued nuclear testing. • (Page 4, Sec. II, Para 12) The Group of Non-Aligned and Neutral States is gravely concerned that during the period 1980-85 no negotiations took place on the question of a nuclear test ban.
<p>CTBT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para. 4) The Group also recalls the desire expressed by a considerable number of delegations at the Conference that the Nuclear Weapon States Party to the Treaty should as soon as possible enter into an agreement open to all States containing appropriate provisions to ensure its effectiveness to halt all Nuclear Weapon tests of adhering States for a specified time, whereupon the terms of such an agreement would be reviewed in the light of the opportunity at that time, to achieve a universal and permanent cessation of all Nuclear Weapon tests. • (Page 5, Para. 6) [The Group]...further called for...the speedy finalization of a comprehensive Treaty banning the testing of nuclear weapons. • (Page 6, Sec. III, Para. 2) The Group calls for the urgent initiation of negotiations towards a comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty in the Conference on Disarmament as an effective measure for the cessation of a nuclear arms race at an early date. • (Page 6, Sec. III, Para. 2) To achieve this end the Group considers it urgent that the nuclear weapon States Parties to the Treaty in particular agree to commence work on a nuclear test ban in the Conference on Disarmament with a negotiating mandate. More specifically to establish an <i>ad hoc</i> Committee in the Conference on Disarmament on a Nuclear Test Ban to initiate the multilateral negotiation of a treaty for the prohibition of all nuclear weapon tests and report to the Conference on the

	<p>progress of its work pursuant to its mandate. The <i>ad hoc</i> Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban will take into account all existing proposals and future initiatives. In addition, it will draw on the knowledge and experience that have been accumulated over the years in the consideration of a comprehensive test ban in the successive multilateral negotiating bodies and the trilateral negotiations...</p>
PTBT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Sec. I, Para. 2) The Group of Non-Aligned and Neutral States notes that the Preamble to the Treaty 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 explosion on nuclear weapons for all time...
Security Assurances	
General views on security assurances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 5, Para. 6) ...Pending the achievement of nuclear disarmament, the Heads of State or Government, in the name of humanity demanded an immediate prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by all nuclear weapon States. • (Page 5, Para. 6) [The Group of Non-Aligned and Neutral States] also reiterated that the nuclear weapon States have an obligation to guarantee that non-nuclear weapon States will not be threatened or attacked with nuclear weapons.
Legally binding NSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 5, Para. 6) The Heads of State or Government recommended that negotiations should proceed without delay for the conclusion of an agreed international instrument on effective international arrangements to assure all non-nuclear weapon States, without any discrimination, against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons • (Page 7, Sec. III, Para. 5) The Group calls for a clear-cut, unambiguous and internationally binding commitment from the nuclear weapon States Parties not to use nuclear weapons, and to proceed towards progressive and deep reductions of stockpiles of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery leading to their ultimate and complete elimination at the earliest possible time. • (Page 7, Para. 8) The Group calls upon all States, particularly the Nuclear Weapon States Parties to the NPT to accelerate and renew their commitment to the negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament devoted to the elaboration of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.
General views on NPT	
General views on NPT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Para. 2) The Group also recalls that in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, States must refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations, and that the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security are to be promoted with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources as stated in the Preamble of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. • (Page 1, Para. 3) The commitment of the Non-Aligned and Neutral Group of States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is, consequently, based on the Group's expectation that the Treaty would contribute to the implementation of the principles and purposes of the Charter, since the Group believes that nuclear disarmament constitutes an essential element for the realization of such principles and purposes, in particular the maintenance of international peace and security. The Treaty should be seen as part of a process aimed

	at the conclusion of further agreements in the field of disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament.
Institutional issues	
Procedural matters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para. 4) The Group of Non-Aligned and Neutral States recalls the Final Declaration of the NPT Review Conference held in 1975, in particular the contents on the review of Article VI of the NPT. • (Page 2, Para. 5) The Group of Non-Aligned and Neutral States further recalls the contents of paras. 50 and 51 under the Programme of Action in the final document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and regrets that the recommendations contained therein have not been realized since the adoption by consensus seven years ago.
NWFZ	
General views on NWFZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 6, Para. 3) The Group welcomes the recent entry into force of the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty signed in Rarotonga, and takes note of the three protocols now open to the signature of nuclear weapon States.
Nonproliferation	
General views on nonproliferation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para. 5) ...the Group also recalls the multilateral treaties which effectively prohibit the geographical and spatial proliferation of nuclear weapons such as by preventing the emplacement of nuclear weapons on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof; in outer space and celestial bodies; and in the Antarctic area and urges universal and continued adherence to them. • (Page 5, Para. 6) In order to prevent effectively the horizontal and vertical proliferation of nuclear weapons, nuclear weapon States should adopt urgent measures for halting and reversing the nuclear arms race.
Other Fora	
SSOD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para. 5) The Group of Non-Aligned and Neutral States further recalls the contents of paras. 50 and 51 under the Programme of Action in the final document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and regrets that the recommendations contained therein have not been realized since the adoption by consensus seven years ago.

Working Paper Containing Formulation for the Final Declaration on Article IV of the Treaty (NPT/CONF.III/52)	
Safeguards and verification	
General views on safeguards/verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para. 9). The Conference considers that unilaterally enforced restrictive measures beyond safeguards required under NPT are in contradiction with 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 indirectly affect the sovereign rights of the Parties to the Treaty... • (Page 3, Para. 13, VII) The Conference agrees that Non-nuclear weapon States Parties to the Treaty and States that have safeguards equal to those required under Article III. I 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. In doing so, special attention shall also be given to the needs of the least developed countries;
Peaceful uses	
General views on peaceful uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Para. 1) The Conference, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article IV, reiterates, once more, the "inalienable right of all States to apply and develop their programmes for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development in conformity with their priorities, interests and needs". • (Page 1, Para. 2) 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, and to the elimination of technological and economic gaps between the developed and developing countries. • (Page 1, Para. 4) 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. • (Page 1, Para. 5) The Conference expresses 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). • (Page 2, Para. 9) The Conference considers that unilaterally enforced restrictive measures beyond safeguards required under NPT are in contradiction with 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 indirectly affect the sovereign rights of the Parties to the Treaty. • (Page 2, Para. 11) The Conference reaffirms the responsibility on 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. • (Page 2, Para. 13, I) The Conference agrees that concern for non-proliferation should not be used as a pretext to prevent States from acquiring and developing nuclear technology for peaceful uses and to impose conditions which are incompatible with the sovereign rights and independence of countries. • (Page 2, Para. 13, II) The Conference agrees that all contracts in force in the nuclear field for peaceful uses should be honoured. • (Page 3, Para. 13, IX) The Conference agrees a financial Assistance Fund should be established to assist developing countries Parties to the NPT in the development of their peaceful nuclear power programmes and the other peaceful applications of nuclear techniques. • (Page 5, Para. 2) The Conference stresses that the problems of peaceful uses of nuclear energy can be solved primarily by political means. In this context, the Conference expresses its satisfaction at the progress in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Field of Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy for Social and Economic Development, in the interest of developing countries and the international community as a whole.
Access to/transfer of equipment, materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Para. 3) 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

<p>and scientific and technological information</p>	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para. 9) The Conference considers that unilaterally enforced restrictive measures beyond safeguards required under NPT are in contradiction with 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 indirectly affect the sovereign rights of the Parties to the Treaty. Such measures have contributed to a slow-down in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and caused serious complications in relations between the Parties and have eroded confidence. • (Page 2, Para. 11) The Conference reaffirms the responsibility on 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. • (Page 3, Para. 13, IV) The Conference agrees no single State or group of States shall impose unilaterally or collectively any precondition 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. • (Page 3, Para. 13, VII) The Conference agrees 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. In doing so, special attention shall also be given to the needs of the least developed countries;
<p>IAEA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para. 12) The Conference commends the role and activities of the IAEA in the field of technical assistance and co-operation for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, for the benefit of developing countries in particular. • (Page 3, I) The Conference further agrees to suggest the continuation of the study on financing the technical assistance programme of the IAEA, in accordance with resolution GC/XXV/RES/388. • (Page 3, II) To urge the IAEA to further 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; • (Page 4, III) To call on all States Parties of 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. • (Page 4, IV) To call further to States Parties to the Treaty to meet the "technically sound" requests for technical assistance submitted by developing States Parties 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 Parties to the Treaty which are not

	<p>members of the IAEA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 4, V) To call upon the IAEA to fully implement its General Conference resolution GC(XXVIII)/RES/439, dated 28 September 1984, which requests the Director General, inter alia, 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; • (Page 4, VI) To encourage further IAEA studies on small and medium power reactors;
Assurance of supply / Multilateral approach to nuclear fuel cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para. 11) The Conference reaffirms the responsibility on 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. • (Page 2, Para. 13, II) The Conference agrees that all contracts in force in the nuclear field for peaceful uses should be honored. • (Page 3, Para. 13, III) The Conference agrees Threats of cut-off of supplies covered by contracts or agreements in force must not be used as an instrument of negotiation; • (Page 3, Para. 13, VIII) The Conference agrees States Parties to the Treaty should set up conditions for long term assurances of supply; • (Page 4, VII) To stress the importance of the work being done by the Committee on Assurances of Supply in establishing principles for international co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy and the adoption of measures to assure the long-term supply of nuclear material, equipment and technology in a predictable manner, with appropriate assurances against the proliferation of nuclear weapons
Attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 4, IX) The Conference reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities emanating from the international norms prohibiting the use of force in international relations, and in particular Article 2(4) of the United Nations Charter. It considers that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear activities would entail highly dangerous political, economic and environmental implications particularly on the civilian inhabitants. It acknowledges that this has been given special consideration in additional Protocol I to the Geneva Convention of 1949. The Conference believes that the Parties bear a solemn responsibility to continue to play a leading role in the concerned fora towards the establishment of comprehensive and universal norms and standards, specifically prohibiting attacks, or threats of attacks, against all peaceful nuclear activities. • (Page 5, Para. 1) The Conference decides that, pending the establishment of such norms and standards, measures should be agreed by the Parties to ensure that their safeguarded nuclear activities, especially in non-nuclear-weapon States, will remain inviolable from attack or threat of attack. In this regard; (a) the Depositories shall endeavour, in consultations with the other members of the Security Council, to give full consideration to all appropriate measures to be undertaken to deal with such a situation, including the application of measures under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter; (b) the Parties should commit themselves to provide or support immediate assistance to the Party victim of such an attack or threat of attack.
Regional issue: Middle East	
Israel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para. 6) The Conference notes with deep concern that instead of facilitating the fullest exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for peaceful purposes to non-nuclear-weapon

	<p>States Parties to the Treaty particularly developing countries as called for by the Treaty, some States Parties to the Treaty continue to co-operate and give assistance in the nuclear field to States like Israel and South Africa, not Parties to the Treaty and known to have acquired the capability to manufacture nuclear weapons, while at the same time applying discriminatory policies against the non-nuclear-weapon developing States Parties to the Treaty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para. 7) The Conference deplores the nuclear collaboration between those States and the regimes of South Africa and Israel for their quest to acquire and manufacture nuclear weapons, hence posing a grave danger to peace and security in Africa and the Middle East. • (Page 2, Para. 8) The Conference demands that all States suspend any nuclear co-operation with South Africa and Israel until they renounce to the nuclear-weapon option by joining the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, accepting the IAEA safeguards and pledging not to manufacture nor acquire nuclear weapons. • (Page 3, Para. 13, X) The Conference agrees that the Conference urges all States to provide necessary technical assistance Iraq to restore its peaceful nuclear programme and to overcome damage caused by the Israeli attack. • (Page 4, VIII) To condemn Israel for its premeditated military aggression against the safeguarded nuclear research reactor, which constitutes an aggression against the Treaty and the IAEA safeguards system, as well as against the inalienable rights of all States to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;
Institutional issues	
Procedural matters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 5, Para. 2) The Conference expresses its satisfaction at the results of the work of the Preparatory Committee of the Conference and underlines the necessity for continuing detailed preparations, with the active participation of all countries, in order to fully realize the goals of the Conference. The participants in the Conference reaffirmed their conviction that the results of the Conference should contribute to free and unhampered access on a just and non-discriminatory basis to nuclear technology, equipment and materials needed for the development of national programmes of peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
Strengthen review process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 3, Para. 13, IX) The Conference agrees a financial Assistance Fund should be established to assist developing countries Parties to the NPT in the development of their peaceful nuclear power programmes and the other peaceful applications of nuclear techniques. The Conference also decides to establish a Preparatory Committee open ended to all the Parties, to consider the scope and modalities of such a Fund. The Preparatory Committee, shall submit its conclusions to a special conference of the Parties to be held before the next Review Conference of the NPT.
Nonproliferation	
General views on nonproliferation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para. 6) The Conference notes with deep concern that instead of facilitating the fullest exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for peaceful purposes to non-nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Treaty particularly developing countries as called for by the Treaty, some States Parties to the Treaty continue to co-operate and give assistance in the nuclear field to States like Israel and South Africa, not Parties to the Treaty and known to have acquired the capability to manufacture nuclear weapons, while at the same time applying discriminatory policies against the non-nuclear-weapon developing States Parties to the Treaty. • (Page 2, Para. 7) The Conference deplores the nuclear collaboration between those States and the regimes of South Africa and Israel for their

	<p>quest to acquire and manufacture nuclear weapons, hence posing a grave danger to peace and security in Africa and the Middle East.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para. 13, I) The Conference agrees that concern for non-proliferation should not be used as a pretext to prevent States from acquiring and developing nuclear technology for peaceful uses and to impose conditions which are incompatible with the sovereign rights and independence of countries.
Export control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 3, Para. 13, IV) The Conference agrees no Single state or group of States shall impose unilaterally or collectively any precondition 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. • (Page 3, Para. 13, V) The Conference agrees non-proliferation requirements in future transactions should be limited to conditions and criteria agreed to by the Board of Governors of the IAEA; • (Page 3, Para. 13, VI) The Conference agrees predictable and internationally agreed criteria for the transfer and reprocessing of spent fuel should be established;