

**1995 Review and Extension Conference  
of the Parties to the Treaty on the  
Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

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**ARTICLES III AND VII - NUCLEAR SAFEGUARDS, NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE  
ZONE AND EXPORT CONTROL**

Working paper submitted by the Movement of  
Non-Aligned Countries

**I. NUCLEAR SAFEGUARDS**

1. The Conference reaffirms that International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards provide assurance that States are complying with their undertakings and assist States in demonstrating their compliance. IAEA safeguards should therefore play a key role in preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices.
2. The Conference commends IAEA for its efforts in implementing the safeguards regime and expresses its support for the ongoing process of strengthening and improving the effectiveness of that regime in programme 93 + 2. It emphasizes in that regard that the process should be objective and non-discriminatory.
3. The Conference considers that unsafeguarded and ambiguous nuclear activities in some States not parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons pose serious proliferation dangers and increase the threat perceptions of States parties to the Treaty. The Conference in that respect calls upon all States not parties to the Treaty with significant nuclear programmes to submit all their nuclear activities, both current and future, to the IAEA full-scope safeguards regime. The Conference considers further that the application of IAEA full-scope safeguards is an effective confidence-building measure, particularly in volatile and conflict-ridden regions.
4. The Conference considers the application of IAEA full-scope safeguards a condition of supply of nuclear materials and technology. States shall refrain from extending assistance in the nuclear field to States not parties to the Treaty who have not submitted their nuclear activities to the IAEA full-scope safeguards.
5. The Conference reaffirms the need to promote further the transfer of technology and technical cooperation for the peaceful application of nuclear energy to non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty, and in that regard also reaffirms the inalienable right of all parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

## II. NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONES

6. 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 that 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.

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

8. The Conference recognizes that for the maximum effectiveness of any treaty arrangements for establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone the cooperation of the nuclear-weapon States is necessary. In that connection, the nuclear-weapon States are invited to assist the efforts of States to create nuclear-weapon-free zones, and to enter into a binding undertaking 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.

9. The Conference welcomes the progress achieved in strengthening the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Rarotonga and the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco). It urges nuclear-weapon States that have not yet done so to sign the relevant protocols of the Treaty of Rarotonga.

10. The Conference also welcomes the current progress towards concluding a draft treaty on an African nuclear-weapon-free zone and expresses its full support for that endeavour.

11. The Conference expresses its full support for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in the Middle East, and calls upon the parties concerned in that region to take the necessary steps to attain that objective as a matter of high priority. It calls upon all States parties to encourage the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in other parts of the world and calls upon countries in the region concerned to take the necessary steps to attain that objective as a matter of high priority.

## III. EXPORT CONTROL

12. The Conference urges all States parties to ensure that their nuclear exports do not in any way assist non-nuclear-weapon States not party to the Treaty to acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

13. The Conference notes the importance and complementary nature of non-discriminatory guidelines agreed by all States parties in the field of transfer of nuclear materials, equipment and technology to ensure that such transfers are diverted to nuclear-weapon purposes and do not impede the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

14. To that end, the Conference decides to establish an ad hoc committee to formulate criteria and procedures governing the transfers of nuclear material, equipment and technology to non-nuclear-weapon States and to agree on an export control trigger list, as well as to elaborate specific measures to ensure the nuclear supply to non-nuclear-weapon States party to the Treaty for peaceful purposes. The first meeting of the Committee will be convened at ... in ... 1995.