

## 2. NPT 関連資料

### 核兵器の不拡散に関する条約

昭和43年7月1日	ロンドン、モスクワ及び ワシントンで作成
昭和45年2月3日	我が国署名
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この条約を締結する国（「締約国」という。）は、

核戦争が全人類に惨害をもたらすものであり、したがって、このような戦争の危険を回避するためにあらゆる努力を払い、及び人民の安全を保障するための措置をとることが必要であることを考慮し、

核兵器の拡散が核戦争の危険を著しく増大させるものであることを信じ、

核兵器の一層広範にわたる分散の防止に関する協定を締結することを要請する国際連合総会の諸決議に従い、

平和的な原子力活動に対する国際原子力機関の保障措置の適用を容易にすることについて協力することを約束し、

一定の枢要な箇所において機器その他の技術的手段を使用することにより原料物質及び特殊核分裂性物質の移動に対して効果的に保障措置を適用するという原則を、国際原子力機関の保障措置制度のわく内で適用することを促進するための研究、開発その他の努力に対する支持を表明し、

核技術の平和的応用の利益（核兵器が核爆発装置の開発から得ることができるすべての技術上の副産物を含む。）が、平和的目的のため、すべての締約国（核兵器国であるか非核兵器国であるかを問わない。）に提供されるべきであるという原則を確認し、

この原則を適用するに当たり、すべての締約国が、平和的目的のための原子力の応用を一層発展させるため可能な最大限度まで科学的情報を交換することに参加し、及び単独で又は他の国と協力してその応用の一層の発展に貢献する権利を有することを確認し、

核軍備競争の停止をできる限り早期に達成し、及び核軍備の縮小の方向で効果的な措置をとる意図を宣言し、

この目的の達成についてすべての国が協力することを要請し、

1963年の大気圏内、宇宙空間及び水中における核兵器実験を禁止する条約の締約国が、同条約前文において、核兵器のすべての実験的爆発の永久的停止の達成を求め及びそのために交渉を継続する決意を表明したことを想起し、

嚴重かつ効果的な国際管理の下における全面的かつ完全な軍備縮小に関する条約に基づき核兵器の製造を停止し、貯蔵されたすべての核兵器を廃棄し、並びに諸国の軍備から核兵器及びその運搬手段を除去することを容易にするため、国際間の緊張の緩和及び諸国間の信頼の強化を促進することを希望し、

諸国が、国際連合憲章に従い、その国際関係において、武力による威嚇又は武力の行使を、いかなる国の領土保全又は政治的独立に対するものも、また、国際連合の目的と両立しない他のいかなる方法によるものも慎まなければならないこと並びに国際の平和及び安全の確立及び維持が世界の人的及び経済的資源の軍備のための転用を最も少なくして促進されなければならないことを想起して、

次のとおり協定した。

## 第1条

締約国である各核兵器国は、核兵器その他の核爆発装置又はその管理をいかなる者に対しても直接又は間接に移譲しないこと及び核兵器その他の核爆発装置の製造若しくはその他の方法による取得又は核兵器その他の核爆発装置の管理の取得につきいかなる非核兵器国に対しても何ら援助、奨励又は勧誘を行わないことを約束する。

## 第2条

締約国である各非核兵器国は、核兵器その他の核爆発装置又はその管理をいかなる者からも直接又は間接に受領しないこと、核兵器その他の核爆発装置を製造せず又はその他の方法によって取得しないこと及び核兵器その他の核爆発装置の製造についていかなる援助をも求めず又は受けないことを約束する。

## 第3条

1. 締約国である各非核兵器国は、原子力が平和的利用から核兵器その他の核爆発装置に転用されることを防止するため、この条約に基づいて負う義務の履行を確認することのみを目的として国際原子力機関憲章及び国際原子力機関の保障措置制度に従い国際原子力機関との間で交渉しかつ締結する協定に定められる保障措置を受諾することを約束する。この条の規定によって必要とされる保障措置の手続は、原料物質又は特殊核分裂性物質につきそれが主要な原子力施設において生産され、処理され若しくは使用されているか又は主要な原子力施設の外にあるかを問わず、遵守しなければならない。この条の規定によって必要とされる保障措置は、当該非核兵器国の領域内若しくはその管轄下で又は場所のいかんを問わずその管理の下で行われるすべての平和的な原子力活動に係るすべての原料物質及び特殊核分裂性物質につき、適用される。

2. 各締約国は、(a)原料物質若しくは特殊核分裂性物質又は(b)特殊核分裂性物質の処理、使用若しくは生産のために特に設計された若しくは作成された設備若しくは資材を、この条の規定によって必要とされる保障措置が当該原料物質又は当該特殊核分裂性物質について適用されない限り、平和的目的のためいかなる非核兵器国にも供給しないことを約束する。

3. この条の規定によって必要とされる保障措置は、この条の規定及び前文に規定する保障措置の原則に従い、次条の規定に適合する態様で、かつ、締約国の経済的若しくは技術的發展又は平和的な原子力活動の分野における国際協力（平和的目的のため、核物質及びその処理、使用又は生産のための設備を国際的に交換することを含む。）を妨げないような態様で、実施するものとする。

4. 締約国である非核兵器国は、この条に定める要件を満たすため、国際原子力機関憲章に従い、個々に又は他の国と共同して国際原子力機関と協定を締結するものとする。その協定の交渉は、この条約が最初に効力を生じた時から180日以内に開始しなければならない。この180日の期間の後に批准書又は加入書を寄託する国については、その協定の交渉は、当該寄託の日までに開始しなければならない。その協定は、交渉開始の日の後18箇月以内に効力を生ずるものとする。

#### 第4条

1. この条約のいかなる規定も、無差別にかつ第1条及び第2条の規定に従って平和的目的のための原子力の研究、生産及び利用を進展させることについてのすべての締約国の奪い得ない権利に影響を及ぼすものと解してはならない。

2. すべての締約国は、原子力の平和的利用のため設備、資材並びに科学的及び技術的情報を可能な最大限度まで交換することを容易にすることを約束し、また、その交換に参加する権利を有する。締約国は、また、可能なときは、単独で又は他の国若しくは国際機関と共同して、世界の開発途上にある地域の必要に妥当な考慮を払って、平和的目的のための原子力の応用、特に締約国である非核兵器国の領域におけるその応用の一層の発展に貢献することに協力する。

#### 第5条

各締約国は、核爆発のあらゆる平和的応用から生ずることのある利益が、この条約に従い適当な国際的監視の下でかつ適当な国際的手続により無差別の原則に基づいて締約国である非核兵器国に提供されること並びに使用される爆発装置についてその非核兵器国の負担する費用が、できる限り低額であり、かつ、研究及び開発のためのいかなる費用をも含まないことを確保するため、適当な措置をとることを約束する。締約国である非核兵器国は、特別の国際協定に従い、非核兵器国が十分に代表されている適当な国際機関を通じてこのような利益を享受することができる。この問題に関する交渉は、この条約が効力を生じた後できる限り速やかに開始するものとする。締約国である非核兵器国は、希望するときは、2国間協定によってもこのような利益を享受することができる。

#### 第6条

各締約国は、核軍備競争の早期の停止及び核軍備の縮小に関する効果的な措置につき、並びに厳重かつ効果的な国際管理の下における全面的かつ完全な軍備縮小に関する条約について、誠実に交渉を行うことを約束する。

## 第7条

この条約のいかなる規定も、国の集団がそれらの国の領域に全く核兵器の存在しないことを確保するため地域的な条約を締結する権利に対し、影響を及ぼすものではない。

## 第8条

1. いずれの締約国も、この条約の改正を提案することができる。改定案は、寄託国政府に提出するものとし、寄託国政府は、これをすべての締約国に配布する。その後、締約国の3分の1以上の要請があったときは、寄託国政府は、その改正を審議するため、すべての締約国を招請して会議を開催する。

2. この条約のいかなる改正も、すべての締約国の過半数の票（締約国であるすべての核兵器国の票及び改正案が配布された日に国際原子力機関の理事国である他のすべての締約国の票を含む。）による議決で承認されなければならない。その改正は、すべての締約国の過半数の改正の批准書（締約国であるすべての核兵器国の改正の批准書及び改正案が配布された日に国際原子力機関の理事国である他のすべての締約国の改正の批准書を含む。）が寄託された時に、その批准書を寄託した各締約国について効力を生ずる。その後は、改正は、改正の批准書を寄託する他のいずれの締約国についても、その寄託の時に効力を生ずる。

3. 前文の目的の実現及びこの条約の規定の遵守を確保するようにこの条約の運用を検討するため、この条約の効力発生の5年後にスイスのジュネーヴで締約国の会議を開催する。その後5年ごとに、締約国の過半数が寄託国政府に提案する場合には、条約の運用を検討するという同様の目的をもって、更に会議を開催する。

## 第9条

1. この条約は、署名のためすべての国に開放される。この条約が3の規定に従って効力を生ずる前にこの条約に署名しない国は、いつでもこの条約に加入することができる。

2. この条約は、署名国によって批准されなければならない。批准書及び加入書は、ここに寄託国政府として指定されるグレート・ブリテン及び北部アイルランド連合王国、ソヴィエト社会主義共和国連邦及びアメリカ合衆国の政府に寄託する。

3. この条約は、その政府が条約の寄託者として指定される国及びこの条約の署名国である他の40の国が批准しかつその批准書を寄託した後に、効力を生ずる。この条約の適用上、「核兵器国」とは、1967年1月1日前に核兵器その他の核爆発装置を製造しかつ爆発させた国をいう。

4. この条約は、その効力発生後に批准書又は加入書を寄託する国については、その批准書又は加入書の寄託の日効力を生ずる。

5. 寄託国政府は、すべての署名国及び加入国に対し、各署名の日、各批准書又は各加入書の寄託の日、この条約の効力発生の日、会議の開催の要請を受領した日及び他の通知を速やかに通報する。

6. この条約は、寄託国政府が国際連合憲章第102条の規定に従って登録する。

#### 第10条

1. 各締約国は、この条約の対象である事項に関連する異常な事態が自国の至高の利益を危うくしていると認める場合には、その主権を行使してこの条約から脱退する権利を有する。当該締約国は、他のすべての締約国及び国際連合安全保障理事会に対し3箇月前にその脱退を通知する。その通知には、自国の至高の利益を危うくしていると認める異常な事態についても記載しなければならない。

2. この条約の効力発生25年後に、条約が無期限に効力を有するか追加の一定期間延長されるかを決定するため、会議を開催する。その決定は、締約国の過半数による議決で行う。

#### 第11条

この条約は、英語、ロシア語、フランス語、スペイン語、及び中国語をひとしく正文とし、寄託国政府に寄託される。この条約の認証謄本は、寄託国政府が署名国政府及び加入国政府に送付する。

以上の証拠として、下名は、正当に委任を受けてこの条約に署名した。

1968年7月1日にロンドン市、モスクワ市及びワシントン市で本書3通を作成した。

## **TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS**

The States concluding this Treaty, hereinafter referred to as the "Parties to the Treaty".

Considering the devastation that would be visited upon all mankind by a nuclear war and the consequent need to make every effort to avert the danger of such a war and to take measures to safeguard the security of peoples,

Believing that the proliferation of nuclear weapons would seriously enhance the danger of nuclear war,

In conformity with resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly calling for the conclusion of an agreement on the prevention of wider dissemination of nuclear weapons,

Undertaking to co-operate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards on peaceful nuclear activities,

Expressing their support for research, development and other efforts to further the application, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards system, of the principle of safeguarding effectively the flow of source and special fissionable materials by use of instruments and other techniques at certain strategic points,

Affirming the principle that the benefits of peaceful applications of nuclear technology, including any technological by-products which may be derived by nuclear-weapon States from the development of nuclear explosive devices, should be available for peaceful purposes to all Parties to the Treaty, whether nuclear-weapon or non-nuclear-weapon States,

Convinced that, in furtherance of this principle, all Parties to the Treaty are entitled to participate in the fullest possible exchange of scientific information for, and to contribute alone or in co-operation with other States to, the further development of the applications of atomic energy for peaceful purposes,

Declaring their intention 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,

Urging the co-operation of all States in the attainment of this objective,

Recalling the determination expressed by the Parties to the 1963 Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water in its Preamble to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end,

Desiring 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 their existing stockpiles, and the elimination from national arsenals of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery pursuant to a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recalling 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,

Have agreed as follows :

#### ARTICLE I

Each nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly; and not in any way to assist, encourage, or induce any non-nuclear-weapon State to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, or control over such weapons or explosive devices.

#### ARTICLE II

Each non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to receive the transfer from any transferor whatsoever of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or of control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly; not to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; and not to seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

#### ARTICLE III

1. Each non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes to accept safeguards, as set forth in an agreement to be negotiated and concluded with the International Atomic Energy Agency in accordance with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Agency's safeguards system, for the exclusive purpose of verification of the fulfilment of its obligations assumed under this Treaty with a view to preventing diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Procedures for the safeguards required by this Article shall be followed with respect to source or special fissionable material whether it is being produced, processed or used in any principal nuclear facility or is outside any such facility. The safeguards required by this Article shall be applied on all source or special fissionable material in all peaceful nuclear activities within the territory of such State, under its jurisdiction, or carried out under its control anywhere.

2. Each State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to provide: (a) source or special fissionable material, or (b) equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material, to any non-nuclear-weapon State for peaceful purposes, unless the source or special fissionable material shall be subject to the safeguards required by this Article.

3. The safeguards required by this Article shall be implemented in a manner designed to comply with Article IV of this Treaty, and to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of the Parties or international co-operation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, including the international exchange of nuclear material and equipment for the processing, use or production of nuclear material for peaceful purposes in accordance with the provisions of this Article and the principle of safeguarding set forth in the Preamble of the Treaty.

4. Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty shall conclude agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency to meet the requirements of this Article either individually or together with other States in accordance with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Negotiation of such agreements shall commence within 180 days from the original entry into force of this Treaty. For States depositing their instruments of ratification or accession after the 180-day period, negotiation of such agreements shall commence not later than the date of such deposit. Such agreements shall enter into force not later than eighteen months after the date of initiation of negotiations.

#### ARTICLE IV

1. Nothing in this Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all the Parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with Articles I and II of this Treaty.

2. All the Parties to the Treaty undertake to facilitate, and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Parties to the Treaty in a position to do so shall also 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 non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world.

#### ARTICLE V

Each Party to the Treaty undertakes to take appropriate measures to ensure that, in accordance with this Treaty, under appropriate international observation and through appropriate international procedures, potential benefits from any peaceful applications of nuclear explosions will be made available 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 will be as low as possible and exclude any charge for research and development. Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty shall be able to obtain such benefits, pursuant to a special international agreement or agreements, through an appropriate international body with adequate representation of non-nuclear-weapon States. Negotiations on this subject shall commence as soon as possible after the Treaty enters into force. Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty so desiring may also obtain such benefits pursuant to bilateral agreements.

#### ARTICLE VI

Each of the Parties to the Treaty undertakes 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, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

## ARTICLE VII

Nothing in this Treaty affects the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to assure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories.

## ARTICLE VIII

1. Any Party to the Treaty may propose amendments to this Treaty. The text of any proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Depositary Governments which shall circulate it to all Parties to the Treaty. Thereupon, if requested to do so by one-third or more of the Parties to the Treaty, the Depositary Governments shall convene a conference, to which they shall invite all the Parties to the Treaty, to consider such an amendment.

2. Any amendment to this Treaty must be approved by a majority of the votes of all the Parties to the Treaty, including the votes of all nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty and all other Parties which, on the date the amendment is circulated, are members of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The amendment shall enter into force for each Party that deposits its instrument of ratification of the amendment upon the deposit of such instruments of ratification by a majority of all the Parties, including the instruments of ratification of all nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty and all other Parties which, on the date the amendment is circulated, are members of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Thereafter, it shall enter into force for any other Party upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification of the amendment.

3. Five years after the entry into force of this Treaty, a conference of Parties to the Treaty shall be held in Geneva, Switzerland, in order to review the operation of this Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the Preamble and the provisions of the Treaty are being realised. At intervals of five years thereafter, a majority of the Parties to the Treaty may obtain, by submitting a proposal to this effect to the Depositary Governments, the convening of further conferences with the same objective of reviewing the operation of the Treaty.

## ARTICLE IX

1. This Treaty shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign the Treaty before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which are hereby designated the Depositary Governments.

3. This Treaty shall enter into force after its ratification by the States, the Governments of which are designated Depositaries of the Treaty, and forty other States signatory to this Treaty and the deposit of their instruments of ratification. For the purposes of this Treaty, a nuclear-weapon State is one which has manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device prior to 1 January, 1967.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The Depositary Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or of accession, the date of the entry into force of this Treaty, and the date of receipt of any requests for convening a conference or other notices.

6. This Treaty shall be registered by the Depositary Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

#### ARTICLE X

1. Each Party shall in exercising its national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from the Treaty if it decides that extraordinary events, related to the subject matter of this Treaty, have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other Parties to the Treaty and to the United Nations Security Council three months in advance. Such notice shall include a statement of the extraordinary events it regards as having jeopardized its supreme interests.

2. Twenty-five years after the entry into force of the Treaty, a conference shall be convened to decide whether the Treaty shall continue in force indefinitely, or shall be extended for an additional fixed period or periods. This decision shall be taken by a majority of the Parties to the Treaty.

#### ARTICLE XI

This Treaty, the English, Russian, French, Spanish and Chinese texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Depositary Governments. Duly certified copies of this Treaty shall be transmitted by the Depositary Governments to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorised, have signed this Treaty.

DONE in triplicate, at the cities of London, Moscow and Washington, the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight.

核不拡散及び核軍縮のための原則及び目標 (英文)

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New York, 17 April-12 May 1995

Decision

PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES FOR NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION  
AND DISARMAMENT

Reaffirming the preamble and articles of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Welcoming the end of the cold war, the ensuing easing of international tension and the strengthening of trust between States,

Desiring a set of principles and objectives in accordance with which nuclear non-proliferation, nuclear disarmament and international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be vigorously pursued and progress, achievements and shortcomings evaluated periodically within the review process provided for in article VIII (3) of the Treaty, the enhancement and strengthening of which is welcomed,

Reiterating the ultimate goals of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

The Conference affirms the need to continue to move with determination towards the full realization and effective implementation of the provisions of the Treaty, and accordingly adopts the following principles and objectives:

Universality

1. Universal adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is an urgent priority. All States not yet party to the Treaty are called upon to accede to the Treaty at the earliest date, particularly those States that operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities. Every effort should be made by all States parties to achieve this objective.

Non-proliferation

2. The proliferation of nuclear weapons would seriously increase the danger of nuclear war. The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons has a vital role to play in preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Every effort should be made to implement the Treaty in all its aspects to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices, without hampering the peaceful uses of nuclear energy by States parties to the Treaty.

### Nuclear disarmament

3. Nuclear disarmament is substantially facilitated by the easing of international tension and the strengthening of trust between States which have prevailed following the end of the cold war. The undertakings with regard to nuclear disarmament as set out in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons should thus be fulfilled with determination. In this regard, the nuclear-weapon States reaffirm their commitment, as stated in article VI, to pursue in good faith negotiations on effective measures relating to nuclear disarmament.

4. The achievement of the following measures is important in the full realization and effective implementation of article VI, including the programme of action as reflected below:

(a) The completion by the Conference on Disarmament of the negotiations on a universal and internationally and effectively verifiable Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty no later than 1996. Pending the entry into force of a Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty, the nuclear-weapon States should exercise utmost restraint;

(b) The immediate commencement and early conclusion of negotiations on a non-discriminatory and universally applicable convention banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, in accordance with the statement of the Special Coordinator of the Conference on Disarmament and the mandate contained therein;

(c) The determined pursuit by the nuclear-weapon States of systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally, with the ultimate goals of eliminating those weapons and by all States of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

### Nuclear-weapon-free zones

5. The conviction that the establishment of internationally recognized nuclear-weapon-free zones, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, enhances global and regional peace and security is reaffirmed.

6. The development of nuclear-weapon-free zones, especially in regions of tension, such as in the Middle East, as well as the establishment of zones free of all weapons of mass destruction should be encouraged as a matter of priority, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region. The establishment of additional nuclear-weapon-free zones by the time of the Review Conference in the year 2000 would be welcome.

7. The cooperation of all the nuclear-weapon States and their respect and support for the relevant protocols is necessary for the maximum effectiveness of such nuclear-weapon-free zones and the relevant protocols.

### Security assurances

8. Noting United Nations Security Council resolution 984 (1995), which was adopted unanimously on 11 April 1995, as well as the declarations by the nuclear-weapon States concerning both negative and positive security assurances, further steps should be considered to assure non-nuclear-weapon States party to the Treaty against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. These steps could take the form of an internationally legally binding instrument.

### Safeguards

9. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is the competent authority responsible to verify and assure, in accordance with the statute of the IAEA and the Agency's safeguards system, compliance with its safeguards agreements with States parties undertaken in fulfilment of their obligations under article III (1) of the Treaty, with a view to preventing diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Nothing should be done to undermine the authority of the IAEA in this regard. States parties that have concerns regarding non-compliance with the safeguards agreements of the Treaty by the States parties should direct such concerns, along with supporting evidence and information, to the IAEA to consider, investigate, draw conclusions and decide on necessary actions in accordance with its mandate.

10. All States parties required by article III of the Treaty to sign and bring into force comprehensive safeguards agreements and which have not yet done so should do so without delay.

11. IAEA safeguards should be regularly assessed and evaluated. Decisions adopted by its Board of Governors aimed at further strengthening the effectiveness of IAEA safeguards should be supported and implemented and the IAEA's capability to detect undeclared nuclear activities should be increased. Also States not party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons should be urged to enter into comprehensive safeguards agreements with the IAEA.

12. New supply arrangements for the transfer of source or special fissionable material or equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material to non-nuclear-weapon States should require, as a necessary precondition, acceptance of IAEA full-scope safeguards and internationally legally binding commitments not to acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

13. Nuclear fissile material transferred from military use to peaceful nuclear activities should, as soon as practicable, be placed under IAEA safeguards in the framework of the voluntary safeguards agreements in place with the nuclear-weapon States. Safeguards should be universally applied once the complete elimination of nuclear weapons has been achieved.

### Peaceful uses of nuclear energy

14. Particular importance should be attached to ensuring the exercise of the inalienable right of all the parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for

peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with articles I, II as well as III of the Treaty.

15. Undertakings to facilitate participation in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be fully implemented.

16. In all activities designed to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, preferential treatment should be given to the non-nuclear-weapon States party to the Treaty, taking the needs of developing countries particularly into account.

17. Transparency in nuclear-related export controls should be promoted within the framework of dialogue and cooperation among all interested States party to the Treaty.

18. All States should, through rigorous national measures and international cooperation, maintain the highest practicable levels of nuclear safety, including in waste management, and observe standards and guidelines in nuclear materials accounting, physical protection and transport of nuclear materials.

19. Every effort should be made to ensure that the IAEA has the financial and human resources necessary in order to meet effectively its responsibilities in the areas of technical cooperation, safeguards and nuclear safety. The IAEA should also be encouraged to intensify its efforts aimed at finding ways and means for funding technical assistance through predictable and assured resources.

20. Attacks or threats of attack on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes jeopardize nuclear safety and raise serious concerns regarding the application of international law on the use of force in such cases, which could warrant appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Conference requests that the President of the Conference bring this decision, the Decision on Strengthening the Review Process for the Treaty and the Decision on the Extension of the Treaty to the attention of the heads of State or Government of all States and seek their full cooperation on these documents and in the furtherance of the goals of the Treaty.

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New York, 17 April-12 May 1995

Resolution on the Middle East

The Conference of the States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Reaffirming the purpose and provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Recognizing that, pursuant to article VII of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones contributes to strengthening the international non-proliferation regime,

Recalling that the Security Council, in its statement of 31 January 1992, <sup>1/</sup> affirmed that the proliferation of nuclear and all other weapons of mass destruction constituted a threat to international peace and security,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus supporting the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, the latest of which is resolution 49/71 of 15 December 1994,

Recalling further the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency concerning the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East, the latest of which is GC(XXXVIII)/RES/21 of 23 September 1994, and noting the danger of nuclear proliferation, especially in areas of tension,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and in particular paragraph 14 thereof,

Noting Security Council resolution 984 (1995) and paragraph 8 of the Decision on Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament adopted by the Conference on 11 May 1995,

Bearing in mind the other Decisions adopted by the Conference on 11 May 1995,

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<sup>1/</sup> S/23500.

1. Endorses the aims and objectives of the Middle East peace process and recognizes that efforts in this regard, as well as other efforts, contribute to, inter alia, a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons as well as other weapons of mass destruction;
2. Notes with satisfaction that in its report Main Committee III of the Conference (NPT/CONF.1995/MC.III/1) recommended that the Conference "call on those remaining States not parties to the Treaty to accede to it, thereby accepting an international legally binding commitment not to acquire nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices and to accept International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards on all their nuclear activities";
3. Notes with concern the continued existence in the Middle East of unsafeguarded nuclear facilities, and reaffirms in this connection the recommendation contained in paragraph VI/3 of the report of Main Committee III urging those non-parties to the Treaty which operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities to accept full scope International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;
4. Reaffirms the importance of the early realization of universal adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and calls upon all States of the Middle East that have not yet done so, without exception, to accede to the Treaty as soon as possible and to place their nuclear facilities under full scope International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;
5. Calls upon all States in the Middle East to take practical steps in appropriate forums aimed at making progress towards, inter alia, the establishment of an effectively verifiable Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction, nuclear, chemical and biological, and their delivery systems, and to refrain from taking any measures that preclude the achievement of this objective;
6. Calls upon all States party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to extend their cooperation and to exert their utmost efforts with a view to ensuring the early establishment by regional parties of a Middle East zone free of nuclear and all other weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems.

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New York, 17 April-12 May 1995

Decision

STRENGTHENING THE REVIEW PROCESS FOR THE TREATY

1. The Conference examined the implementation of article VIII, 3, of the Treaty and agreed to strengthen the review process for the operation of the Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the Preamble and the provisions of the Treaty are being realized.
2. The States party to the Treaty participating in the Conference decided, in accordance with article VIII, 3, of the Treaty, that Review Conferences should continue to be held every five years and that, accordingly, the next Review Conference should be held in the year 2000.
3. The Conference decided that, beginning in 1997, the Preparatory Committee should hold, normally for a duration of 10 working days, a meeting in each of the three years prior to the Review Conference. If necessary, a fourth preparatory meeting may be held in the year of the Conference.
4. The purpose of the Preparatory Committee meetings would be to consider principles, objectives and ways in order to promote the full implementation of the Treaty, as well as its universality, and to make recommendations thereon to the Review Conference. These include those identified in the Decision on Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament adopted on 11 May 1995. These meetings should also make the procedural preparations for the next Review Conference.
5. The Conference also concluded that the present structure of three Main Committees should continue and the question of an overlap of issues being discussed in more than one Committee should be resolved in the General Committee, which would coordinate the work of the Committees so that the substantive responsibility for the preparation of the report with respect to each specific issue is undertaken in only one Committee.
6. It was also agreed that subsidiary bodies could be established within the respective Main Committees for specific issues relevant to the Treaty, so as to provide for a focused consideration of such issues. The establishment of such subsidiary bodies would be recommended by the Preparatory Committee for each Review Conference in relation to the specific objectives of the Review Conference.

7. The Conference agreed further that Review Conferences should look forward as well as back. They should evaluate the results of the period they are reviewing, including the implementation of undertakings of the States parties under the Treaty, and identify the areas in which, and the means through which, further progress should be sought in the future. Review Conferences should also address specifically what might be done to strengthen the implementation of the Treaty and to achieve its universality.

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New York, 17 April-12 May 1995

Decision

EXTENSION OF THE TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF  
NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The Conference of the States Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (hereinafter referred to as "the Treaty") convened in New York from 17 April to 12 May 1995, in accordance with articles VIII,3 and X,2 of the Treaty,

Having reviewed the operation of the Treaty and affirming that there is a need for full compliance with the Treaty, its extension and its universal adherence, which are essential to international peace and security and the attainment of the ultimate goals of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Having reaffirmed article VIII,3 of the Treaty and the need for its continued implementation in a strengthened manner and, to this end, emphasizing the Decision on Strengthening the Review Process for the Treaty and the Decision on Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament also adopted by the Conference,

Having established that the Conference is quorate in accordance with article X,2 of the Treaty,

Decides that, as a majority exists among States party to the Treaty for its indefinite extension, in accordance with its article X,2, the Treaty shall continue in force indefinitely.