

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

**OFFICIAL RECORDS
TWENTY-THIRD SESSION**

Agenda item 96

**FINAL DOCUMENT
OF THE CONFERENCE
OF NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES**



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UNITED NATIONS

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES*

INTRODUCTION

1. By resolution 2153 B (XXI) of 17 November 1966, the General Assembly decided to convene a conference of non-nuclear-weapon States to meet not later than July 1968 to consider the following and other related questions:

"(a) How can the security of the non-nuclear States best be assured?

"(b) How may non-nuclear Powers co-operate among themselves in preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons?

"(c) How can nuclear devices be used for exclusively peaceful purposes?"

By the same resolution, the General Assembly requested its President immediately to set up a preparatory committee, widely representative of the non-nuclear-weapon States, to make appropriate arrangements for convening the Conference and to consider the question of associating nuclear-weapon States with the work of the Conference and report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.

2. In accordance with the provisions of resolution 2153 B (XXI), the President of the General Assembly at its twenty-first session announced on 20 December 1966 1/ that the Preparatory Committee for the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States would be composed of the following Member States: Chile, Dahomey, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Malta, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Spain, United Republic of Tanzania. The Preparatory Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Burudi Nabwera (Kenya), held a series of meetings between February and September 1967, and on 15 September 1967 adopted its report to the General Assembly. 2/

3. At its 1640th plenary meeting on 19 December 1967, the General Assembly adopted its resolution 2346 B (XXII), reading as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 2153 B (XXI) of 17 November 1966, by which it decided that a conference of non-nuclear-weapon States should be convened not later than July 1968,

"Having considered with appreciation the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,

* Previously issued under the symbol A/CONF.35/10.

1/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Plenary Meetings, 1500th meeting.

2/ Document A/6817 and Corr.1 (mimeographed).

"1. Approves the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, subject to paragraph 2 below;

"2. Decides to convene the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States at Geneva from 29 August to 28 September 1968;

"3. Decides to invite to the Conference non-nuclear-weapon States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to make appropriate arrangements for convening the Conference in accordance with the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee."

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE

4. The Conference was convened on 29 August 1968 at the Palais des Nations, Geneva. After the opening of the Conference by Mr. Vittorio Winspeare Guicciardi, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva, the Conference elected as its President Mr. M. Arshad Husain, Minister for External Affairs of Pakistan.

5. At its second plenary meeting, on 30 August, the Conference established the Credentials Committee, consisting of the following States: Australia, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Madagascar, Morocco. Mr. Sean P. Kennan (Ireland) was elected Chairman of the Committee.

6. At the same meeting the Conference elected Mr. Hector Gros Espiell (Uruguay) and Mr. Burudi Nabwera (Kenya) Chairmen of its two main committees, Committee I and Committee II respectively.

7. At the same meeting, the Conference also elected twelve Vice-Presidents, as follows: Dr. Heinrich Haymerle (Austria), Mr. Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala (Colombia), Dr. José R. Martínez Cobo (Ecuador), Mr. Richard Maximilian Akwei (Ghana), Mr. Azim Husain (India), Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy), Mr. Senjin Tsuruoka (Japan), Mr. George Macovescu (Romania), Mr. Eduardo De la Iglesia (Spain), Dr. Hussein Khallaf (United Arab Republic), Mr. Earle E. Seaton (United Republic of Tanzania) and Mr. Dimçe Belovski (Yugoslavia).

8. At its 16th meeting, on 16 September 1968, the Conference decided to set up a drafting committee composed of Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Ghana, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Switzerland and Zambia. Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy) and Mr. Antonio Gómez Robledo (Mexico) were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively.

9. The Conference held a series of meetings between 29 August and 28 September 1968. Ninety-six countries participated in the Conference (see annex I below). The International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Labour Organisation and the World Meteorological Organization were represented at the Conference by observers. The delegations of Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Pakistan, Somalia, Thailand and Uganda were represented by their Foreign Ministers and Cabinet Ministers.

AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE

10. In its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session the Preparatory Committee had recommended a provisional agenda for the Conference which was circulated as a document of the Conference (see annex II).

11. The General Committee of the Conference, at its first meeting, decided to recommend to the Conference modifications in items 11 to 15 of the provisional agenda. The agenda, as recommended by the General Committee, was adopted by the Conference at its third plenary meeting on 3 September 1968 (see annex III). The Conference also decided to allocate agenda items 11, 12 and 13 to Committee I, agenda item 14 to Committee II, and agenda item 15 to the plenary.

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE CONFERENCE

12. In its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session the Preparatory Committee had recommended draft rules of procedure for the Conference.^{3/}

13. At its second plenary meeting, the Conference adopted the draft rules of procedure, as recommended by the Preparatory Committee, with one modification, namely, rule 6 to be amended by the number of Vice-Presidents being increased from four to twelve (A/CONF.35/1).

WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

14. The Conference held twenty plenary meetings. Of these, fifteen meetings were taken up by the general debate during which fifty-four delegations took the floor. Committee I held twenty-two meetings between 4 and 26 September 1968 and Committee II held seventeen meetings between 4 and 25 September 1968. The reports of Committees I and II are annexed to the present report (annexes IV and V).

15. At its 20th plenary meeting, the Conference approved the report of the Credentials Committee (A/CONF.35/CR.1 and Add.1).

DOCUMENTATION

16. The Conference had before it a large number of documents. Apart from the pre-conference documentation prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations in accordance with resolution 2346 B (XXII) of the General Assembly, the Conference had several working papers and a substantial number of draft proposals in the Committees and in plenary. A check-list of all those documents and the records of the Conference are annexed to the present report (annex VI).

DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE

17. The Conference adopted the following resolutions and declaration and authorized its President to transmit them to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

^{3/} Ibid., annex II.

I. RESOLUTION RELATING TO MEASURES TO ASSURE THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES (agenda item 11)

Resolution A

The Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,

Aware that mankind will continue to be exposed to the danger of nuclear war and destruction as long as there exist nuclear weapons,

Considering the perspectives opened up by the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons which has been recommended by resolution 2373 (XXII) of the United Nations General Assembly for the widest possible adherence by both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States,

Conscious that all States, and in particular the non-nuclear-weapon States, will find lasting security only through general and complete disarmament by which all weapons, both nuclear and non-nuclear, will eventually be abolished, and that to this end a first condition is that the nuclear arms race be stopped,

Concerned that the [basically unequal defensive capabilities of nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States] must not jeopardize the inalienable right of every State to choose its political, economic, social and cultural system without interference in any form by other States,

Convinced that, therefore, the overriding principle of the non-use of force and the prohibition of the threat of force in relations between States, as expressed in Article 2 of the United Nations Charter, should be reaffirmed, and that this principle is indivisible and cannot be applied selectively, that every State has an equal and inalienable right to enjoy the protection afforded by this principle,

Convinced of the importance of the inherent right, recognized under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, of individual or collective self-defence,

1. Reaffirms

(a) The principle, indivisible in its application, of the non-use of force and the prohibition of the threat of force in relations between States by employing nuclear or non-nuclear weapons, and the belief that all States without exception have an equal and inalienable right to enjoy the protection afforded by this principle, recognized under Article 2 of the United Nations Charter;

(b) The right to equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-intervention in internal affairs and self-determination of every State;

(c) The inherent right, recognized under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, of individual or collective self-defence which, apart from measures taken or authorized by the Security Council of the United Nations, is the only legitimate exception to the overriding principle of the non-use of force in relations between States;

2. Requests the nuclear-weapon States to reaffirm these principles on their behalf.

II. RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONES
(agenda item 12)

Resolution B

The Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,

Considering that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, on the initiative of the States situated within each zone concerned, is one of the measures which can contribute most effectively to halting the proliferation of those instruments of mass destruction and to promoting progress towards nuclear disarmament,

Noting that a nuclear-weapon-free zone is of benefit to the security and economic development of the States within the zone, since it frees their territories from the danger of nuclear attacks and avoids the squandering of their resources on the production of nuclear armaments,

Taking into account the conclusions which follow from resolutions 1911 (XVIII) and 2033 (XX) of the United Nations General Assembly,

Recalling that General Assembly resolution 2028 (XX) established the principle of an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States,

Recalling further that in resolution 2153 A (XXI) the General Assembly expressly called upon all nuclear-weapon Powers to refrain from the use, or the threat of use, of nuclear weapons against States which might conclude regional treaties in order to ensure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories,

Convinced that, for the maximum effectiveness of any treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone, the co-operation of the nuclear-weapon States is necessary and that such co-operation should take the form of commitments likewise undertaken in a formal international instrument which is legally binding, such as a treaty, convention or protocol,

Observing that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, ^{4/} also known as the Treaty of Tlatelolco, has already established a nuclear-weapon-free zone comprising territories densely populated by man,

Noting that Additional Protocol II of that Treaty defines the following obligations to be assumed by the nuclear-weapon States:

(a) To respect "in all its express aims and provisions" the "statute of denuclearization of Latin America in respect of warlike purposes, as defined, delimited and set forth" in the Treaty of Tlatelolco;

(b) "not to contribute in any way to the performance of acts involving a violation of the obligations of article 1 of the Treaty in the territories to which the Treaty applies",

^{4/} See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 91, document A/C.1/946.

(c) "not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the Contracting Parties of the Treaty",

Recalling that in resolution 2286 (XXII) the General Assembly invited Powers possessing nuclear weapons "to sign and ratify Additional Protocol II of the Treaty as soon as possible",

I.

Recommends that all non-nuclear-weapon States not comprised in the zone established by the Treaty of Tlatelolco initiate or continue such studies as they may deem opportune concerning the possibility and desirability of establishing by treaty the military denuclearization of their respective zones, provided that political and security conditions permit.

II.

1. Regrets the fact that not all the nuclear-weapon States have yet signed Additional Protocol II of the Treaty of Tlatelolco;

2. Urges the nuclear-weapon Powers to comply fully with paragraph 4 of resolution 2286 (XXII), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 5 December 1967.

III. RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO EFFECTIVE MEASURES FOR THE PREVENTION OF FURTHER PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS, THE CESSATION OF THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE AT AN EARLY DATE AND NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT (agenda item 13)

Resolution C

The Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,

Having discussed the question of "Effective measures for the prevention of further proliferation of nuclear weapons, the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and nuclear disarmament",

Bearing in mind that the achievement of the goal of nuclear non-proliferation necessitates the adoption of measures to prevent both horizontal and vertical proliferation,

Recognizing the growing concern of world opinion at the continuous expansion of research and development relating to new nuclear weapons,

Mindful of the report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to the United Nations General Assembly of 4 September 1968, 5/

Convinced that an agreement on nuclear disarmament would be facilitated by the adoption of various collateral measures,

Considering that such collateral measures should promote general and complete disarmament under international control,

5/ Official Records of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement for 1967 and 1968, document DC/231.

Requests the United Nations General Assembly, at its twenty-third regular session, to recommend that the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament should begin, not later than March 1969, to undertake negotiations for:

- (a) The prevention of the further development and improvement of nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles;
- (b) The conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty, as an important step in the field of nuclear disarmament, and as a matter of high priority;
- (c) Reaching agreement on the immediate cessation of the production of fissile materials for weapons purposes and the stoppage of the manufacture of nuclear weapons;
- (d) The reduction and subsequent elimination of all stockpiles of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems.

Resolution D

The Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,

Noting the agreement reached between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in July 1968 to enter in the nearest future into bilateral discussion on the limitation of both offensive strategic nuclear-weapons delivery systems and systems of defence against ballistic missiles,

Observing that such discussions have not yet taken place,

Recalling that article VI of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons embodies an undertaking of the Parties to the Treaty 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,

Convinced that negotiations between the two nuclear-weapon Powers should aim at, and lead to, negotiations among all such Powers with a view to the cessation of the nuclear arms race and to the achievement of nuclear disarmament and relaxation of tensions,

Deeply concerned at the imminent danger of a renewal of the strategic nuclear arms race and its escalation to new levels which would become uncontrollable and of the consequent grave threat to the security of all States,

Emphasizing the special responsibility of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to avert that danger,

Conscious of the vital need of mankind for a diversion to peaceful purposes of the resources at present consumed by the maintenance and augmentation of nuclear destructive power,

Urges the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to enter at an early date into bilateral discussions on the limitation of offensive strategic nuclear-weapons delivery systems and systems of defence against ballistic missiles.

Resolution E

The Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,

Convinced that the proliferation of nuclear weapons would endanger the security of all States,

Recognizing the urgency and great importance of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing further that the danger continues to exist that an increase in the number of States possessing nuclear weapons may occur, aggravating international tension and the difficulty of maintaining regional and world peace and security,

Mindful that the International Atomic Energy Agency is most suited to administer safeguards designed to prevent the diversion of source or special fissionable material from peaceful uses to the production of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices,

Recommends the acceptance of that Agency's system of safeguards, as it may evolve from time to time, by all the non-nuclear-weapon States, as set forth in an agreement to be negotiated and concluded with the Agency in accordance with its safeguards system, which would provide against diversion of source or fissionable material, whether it is produced, processed or used in any principal nuclear facility or is outside any such facility established with or without the assistance of the Agency, including those principal nuclear facilities which may have been established in pursuance of any bilateral or multilateral arrangements, as a step towards the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Resolution F

The Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,

Considering that the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons is regarded as a step towards effective nuclear disarmament and a contribution to international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy,

Recalling that both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States carry the responsibility of acting in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter, including the principle that the sovereign equality of all States should be respected,

Considering that, because of the present structure of the International Atomic Energy Agency, many countries are not adequately represented in its Board of Governors, which is the organ responsible for safeguards in that Agency,

Considering that any system of collective inspection must be based on the principle that every country inspected must be adequately represented in the body responsible for carrying out the inspections,

Considering also that it is necessary to improve and simplify the safeguards system at present being applied by the International Atomic Energy Agency, so that it can better discharge its new responsibilities,

Emphasizing the desirability of promoting activities for the establishment of a modern and efficient safeguards system based on supervision of the flow of fissionable materials, by means of instruments and other techniques at certain strategic points.

1. Recommends the establishment, within the International Atomic Energy Agency and under its Board of Governors, of institutional machinery on safeguards of which both countries supplying nuclear materials, and member countries, whether possessing nuclear facilities or not, shall form part;

2. Recommends to the International Atomic Energy Agency that, in the process of improving and simplifying the safeguards system, inter alia, the following objectives be given appropriate consideration;

(a) The safeguard procedures should be simplified by the use of instruments and other technical devices at certain strategic points of the flow of nuclear materials, with a view to restricting the safeguarding operations to the necessary minimum,

(b) Simplification of safeguards in respect of fissionable materials in small quantities for use in scientific research,

(c) Incorporation in the agreements of the rules laid down against industrial risks, including industrial espionage, by the statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the decisions of the Board of Governors and the directives of the Director General, particularly with regard to the possibility of challenging inspectors;

3. Urges the nuclear-weapon Powers to conclude with the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguard agreements consistent with the relevant rules;

4. Considers it essential that rules should be drawn up to avoid duplication of safeguard procedures and consequent commercial discrimination;

5. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Secretary-General of the Conference, to communicate this resolution to the International Atomic Energy Agency, together with the records of the discussions thereon and other relevant documents.

IV. RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO PROGRAMMES FOR CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF
PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY (agenda item 14)

Resolution G

The Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,

Considering that nuclear energy has opened up new perspectives for the progress of mankind, and especially for the economic and scientific advancement of developing countries,

Having in mind the conclusions of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency contained in the latest report of the Agency, 6/ in which it is observed that many developing countries are not sufficiently aware of the contribution which atomic energy can bring to the development of their economies,

Believing that the peoples of the world, and especially the peoples of the developing countries, should be made fully aware of the present and potential opportunities,

Noting the interest in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various aspects of the question of peaceful applications of nuclear energy, as reflected in the deliberations of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,

1. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint a group of experts, chosen on a personal basis, to prepare a full report on all possible contributions of nuclear technology to the economic and scientific advancement of the developing countries;

2. Recommends the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the group of experts to the desirability of taking advantage of the experience of the International Atomic Energy Agency in preparing the report;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the report to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and the Agency in time to permit its consideration at the twenty-fourth regular session of the General Assembly.

Resolution H

The Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,

Recalling resolutions 2028 (XX), 2153 B (XXI), 2346 B (XXII) and 2373 (XXII) of the United Nations General Assembly,

Mindful of the relevant articles of the statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

6/ International Atomic Energy Agency, Review of the Agency's Activities
(document GC(XI)/362).

Recognizing that many speakers have emphasized their Government's increasing interest in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development, an interest further stimulated by article IV of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and compatible with recent advances in the technology of nuclear power,

Recalling also that article V of the Treaty calls for appropriate international procedures in order for non-nuclear-weapon States to receive the potential benefits arising from any peaceful applications of nuclear explosions,

Noting the International Atomic Energy Agency's activities to carry out the function of stimulating international exchange of scientific and technological information and its efforts to assist developing countries in their efforts to acquire technical capabilities in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear power,

Noting that the Agency during the decade of its existence has gained valuable experience in carrying out these functions and has therefore already enlarged the contribution of atomic energy for peace, health and prosperity throughout the world,

Taking note of the fact that several delegations have expressed the opinion that the membership of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency should be enlarged so as to reflect equitable geographical distribution,

Aware that member States of the Agency have agreed to place certain amounts of fissionable materials at the disposal of the Agency, for use in Agency projects,

I

1. Calls upon the Agency to continue its utmost efforts for compilation and dissemination of public information concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, including those related to the peaceful application of nuclear explosions;

2. Recommends that the Agency study appropriate international arrangements to facilitate the exchange of scientific and technical information which has commercial or industrial value and is not publicly available, so as to make it possible for interested countries to know of the existence and outline of such information and to enable the interested parties to enter into negotiations about the acquisition of such information with the owners thereof;

3. Invites the nuclear-weapon States to advise the Agency at regular intervals as to the possibility of their declassifying scientific and technical information which has become essential for the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, as soon as there is no longer any reason for its classification on national security grounds, bearing in mind all the benefits to be derived from the dissemination of scientific knowledge.

II

Recommends that the Agency study further the ways and means of increasing the funds available for technical assistance, taking into full consideration the views of interested countries, particularly those of the developing countries, expressed in this Conference;

III

1.. Recommends that the Agency study the most effective means of ensuring access to special fissionable materials on a commercial basis;

2. Urges the nuclear-weapon States to facilitate, to the fullest extent possible, the availability of fissionable materials for the peaceful nuclear programmes of the non-nuclear-weapon States accepting the application of safeguards as envisaged in article III of the Treaty.

IV

Recommends that the Agency, in relation to the question of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, initiate necessary studies that are deemed advisable on its possible functions in this field.

V

Expresses its assumption that the Agency will examine at an appropriate time its procedures and arrangements, as well as the question of the composition of the Board of Governors, with a view to adapting them as necessary in the light of its new responsibilities.

VI

1. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring this resolution to the attention of the Agency, together with the relevant records of the proceedings of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States and the relevant proposals submitted thereto;

2. Invites the Agency to bear the present resolution in mind in preparing its annual reports for the General Assembly.

Resolution I

The Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,

Considering that nuclear power technology and the uses of radiation sources and radioisotopes in the fields of agriculture, hydrology, medicine and industry have been developed to the extent that they can accelerate the programmes of economic development of a large number of developing countries,

Realizing that the nuclear projects are generally capital intensive and require a well-trained corps of nuclear scientists, engineers and technicians,

Noting that the technical assistance provided by the International Atomic Energy Agency through voluntary contributions of its member States, has fallen short of the demands made by developing member States of the Agency, for fellowships, services of experts, equipment and materials,

Aware of the difficulties experienced by a large number of developing countries in securing financial support for the nuclear projects and training of their personnel for the operation and maintenance of those projects, even when such projects have been found to be technically feasible and economically viable,

Recommends that the International Atomic Energy Agency should undertake to examine the basis on which arrangements can be made by the Agency to secure finances from international sources for the creation of a "Special Nuclear Fund" (SNF) to be made available in the form of grants and low-interest-bearing loans, repayable over long periods of time, for financing the nuclear projects which have been found by the Agency to be technically feasible and economically viable in the territories of non-nuclear-weapon States which are members of the Agency, particularly those in the developing areas of the world, and which may make request to the Agency under the provisions of article XI B of the Agency's statute.

Resolution J

The Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,

Convinced that non-nuclear-weapon States have the inalienable right to use nuclear energy for their technological and economic development,

Considering that non-nuclear-weapon States should have full access on a non-discriminatory basis to equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful applications of nuclear energy,

Mindful that international co-operation should play a decisive role in disseminating the peaceful applications of nuclear energy,

Considering that it is urgently necessary to increase multilateral assistance and co-operation in order to promote and facilitate those applications,

Recognizing the desirability of strengthening existing activities and establishing new programmes designed to effect a rapid increase in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Noting that international co-operation with a view to the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy is at present limited by the shortage of financial resources at the disposal of developing non-nuclear-weapon States and by the fact that it is not given priority in the programmes of the various suppliers of international finance,

Expressing its conviction that the financial resources and fissionable materials that would be released by the adoption of nuclear disarmament measures should also be used to serve the economic development of the developing countries, and especially their technological and scientific progress,

Considering that the existence of an adequate supply of special fissionable materials is one of the essential conditions for the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy,

Observing that although some nuclear countries, pursuant to article IX of the statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, have made various quantities of special fissionable materials available to the Agency, an increasing demand by non-nuclear-weapon States for such materials can be foreseen for the future, and that it is therefore necessary to keep an adequate reserve accessible to those States,

I

1. Requests the United Nations General to consider at its twenty-third regular session the establishment, within the United Nations Development Programme, of a nuclear technology research and development programme to be executed as a matter of priority with the co-operation of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the benefit of the developing countries;

2. Requests the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to consider, at the next meeting of its Board of Governors, the establishment for the benefit of the developing countries of a programme for the use of nuclear energy in economic development projects which would be a matter of priority and under which finance would be granted on the most favourable terms as regards interest and repayment periods;

3. Invites the nuclear-weapon States to assume the main responsibility for financing the two programmes;

II

1. Requests the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency to consider at its next meeting the establishment of a fund of special fissionable materials for the benefit of non-nuclear-weapon States and in particular of developing countries;

2. Invites the nuclear-weapon States to give a firm undertaking regarding the supply of such materials to that fund at reasonable prices and in adequate quantities at the request of non-nuclear-weapon States;

III

Also recommends the nuclear-weapon States, independently of the contributions provided for in section I, paragraph 3, and section II, paragraph 2, above, to channel into the proposed programmes and fund a substantial share of such financial resources and special fissionable materials as may be released in the future as a result of the adoption of nuclear disarmament measures.

Resolution K

The Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,

Recalling that article III of the statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency has the following aims:

"1. To encourage and assist research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful uses throughout the world; and, if-requested to do so, to act as an intermediary for the purposes of securing the performance of services or the supplying of materials, equipment, or facilities by one member of the Agency for another; and to perform any operation or service useful in research on, or development or practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful purposes;

"2. To make provision, in accordance with this Statute, for materials, services, equipment, and facilities to meet the needs of research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful purposes; including the production of electric power, with due consideration for the needs of the under-developed areas of the world;

"3. To foster the exchange of scientific and technical information on peaceful uses of atomic energy;

"4. To encourage the exchange and training of scientists and experts in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy;"

Appreciating the work already done by the Agency in this field;

Noting however the wide dissatisfaction expressed by participants in the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States with regard to the unrepresentative nature of the Agency and that the views of the developing countries are not given full expression;

Recommends to the Agency that representation on its Board of Governors be broadened so as to reflect equitable geographical distribution and the views of a broad spectrum of the developing countries.

Resolution L

The Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,

Recognizing the importance and urgency of halting all nuclear-weapon tests by the rapid conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty,

Aware that, with further technological progress, important benefits may be derived from the peaceful uses of nuclear explosives,

Bearing in mind the discrimination and different treatment of States inherent in the present situation, allowing nuclear-weapon States to conduct without international conference any project in the field of nuclear explosions, the only internationally formalized limitation being the rules of the Partial Test Ban Treaty, 7/ while other States would be able to obtain the benefits from nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes only in an indirect way under the rules of article V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

7/ Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, signed on 5 August 1963 in Moscow.

Convinced, therefore, of the urgent need, on the one hand, to obtain a comprehensive test ban treaty, prohibiting in principle all nuclear explosions, on the other hand, to create, in a separate international instrument, a régime, aiming at regulating and controlling, internationally, all explosions for peaceful purposes as exceptions from the general prohibition under the comprehensive test ban,

Noting the joint memorandum on a comprehensive test ban treaty presented on 26 August 1968 to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament by the delegations of Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic, 8/

Endorses the opinion expressed in that document that the question of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes is also closely linked with a comprehensive test ban, this aspect of the matter underlining the urgency of a universal and comprehensive solution of the problem of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes compatible with a comprehensive test ban treaty.

Resolution M

The Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,

Believing that freedom of access to scientific institutions and nuclear establishments engaged in research and development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, as well as access to scientific and technological information in the nuclear field among the non-nuclear-weapon States and between the non-nuclear-weapon States and the nuclear-weapon States, leads to the promotion of nuclear technology,

Realizing that technical assistance rendered by nuclear-weapon States and such non-nuclear-weapon States as have advanced in the field of nuclear technology, through bilateral or multilateral channels, to those non-nuclear-weapon States which are less advanced, helps them to acquire the benefits of nuclear technology,

Considering the importance of strengthening all possible measures to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Requests all nuclear-weapon States and those non-nuclear-weapon States which are in a position to do so, to provide access for students and scientists for purposes of training and acquisition of knowledge on a non-discriminatory basis to their scientific institutions and nuclear establishments engaged in research and development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

8/ See Official Records of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement for 1967 and 1968, document DC/231, annex I, sect. 10.

V. RESOLUTION AND DECLARATION RELATING TO THE ADOPTION OF THE FINAL DOCUMENT AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE (agenda item 15)

Resolution N

The Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,

Considering that, in order to ensure that the aims of the Conference are fully achieved, it is necessary to establish a procedure for the preparation of the studies and drafts called for in the recommendations adopted by the Conference,

Bearing in mind that the multiplicity and importance of the resolutions adopted by the Conference call for the continuity of the work undertaken,

Invites the General Assembly, at its present session, to consider the best ways and means for the implementation of the decisions taken by the Conference, and the continuity of the work undertaken, and at a subsequent session, to consider the question of the convening of a second conference of non-nuclear-weapon States.

Declaration of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States

The Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States was held at Geneva from 29 August to 28 September 1968 with the participation of ninety-two non-nuclear-weapon States - Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Viet-Nam, Romania, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, South Africa, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia - as well as of France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

Guided by the conviction that peace and security, like development in the world, are indivisible, and recognizing the universal responsibilities and obligations in this regard, the Conference addressed itself to the problems of universal peace and, in particular, the security of non-nuclear-weapon States, cessation of the nuclear arms race, general and complete disarmament and harnessing of nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful purposes, and has agreed on the following:

1. The participants of the Conference noted that there was a general acceptance of the fact that the future of mankind cannot be secure without the complete elimination, in the spirit of the United Nations Charter, of the use or threat of use of force. The Conference agreed that peace and progress could not be safeguarded for any nation unless the security of all nations is assured.

The Conference stresses the necessity of further steps for an early solution of the question of security assurances in the nuclear era.

2. The participants consider as their sacred duty to appeal to all countries of the world to observe the United Nations Charter and the generally accepted norms of international law governing relations among States.

3. The Conference considers that an immediate cessation of the arms race and the acceleration of the process of nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament under effective international control are indispensable for the safeguarding of world peace and security, independence and economic progress of all countries.

Guided by the conviction that peace and security, like development in the world, are indivisible, and recognizing the universal responsibilities and obligations in this regard, the Conference addressed itself to the problems of universal peace and, in particular, the security of non-nuclear-weapon States, cessation of the nuclear arms race, general and complete disarmament and harnessing of nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful purposes, and has agreed on the following:

1. The participants of the Conference noted that there was a general acceptance of the fact that the future of mankind cannot be secure without the complete elimination of the use or threat of use of force in the spirit of the United Nations Charter. The Conference agreed that peace and progress could not be safeguarded for any nation unless the security of all nations is assured. The Conference stresses the necessity of further steps for an early solution of the question of security assurances in the nuclear era.

2. The participants consider as their sacred duty to appeal to all countries of the world to observe the United Nations Charter and the generally accepted norms of international law governing relations among States.

3. The Conference considers that an immediate cessation of the arms race and the acceleration of the process of nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament under effective international control are indispensable for the safeguarding of world peace and security, independence and economic progress of all countries.

The Conference recommends that, pending the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, steps be undertaken urgently with a view to reaching agreements on various collateral measures.

4. In this context, the Conference has noted the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which was commended by United Nations General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII). The Conference considers that the Treaty should be followed up by measures of disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament.

5. The Conference considers that nuclear-weapon-free zones, established under appropriate conditions, constitute an effective contribution to the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to the promotion of disarmament. It notes with satisfaction the progress already achieved with regard to nuclear-weapon-free zones established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America.

6. The Conference further considers that possibilities for the peaceful use of nuclear energy have increased, which is of particular importance for the economic development of non-nuclear-weapon countries and for an accelerated development of the developing countries. It is imperative to ensure conditions which would promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, encourage international co-operation in this area, ensure unhampered flow of nuclear materials under appropriate and effective international safeguards, as well as information, scientific knowledge and advanced nuclear technology exclusively for peaceful purposes on a non-discriminatory basis. The Conference stresses the importance of the potential use of nuclear explosive devices for peaceful purposes within appropriate and effective international safeguards which should be prepared as soon as possible and under strict international control.

The Conference reiterates the need for appropriate international assistance, including financing, for the purposes of greater application of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In this respect the Conference underlines the necessity of an active co-operation and co-ordination of the programmes of all international organizations and agencies concerned with the development of developing countries. At the same time it recognizes the important role of the International Atomic Energy Agency, whose resources should be increased but which should adapt itself adequately for its further responsibilities.

The Conference is therefore of the view that all nations and particularly nuclear-weapon Powers should accordingly be urged to facilitate international co-operation in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. At the same time, every assistance should be given to develop the indigenous facilities for research and application of scientific knowledge for peaceful purposes to meet the challenge of modernization and progress which confronts the developing nations.

7. The Conference notes with satisfaction the spirit of co-operation which prevailed among participants in the Conference and expresses the hope that this co-operation would be further developed among the non-nuclear-weapon States and between them and the nuclear-weapon States in the interests of world peace and progress.

8. Bearing in mind the complexity of the problems mentioned above and the need for their further consideration, the Conference recommends to the General Assembly of the United Nations the continuation of the efforts to deal with these problems, considering the best ways and means for the implementation of the decisions taken by the Conference, including the consideration of the question of convening another conference at an appropriate time.

9. The participants of the Conference wish to reaffirm, on this occasion also, their full adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter and to the obligations assumed on the basis thereof. They confirm their determination to contribute through concrete efforts to the constant strengthening of the Organization of the United Nations and to the acceptance of its principles, as well as to the implementation of its noble objectives.

ANNEXES

Annex I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Afghanistan	Iraq	Romania
Algeria	Ireland	San Marino
Argentina	Israel	Saudi Arabia
Australia	Italy	Somalia
Austria	Ivory Coast	South Africa
Belgium	Jamaica	Southern Yemen
Bolivia	Japan	Spain
Brazil	Jordan	Sweden
Bulgaria	Kenya	Switzerland
Burma	Kuwait	Syria
Burundi	Laos	Thailand
Cameroon	Lebanon	Trinidad and Tobago
Canada	Liberia	Tunisia
Ceylon	Libya	Turkey
Chile	Liechtenstein	Uganda
China	Luxembourg	Union of Soviet
Colombia	Madagascar	Socialist Republics
Costa Rica	Malta	United Arab Republic
Czechoslovakia	Mauritius	United Kingdom of Great
Dahomey	Mexico	Britain and Northern
Denmark	Mongolia	Ireland
Dominican Republic	Morocco	United Republic of Tanzania
Ecuador	Netherlands	United States of America
El Salvador	New Zealand	Uruguay
Ethiopia	Nicaragua	Venezuela
Federal Republic	Nigeria	Yemen
of Germany	Norway	Yugoslavia
Finland	Pakistan	Zambia
France	Panama	
Ghana	Paraguay	<u>Cbservers</u>
Greece	Peru	
Guatemala	Philippines	International Atomic
Hungary	Poland	Energy Agency
India	Portugal	International Labour
Indonesia	Republic of Korea	Organisation
Iran	Republic of Viet-Nam	World Meteorological
		Organization

Annex II

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of the President.
3. Adoption of the rules of procedure (A/CONF.35/L.1).
4. Appointment of Credentials Committee.
5. Election of Chairmen of main committees.
6. Election of Vice-Presidents.
7. Election of other conference officers.
8. Adoption of the agenda.
9. Programme of work.
10. General debate.
11. Methods of assuring the security of non-nuclear-weapon States:
 - (a) Conclusion of an international convention under which nuclear-weapon States undertake not to use or threaten the use of nuclear weapons against States which have unconditionally renounced the production, acquisition and use of nuclear weapons;
 - (b) Security guarantees through international agreements against a threat or use of nuclear weapons against a non-nuclear-weapon State which has renounced the production, acquisition and use of nuclear weapons;
 - (c) Establishment of nuclear-free zones;
 - (d) Declaration by nuclear-weapon States, jointly or severally, to protect the non-nuclear-weapon States which have renounced the production, acquisition and use of nuclear weapons against threat or use of nuclear weapons;
 - (e) Other methods;
 - (f) Procedure for implementing these measures and invoking such guarantees.
12. Implications of production and acquisition of nuclear weapons by non-nuclear-weapon States:
 - (a) Security implications;
 - (b) Economic implications.

13. Prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons through co-operation among non-nuclear-weapon States:

- (a) The question of the renunciation of the production, acquisition and/or use of nuclear weapons by non-nuclear-weapon States in the context of non-proliferation;
- (b) Co-operation among non-nuclear-weapon States in avoiding the presence of nuclear weapons on their territory, including the establishment of nuclear-free zones;
- (c) Consideration of an international convention by non-nuclear-weapon States to undertake the prevention of the production, acquisition and use of nuclear weapons;
- (d) Reciprocal inspections on a bilateral basis and multilateral inspections by an international agency, of nuclear establishments for peaceful purposes, in the territory of non-nuclear-weapon States and safeguards against industrial espionage through such inspections;
- (e) The question of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes by non-nuclear-weapon States and the possibility of misuse of such technology for the production of nuclear weapons;
- (f) Submission of periodic reports by countries, to an international agency, on the nature and the extent of nuclear technical assistance and fissionable material supplied by them to non-nuclear-weapon States for peaceful purposes.

14. Programmes for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy: *

- (a) Access for non-nuclear-weapon States which have renounced the production, acquisition and use of nuclear weapons to technology for peaceful uses of nuclear energy;
- (b) Assistance to non-nuclear-weapon States which have renounced the production, acquisition and use of nuclear weapons in the implementation of programmes of peaceful uses of nuclear energy;
- (c) The question of peaceful explosions for the benefit of non-nuclear-weapon States.

15. Implementation of Conference decisions. *

16. Adoption of the Final Act of the Conference.

* Item recommended by the Preparatory Committee for the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States (A/6817, annex I) and approved by the General Assembly (resolution 2346 B (XXII)).

Annex III

AGENDA

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of the President.
3. Adoption of the rules of procedure (A/CONF.35/1).
4. Appointment of Credentials Committee.
5. Election of Chairmen of main committees.
6. Election of Vice-Presidents.
7. Election of other conference officers.
8. Adoption of the agenda.
9. Programme of work.
10. General debate.
11. Measures to assure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States.
12. Establishment of nuclear-weapon free zones.
13. Effective measures for the prevention of further proliferation of nuclear weapons, the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and nuclear disarmament:
 - (a) Safeguards against the diversion of source or special fissionable material from peaceful to military uses, and safeguards against industrial espionage;
 - (b) Submission of periodic reports by countries to an international agency on the nature of nuclear technical assistance and the nature and extent of special fissionable material supplied by them to non-nuclear-weapon States for peaceful purposes;
 - (c) Conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty;
 - (d) Freeze on production of fissile materials for weapon purposes and the cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

14. Programmes for co-operation in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy:
- (a) Access to and exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy among non-nuclear-weapon States and nuclear-weapon States;
 - (b) Assistance and co-operation in the development of the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, in the territories of the non-nuclear-weapon States, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world;
 - (c) The question of nuclear explosions for peaceful uses;
 - (d) Benefits from peaceful applications of nuclear explosions to non-nuclear-weapon States which have renounced the production, acquisition and use of nuclear weapons pursuant to special international agreement or agreements through an appropriate international body or through bilateral arrangements.
15. Adoption of the Final Document and the implementation of the decisions of the Conference.

Annex IV

REPORT OF COMMITTEE I

Rapporteur: Mr. Abdul Samad GHAUS (Afghanistan)

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 3 September 1968, the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, on the recommendation of its General Committee (A/CONF.35/GC.1), decided that the following items of its agenda (A/CONF.35/2) be allocated to Committee I for consideration and report:

11. Measures to assure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States.

12. Establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones.

13. Effective measures for the prevention of further proliferation of nuclear weapons, the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and nuclear disarmament:

(a) Safeguards against the diversion of source or special fissionable material from peaceful to military uses, and safeguards against industrial espionage;

(b) Submission of periodic reports by countries, to an international agency, on the nature of nuclear technical assistance and the nature and extent of special fissionable material supplied by them to non-nuclear-weapon States for peaceful purposes;

(c) Conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty;

(d) Freeze on production of fissile materials for weapon purposes and the cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

2. These items were considered by Committee I at twenty-two meetings, held from 4 to 26 September 1968.

3. Draft resolutions were submitted under item 11 of the agenda as follows:

(a) A draft resolution was submitted on 13 September 1968 by Brazil (A/CONF.35/C.1/L.3) by which the Conference would invite all States to enter into negotiations, at an appropriate forum, not later than 1 May 1969, for the conclusion of a general convention through which the nuclear-weapon States should undertake to give positive and negative guarantees to all non-nuclear-weapon States. Subsequently Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela submitted revised texts (A/CONF.35/C.1/L.3/Rev.1 and 2). By the latter draft resolution the Conference would: (1) recommend that the General Assembly of the United Nations, at its twenty-third session, in order to achieve a solution to the problem of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States, convene as soon as possible a conference with the participation of all States Members of the United

Nations, members of its specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and all nuclear-weapon States, for the purpose of concluding a multilateral instrument whereby the nuclear-weapon States would undertake to adopt the appropriate measures to assure the security of all non-nuclear-weapon States; (2) request the Executive Secretary of the Conference to transmit the text of the resolution and all other documents concerning item 11 of the agenda of the Conference to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. On 26 September, Pakistan submitted orally two amendments to draft resolution A/CONF.35/C.1/L.3/Rev.2. First, the words "with the participation" should be deleted from operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution. Second, at the end of paragraph 1 the following words should be added: "bearing in mind the need to reflect an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations between the nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon States". The first of these two amendments was accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution and incorporated therein.

(b) A draft resolution was submitted on 17 September by Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia (A/CONF.35/C.1/L.4) recommending the establishment of a preparatory committee for the convening of a conference to be held not later than 31 August 1969 for the conclusion of a convention or protocol to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons by which the nuclear-weapon States would undertake not to attack non-nuclear-weapon States or one another and by which States parties to the convention would also undertake to come to the aid of any State, nuclear or non-nuclear, attacked by nuclear or conventional weapons.

(c) A draft resolution was submitted on 21 September by Pakistan (A/CONF.35/C.1/L.11) by which the Conference would: (1) urge the nuclear-weapon States to undertake to refrain from the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against any non-nuclear-weapon State which had renounced the manufacture or acquisition otherwise of nuclear weapons; (2) recommend to the permanent members of the Security Council who had expressed their intention to seek immediate Security Council action to provide assistance, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, to any non-nuclear-weapon State party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that is a victim of an act of aggression or an object of threat of aggression in which nuclear weapons are used, to undertake to provide such immediate assistance in accordance with the United Nations Charter, to any non-nuclear-weapon State which had renounced the manufacture or acquisition otherwise of nuclear weapons and was the object of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; (3) recommend further to the nuclear-weapon States that they effectively respond, jointly and severally, to a request for immediate assistance, in the exercise of its inherent right of individual and collective self-defence, by a State which had renounced the manufacture or acquisition otherwise of nuclear weapons if a nuclear attack occurred against that State or if it was subjected to a threat of use of nuclear weapons, until the Security Council had taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.

(d) A draft resolution was submitted on 21 September by the Federal Republic of Germany (A/CONF.35/C.1/L.13), which was later revised (A/CONF.35/C.1/L.13/Rev.1). By the revised draft resolution the Conference would: (1) reaffirm (a) the principle, indivisible in its application, of the non-use of force and the prohibition of the threat of force in relations between States by employing nuclear or non-nuclear weapons, and the belief that all States without exception had an equal and inalienable right to enjoy the protection afforded by this principle, recognized under Article 2 of the United Nations Charter; (b) the right to equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-intervention in internal affairs and

self-determination of every State, (c) the inherent right, recognized under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, of individual or collective self-defence which, apart from measures taken or authorized by the Security Council of the United Nations, was the only legitimate exception to the overriding principle of the non-use of force in relations between States; (2) request the nuclear-weapon States to reaffirm these principles on their behalf.

4. Under item 12 of the agenda one single draft resolution was submitted on 18 September 1968 by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela (A/CONF.35/C.1/L.5) which was subsequently revised (A/CONF.35/C.1/L.5/Rev.1). By section I of the revised draft resolution the Conference would: recommend that all non-nuclear-weapon States not comprised in the zone established in the Treaty of Tlatelolco initiate or continue such studies as they might deem opportune concerning the possibility and desirability of establishing by treaty the military neutralization of their respective zones, provided that political and security conditions permitted. By section II of the same draft resolution the Conference would: (1) regret the fact that not all the nuclear-weapon States had yet signed Additional Protocol II of the Treaty of Tlatelolco and (2) urge the nuclear-weapon Powers to comply fully with paragraph 4 of resolution 2286 (XXII), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 5 December 1967.

5. Draft resolutions were submitted under item 13 of the agenda as follows:

(a) A draft resolution was submitted on 18 September 1968 by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela (A/CONF.35/C.1/L.7) by which the Conference would request the United Nations General Assembly, at its twenty-third regular session, to recommend that the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament should begin, not later than March 1969, negotiations of conventions for the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament under effective international control by means of the following measures: (a) the prevention of the further development and improvement of nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles; (b) the complete cessation of nuclear weapon tests; (c) the cessation of production of fissionable material for military purposes and manufacture of nuclear weapons; (d) the reduction and subsequent elimination of nuclear stockpiles.

(b) A draft resolution was submitted on 21 September by Ghana, India, Pakistan and Yugoslavia (A/CONF.35/C.1/L.10) requesting the United Nations General Assembly, at its twenty-third regular session, to recommend that the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament should begin, not later than March 1969, to undertake negotiations for (a) the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty, as an important step in the field of nuclear disarmament, and as a matter of high priority; (b) reaching agreement on the immediate cessation of the production of fissile materials for weapons purposes and the stoppage of the manufacture of nuclear weapons; (c) the reduction and eventual elimination of all stockpiles of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems.

(c) A draft resolution was submitted on 24 September by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Jamaica, Mexico, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia (A/CONF.35/C.1/L.7/Rev.1), later joined by Afghanistan

as co-sponsor (A/CONF.35/C.1/L.7/Rev.1/Add.1), for the purpose of replacing draft resolutions A/CONF.35/C.1/L.7 and A/CONF.35/C.1/L.10 referred to above. By the new draft resolution the Conference would request the United Nations General Assembly, at its twenty-third regular session, to recommend that the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament should begin, not later than March 1969, to undertake negotiations for: (a) the prevention of the further development and improvement of nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles; (b) the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty, as an important step in the field of nuclear disarmament, and as a matter of high priority; (c) reaching agreement on the immediate cessation of the production of fissile materials for weapons purposes and the stoppage of the manufacture of nuclear weapons; (d) the reduction and subsequent elimination of all stockpiles of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems.

(d) A draft resolution was submitted on 18 September by Pakistan (A/CONF.35/C.1/L.8), later revised (A/CONF.35/C.1/L.8/Rev.1). By the revised draft resolution the Conference would urge the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to enter at an early date into bilateral discussions on the limitation of offensive strategic nuclear weapons delivery systems and systems of defence against ballistic missiles.

6. Draft resolutions were submitted under item 13 (a) of the agenda as follows:

(a) A draft resolution was submitted on 12 September 1968 by Spain (A/CONF.35/C.1/L.1) recommending the establishment within the International Atomic Energy Agency of a special committee on safeguards, of which countries possessing nuclear facilities or supplying nuclear materials might be members if they so desired. The special committee on safeguards should be responsible for setting up and, if necessary, modifying the Agency's system of safeguards, and for supervising the strict observance of that system.

(b) A draft resolution was submitted on 13 September by Switzerland (A/CONF.35/C.1/L.2). By it the Conference would: (1) recommend that the agreements provided for in article III, paragraph 4, of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons should be drawn up with due regard for the principle of the sovereign equality of States, so as to impose equivalent political or economic responsibilities upon all; (2) recommend for this purpose that inter alia the following principles, which supplemented and rendered more specific the statute of IAEA, should be observed: (a) the safeguard procedures should be simplified by limiting them to the flow of highly enriched uranium and plutonium, the only materials which could be used for military purposes; (b) instruments and other technical devices should be brought into use at certain strategic points as soon as possible; (c) fissionable materials in small quantities for use in scientific research should be exempt from the safeguards; (d) the rules laid down against industrial risks, including industrial espionage, by the statute of IAEA, the decisions of the Board of Governors and directors of the Director-General of the Agency, particularly with regard to the possibility of challenging inspectors, should be strengthened in the agreements; (e) the cost of the safeguard procedures should be charged to the IAEA budget; (3) urge the nuclear-weapon Powers to conclude with IAEA safeguard agreements consistent with the foregoing principles and applicable to their nuclear activities for peaceful purposes; (4) consider it essential that rules should be drawn up to avoid duplication of safeguard procedures and consequent commercial discrimination, particularly during the period when the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons was in force only as between a relatively small number of States; (5) invite the Secretary-General of the United Nations to communicate this resolution to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

(c) A joint draft resolution was submitted on 21 September by Spain and Switzerland (A/CONF.35/C.1/L.9) with a view to replacing draft resolutions A/CONF.35/C.1/L.1 and A/CONF.35/C.1/L.2 above. The draft resolution was subsequently revised (A/CONF.35/C.1/L.9/Rev.1). By it the Conference would: (1) recommend the establishment within IAEA of a special committee on safeguards, to which member countries possessing nuclear facilities or supplying nuclear materials should belong if they so wished, to be responsible for setting up and, if necessary, modifying the Agency's system of safeguards as well as for supervising the agreements concluded with the Agency; (2) recommend that, inter alia, the following principles, which supplemented and rendered more specific the statute of IAEA, should be observed: (a) the safeguard procedures should be simplified, in particular with a view to limiting them to the flow of highly enriched uranium and plutonium, the only materials which could be used for military purposes; (b) instruments and other technical devices should be brought into use at certain strategic points as soon as possible; (c) fissionable materials in small quantities for use in scientific research should be exempt from the safeguards; (d) the rules laid down against industrial risks, including industrial espionage, by the statute of IAEA, the decisions of the Board of Governors and directives of the Director-General of the Agency, particularly with regard to the possibility of challenging inspectors, should be strengthened in the agreements; (e) the access of inspectors to certain strategic points should be restricted; (f) the cost of the safeguard procedures should be charged to the IAEA budget; (3) urge the nuclear-weapon Powers to conclude with IAEA safeguard agreements consistent with the foregoing principles and applicable to their nuclear activities for peaceful purposes; (4) consider it essential that rules should be drawn up to avoid duplication of safeguard procedures and consequent commercial discrimination; (5) invite the Secretary-General of the United Nations to communicate this resolution to IAEA.

(d) A draft resolution was submitted on 21 September by Chile (A/CONF.35/C.1/L.12). By it the Conference would: (1) express the hope that the IAEA would take into account the views expressed at the Conference on the application of the safeguards envisaged in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; (2) request the Secretary-General, to that end, to transmit to IAEA the records and other documents of the Conference relating to the subject, including the proposals and suggestions submitted; (3) request those States members of IAEA which were in a position to do so to grant the Agency such assistance as might be considered necessary in improving the system of safeguards in accordance with the relevant provision of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

(e) A draft resolution submitted on 24 September by Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Spain and Switzerland (A/CONF.35/C.1/L.14) with a view to replacing draft resolutions A/CONF.35/C.1/L.9/Rev.1 and A/CONF.35/C.1/L.12 above. By the new draft resolution the Conference would: (1) recommend the establishment, within IAEA and under its Board of Governors, of institutional machinery on safeguards of which both member countries possessing nuclear facilities and those supplying nuclear materials should form part; (2) recommend to IAEA that, in the process of improving and simplifying the safeguards systems, consideration should be given to the desirability of attaining the following objectives: (a) simplification of the safeguard procedures, in particular with a view to limiting them to the flow of highly enriched uranium and plutonium, the only materials which could be used for military purposes; (b) use of instruments and other technical devices at certain strategic points as soon as possible; (c) simplification of safeguards in respect of fissionable materials in small quantities for use in scientific research; (d) incorporation in the agreements of the rules laid down against industrial risks, including industrial espionage, by the statute of IAEA, the decisions of

the Board of Governors and directives of the Director-General of the Agency, particularly with regard to the possibility of challenging inspectors; (e) regulation of access by inspectors to certain strategic points; (3) urge the nuclear-weapon Powers to conclude with IAEA safeguard agreements consistent with the relevant rules; (4) consider it essential that rules should be drawn up to avoid duplication of safeguard procedures and consequent commercial discrimination; (5) invite the Secretary-General of the United Nations to communicate this resolution to IAEA. On 25 September, amendments were submitted to this draft resolution by Japan (A/CONF.35/C.1/L.16), Mauritius (A/CONF.35/C.1/L.17), the Federal Republic of Germany (A/CONF.35/C.1/L.18), and the Philippines (A/CONF.35/C.1/L.19). The amendments of Japan were the following: (1) in operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution the words "inter alia" should be inserted before the words "the following objectives"; (2) paragraph 2, sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), should be replaced by the following text: "(a) The safeguards procedures should be simplified by the use of instruments and other technical devices at certain strategic points of the flow of nuclear materials, with a view to restricting the safeguarding operations to the necessary minimum"; (3) paragraph 2 sub-paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) would then become sub-paragraphs (b), (c) and (d), respectively. Mauritius submitted an amendment by which operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution would be amended to read as follows: "1. Recommends the establishment, within the International Atomic Energy Agency and under its Board of Governors, of institutional machinery on safeguards of which both countries supplying nuclear materials, and member countries, whether possessing nuclear facilities or not, shall form part;". The Federal Republic of Germany submitted an amendment to the effect that in operative paragraph 2, sub-paragraph (a), the words "limiting them to" should be replaced by the words "concentrating on". The amendments submitted by the Philippines were the following: (1) in operative paragraph 2, the words "consideration should be given to the desirability of attaining" should be deleted and the words "be given appropriate consideration" should be inserted after the word "objectives"; and (2) in operative paragraph 5, the following words should be added at the end of the paragraph: "together with the records of the discussions thereon and other relevant documents." The amendments submitted by Mauritius, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Philippines were accepted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/CONF.35/C.1/L.14 and incorporated into it.

(f) A draft resolution was submitted on 18 September by Pakistan (A/CONF.35/C.1/L.6) and subsequently revised (A/CONF.35/C.1/L.6/Rev.1). By the revised draft resolution the Conference would recommend the acceptance of the IAEA system of safeguards, as it might evolve from time to time, by all the non-nuclear-weapon States, as set forth in an agreement to be negotiated and concluded with IAEA in accordance with its safeguards system, which would provide against diversion of source or fissionable material produced, processed or used in any principal nuclear facility established with or without the assistance of IAEA, including those principal nuclear facilities which might have been established in pursuance of any bilateral or multilateral arrangements, as a step towards the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. On 25 September the Philippines submitted amendments (A/CONF.35/C.1/L.15) to the Pakistan draft resolution by which the words "whether it is" would be inserted after the words "or fissionable material" and the words "or is outside any such facility" would be inserted after the words "in any principal nuclear facility." Pakistan accepted these amendments and incorporated them into its draft resolutions.

7. At its 19th meeting, on 24 September 1968, the Committee proceeded to vote on the draft resolutions before it and decided to take up first draft resolution A/CONF.35/C.1/L.5/Rev.1 submitted by 16 Latin American countries. Ghana proposed

the deletion of the words "provided that political and security conditions permit" in section I of the draft resolution. A separate vote was requested on section I and section II, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the draft resolution. It was also requested that the voting be by roll call. The proposal of Ghana, which was put to the vote first, was rejected by 56 votes to 12, with 8 abstentions. The vote was as follows:

In favour: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Hungary, Kenya, Kuwait, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Somalia.

Against: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam, South Africa, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Iran, Madagascar, Morocco, Portugal, Thailand, Tunisia, Yugoslavia.

Section I of the draft resolution was adopted by 64 votes to none, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam, Somalia, South Africa, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Hungary, Kenya, Kuwait, Mongolia, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Thailand, Tunisia.

Section II, paragraph 1, was adopted by 41 votes to 1, with 34 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Viet-Nam, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia.

Against: Nigeria.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bulgaria, Burma, Ceylon, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Madagascar, Mongolia, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Section II, paragraph 2, was adopted by 61 votes to none, with 15 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Viet-Nam, Somalia, South Africa, Southern Yemen, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Mongolia, Morocco, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Republic.

Draft resolution A/CONF.35/C.1/L.5/Rev.1 as a whole was then adopted by 63 votes to none, with 13 abstentions (see para. 15, draft resolution C, below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam, Somalia, South Africa, Southern Yemen, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Hungary, Kenya, Kuwait, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Thailand, Tunisia.

8. At the same meeting the Committee adopted draft resolution A/CONF.35/C.1/L.8/Rev.1 submitted by Pakistan. The vote was 62 to none, with 5 abstentions (see para. 15, draft resolution E below).

9. At its 20th meeting, on 25 September, the Committee adopted the 20-Power draft resolution A/CONF.35/C.1/L.7/Rev.1 and Add.1 by 75 votes to none, with 5 abstentions (see para. 15, draft resolution D, below).

10. At its 21st meeting, on 25 September, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/CONF.35/C.1/L.6/Rev.1 submitted by Pakistan, as amended by the Philippines (see para. 6, sub-para. (f), above), by 38 votes to 3, with 35 abstentions (see para. 15, draft resolution F, below).

11. At its 22nd meeting, on 26 September, the Committee proceeded to vote on draft resolution A/CONF.35/C.1/L.3/Rev.2 submitted by fourteen Latin American countries and amended by Pakistan. The amendment proposed by Pakistan and not already incorporated in the resolution (see para. 3, sub-para. (a), above) was voted upon first and was adopted by 12 votes to 1, with 68 abstentions. Draft resolution A/CONF.35/C.1/L.3/Rev.2, as amended, was then adopted by a roll-call vote of 40 to 17, with 25 abstentions (see para. 15, draft resolution A, below). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Dominical Republic, Ecuador, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Viet-Nam, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Bulgairia, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Sweden.

Abstaining: Austria, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Southern Yemen, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, Yemen.

12. At the same meeting, following the adoption of draft resolution A/CONF.35/C.1/L.3/Rev.2, as amended, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, sponsors of draft resolution A/CONF.35/C.1/L.4, withdrew it on the understanding that the text would be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in conformity with paragraph 2 of the adopted draft resolution. On the same understanding, Pakistan did not press to a vote its draft resolution A/CONF.35/C.1/L.11 (see annex VII).

13. Subsequently the Committee considered draft resolution A/CONF.35/C.1/L.13/Rev.1 submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany. Bolivia submitted an oral amendment by which the words "especially for non-nuclear-weapon States" would be deleted in the sixth preambular paragraph. This amendment was accepted by the Federal Republic of Germany. A separate vote was then taken on paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c), of the draft resolution. Sub-paragraph (a) was adopted by 60 votes to none, with 18 abstentions. Sub-paragraph (b) was adopted by 60 votes to none, with 21 abstentions. Sub-paragraph (c) was adopted by 47 votes to none, with 33 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 50 votes to 5, with 25 abstentions (see para. 15, draft resolution B, below).

14. The Committee then proceeded to vote on draft resolution A/CONF.35/C.1/L.14 submitted by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Spain and Switzerland as amended by Mauritius, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Philippines (see para 6, sub-para. (e), above). The Japanese amendments contained in document A/CONF.35/C.1/L.16 (*ibid.*) were taken up first. No vote was taken on the first amendment, as the words "inter alia" appeared in the original (Spanish) text of draft resolution A/CONF.35/C.1/L.14. The remaining Japanese amendments were adopted by 57 votes to none, with 29 abstentions. Australia requested a separate vote on paragraph 2, sub-paragraph (d), of the draft resolution, as amended by Japan. The sub-paragraph was rejected by a vote of 29 to 20, with 30 abstentions, and therefore deleted. The draft resolution, as amended, was then adopted by a roll-call vote of 35 to 5, with 43 abstentions (see para. 15, draft resolution G, below). The vote was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Mauritius, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, China, Dahomey, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam, Romania, South Africa, Southern Yemen, Sweden, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEE I

15. Committee I therefore recommends to the Conference the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Agenda item 11

Draft resolution A

The Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,

Having discussed the question of measures to assure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States,

Recognizing the need that, until such time as the production of nuclear weapons has ceased and all stockpiles of such weapons have been destroyed, the security of non-nuclear-weapon States should be adequately assured,

Recalling resolutions 2028 (XX) and 2153 (XXI) of the General Assembly of the United Nations,

Having in mind resolution 255 (1968) of the Security Council of the United Nations,

Noting also the concern expressed by delegations participating in the Conference about the question of the security of their countries,

1. Recommends that the General Assembly of the United Nations, at its twenty-third session, in order to achieve a solution to this problem, convene as soon as possible a conference of all the States Members of the United Nations, members of its specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency as well as all nuclear-weapon States, for the purpose of concluding a multilateral instrument whereby the nuclear-weapon States undertake to adopt appropriate measures to assure the security of all non-nuclear-weapon States, bearing in mind the need to reflect an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations between the nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon States;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Conference to transmit the text of the present resolution and all other documents concerning item 11 of the agenda of the Conference to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Draft resolution B

/Adopted without change. For the text, see the report of the Conference, paragraph 17, resolution A, above./

AGENDA ITEM 12

Draft resolution C

/Adopted without change. For the text, see the report of the Conference, paragraph 17, resolution B, above./

AGENDA ITEM 13

Draft resolution D

/Adopted without change. For the text, see the report of the Conference, paragraph 17, resolution C, above./

Draft resolution E

/Adopted without change. For the text, see the report of the Conference, paragraph 17, resolution D, above./

AGENDA ITEM 13 (a)

Draft resolution F

/Adopted without change. For the text, see the report of the Conference, paragraph 17, resolution E, above./

Draft resolution G

/Adopted without change. For the text, see the report of the Conference, paragraph 17, resolution F, above./

Annex V

REPORT OF COMMITTEE II

Rapporteur: Mr. Alfonso SANTA CRUZ (Chile)

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting on 2 September 1968, the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/CONF.35/GC.1) decided that item 14 be allocated to Committee II for consideration and report.

2. The item was considered by Committee II at seventeen meetings held between 4 and 25 September 1968.

3. A working paper and draft resolutions were submitted as follows under item 14 (a) entitled "Access to and exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy among non-nuclear-weapon States and nuclear-weapon States":

(a) A working paper was submitted on 12 September 1968 by Italy (A/CONF.35/C.2/3) concerning the proposal for the reduction of military stocks of nuclear materials through the transfer of fissionable materials to the peaceful uses of non-nuclear countries.

(b) A draft resolution was submitted on 12 September by Switzerland (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.1), the operative part of which read as follows:

"1. Emphasizes the importance, in the context of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, of a balance between the obligations of nuclear-weapon Powers and of non-nuclear-weapon Powers, in particular in the matter of access to nuclear technology and to fissionable materials;

"2. Considers that this balance must be achieved by precise undertakings entered into by the nuclear-weapon Powers with regard to the following matters:

"(a) Effective access to advanced nuclear technology, including that hitherto kept secret, and in particular that relating to uranium enrichment;

"(b) Guaranteed access to fissionable materials, in particular to enriched uranium and plutonium, with a view to their use for peaceful purposes;

"(c) Non-discrimination in the grant of facilities, whether to nuclear-weapon States or to non-nuclear-weapon States."

(c) A draft resolution was submitted on 18 September by Japan (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.4), the operative part of which read as follows:

I

"1. Calls upon the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue its utmost efforts for the compilation and dissemination of public information concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, including those related to the peaceful application of nuclear explosions;

"2. Recommends that the Agency study appropriate international arrangements to facilitate the exchange of scientific and technical information which has commercial or industrial value and is not publicly available, so as to make it possible for interested countries to know of the existence and outline of such information and to enable the interested parties to enter into negotiations about the purchase of such information with the owners thereof;

"3. Recommends that the Agency initiate a study of what function it may perform for the prevention of undue restrictions being placed on free international exchange of scientific and technical information for the reason of national security.

II

"Recommends that the Agency study further the ways and means of making efficient use of the funds available for technical assistance, taking into full consideration the views of interested countries, particularly those of the developing countries, expressed in this Conference.

III

"Recommends that the Agency study the most effective means of ensuring access to special fissionable materials on commercial basis.

IV

"Recommends that the Agency, in relation to the implementation of article V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, initiate necessary studies to ascertain its role in:

- (a) Providing necessary services through international procedures;
- (b) Acting as an intermediary for international transmittal of related technical information;
- (c) Contributing to the conclusion of the agreements provided for in the said article.

V

"Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring this resolution to the attention of the Agency, together with the relevant records of the proceedings of the Conference of the non-nuclear-weapon States and the relevant proposals submitted thereto."

(d) A draft resolution was submitted on 19 September by Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.7) subsequently joined by Austria (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.7/Add.1), the operative part reading as follows:

I

"1. Invites the International Atomic Energy Agency to orient its programmes and the allocation of its resources in accordance with article IV of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and in a manner designed to emphasize assistance to the non-nuclear countries, giving particular attention to the need of the developing countries;

"2. Invites States members of the Agency to make every effort to providing additional resources to permit the Agency to provide such assistance.

II

"1. Notes that article V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons contemplates that the potential benefits from any peaceful applications of nuclear explosions will be made available to non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty through an appropriate international body with adequate representation of non-nuclear-weapon States or pursuant to bilateral agreements;

"2. Expresses the hope that the Agency will pursue its studies on this subject without delay, with a view to facilitating the establishment of arrangements relative to States obtaining the benefits of peaceful nuclear explosives in accordance with article V of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

III

"1. Expresses its assumption that the Agency will examine at an appropriate time its procedures and arrangements, including the question of the composition of its Board of Governors, with a view to adapting them as necessary in the light of its responsibility under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring this resolution to the attention of the Agency, together with the relevant records of the proceedings of the Conference of the Non-Nuclear-Weapon States and the proposals submitted thereto;

"3. Invites the Agency to bear the present resolution in mind in preparing its annual reports for the General Assembly."

(e) A draft resolution was submitted on 23 September by Austria, Denmark, Finland, Japan, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.4/Rev.1), replacing the drafts contained in documents A/CONF.35/C.2/L.1, A/CONF.35/C.2/L.4 and A/CONF.35/C.2/L.7. A revised text (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.4/Rev.2) of this draft resolution was submitted on 24 September by the same sponsors, the operative part reading as follows:

I

"1. Calls upon the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue its utmost efforts for the compilation and dissemination of public information concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, including those related to the peaceful application of nuclear explosions;

"2. Recommends that the Agency study appropriate international arrangements to facilitate exchange of scientific and technical information which has commercial or industrial value and is not publicly available, so as to make it possible for interested countries to know of the existence and outline of such information and to enable the interested parties to enter into negotiations about the acquisition of such information with the owners thereof;

"3. Invites the nuclear-weapon States to advise the Agency at regular intervals as to the possibility of their declassifying scientific and technical information which has become essential for the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, as soon as there is no longer any reason for its classification on national security grounds, bearing in mind all the benefits to be derived from the dissemination of scientific knowledge.

II

"Recommends that the Agency study further the ways and means of increasing the funds available for technical assistance, taking into full consideration the views of interested countries, particularly those of the developing countries, expressed in this Conference.

III

"1. Recommends that the Agency study the most effective means of ensuring access to special fissionable materials on a commercial basis;

"2. Urges the nuclear-weapon States to facilitate, to the fullest extent possible, the availability of fissionable materials for the peaceful nuclear programmes of the non-nuclear-weapon States accepting the application of safeguards as envisaged in article III of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

IV

"Recommends that the Agency, in relation to the question of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, initiate necessary studies that are deemed advisable on its possible functions in this field.

V

"Expresses its assumption that the Agency will examine at an appropriate time its procedures and arrangements, as well as the question of the composition of the Board of Governors, with a view to adapting them as necessary in the light of its new responsibilities.

"1. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring this resolution to the attention of the Agency, together with the relevant records of the proceedings of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States and the relevant proposals submitted thereto;

"2. Invites the Agency to bear the present resolution in mind in preparing its annual reports for the General Assembly."

(f) A draft resolution was submitted on 17 September by Pakistan (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.3), a revised text of which was submitted on 23 September (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.3/Rev.1), a second revised text (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.3/Rev.2) on 24 September, and a third revised text (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.3/Rev.3) on 25 September. The operative part of the third revised text read as follows:

"1. Requests all nuclear-weapon States and those non-nuclear-weapon States which are in a position to do so, to provide access for students and scientists for purposes of training and acquisition of knowledge on a non-discriminatory basis to their scientific institutions and nuclear establishments engaged in research and development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy;

"2. Urges all nuclear-weapon States and those non-nuclear-weapon States which are in a position to do so, not to provide (a) source or fissionable material, or (b) equipment and material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material, to any recipient non-nuclear-weapon State, unless such recipient State has accepted safeguards as set forth in an agreement to be negotiated and concluded in accordance with the statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Agency's safeguards system;

"3. Urges further that in cases where nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States are parties to a multilateral treaty within a particular region which provides for co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, including mutual exchange of (a) source and fissionable material or (b) equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material, the safeguards provision of such treaty should continue to apply till such time as negotiations relating to safeguards, between the parties to such a treaty and the Agency on an individual or collective basis, are considered conducive to the conclusion of an agreement."

(g) A draft resolution was submitted on 18 September by Pakistan (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.5), a revised text on 23 September (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.5/Rev.1) and a second revised text on 23 September (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.5/Rev.2). The operative part of the revised text now read as follows:

"Recommends that the International Atomic Energy Agency should undertake to examine the basis on which arrangements can be made by the Agency to secure finances from international sources for the creation of a special nuclear Fund (SNF) to be made available in the form of grants and low-interest-bearing loans, repayable over long periods of time, for financing the nuclear projects which have been found by the Agency to be technically feasible and economically

viable in the territories of non-nuclear-weapon States which are members of the Agency, particularly those in the developing areas of the world, and which may make request to the Agency under the provisions of article XI B of the Agency's statute."

4. A working paper and draft resolutions were submitted as follows under item 14 (b) entitled "Assistance and co-operation in the development of the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, in the territories of the non-nuclear-weapon States, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world":

(a) A working paper was submitted on 9 September 1968 by Italy (A/CONF.35/C.2/1) on the establishment of machinery responsible for the implementation of the conclusions of the Conference.

(b) A draft resolution was submitted on 13 September by Brazil (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.2), a revised text of which was submitted on 18 September by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.2/Rev.1), subsequently sponsored also by Costa Rica and Guatemala (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.2/Rev.1/Add.1). A second revised text of this draft resolution was submitted on 23 September by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.2/Rev.2), the operative part of which read as follows:

"1. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint a group of experts, chosen on a personal basis, to prepare a full report on all possible contributions of nuclear technology to the economic and scientific advancement of the developing countries;

"2. Recommends the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the group of experts to the desirability of taking advantage of the experience of the International Atomic Energy Agency in preparing the report;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the report to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and the Agency in time to permit its consideration at the twenty-fourth regular session of the General Assembly."

(c) A draft resolution was submitted on 18 September by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.6), which was subsequently sponsored also by Jamaica (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.6/Add.1) and Costa Rica and Guatemala (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.6/Add.2); the operative part read as follows:

I

"1. Requests the United Nations General Assembly to consider at its twenty-third regular session the establishment, within the United Nations Development Programme, of a nuclear technology research and development programme to be executed as a matter of priority with the co-operation of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the benefit of the developing countries;

"2. Requests the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to consider, at the next meeting of its Board of Governors, the establishment for the benefit of the developing countries of a programme for the use of nuclear energy in economic development projects which would be a matter of priority and under which finance would be granted on the most favourable terms as regards interest and repayment periods;

"3. Invites the nuclear-weapon States to assume the main responsibility for financing the two programmes;

II

"1. Requests the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency to consider at its next meeting the establishment of a fund of special fissionable materials for the benefit of non-nuclear-weapon States and in particular of developing countries;

"2. Invites the nuclear-weapon States to give a firm undertaking regarding the supply of such materials to that fund at reasonable prices and in adequate quantities at the request of non-nuclear-weapon States;

III

"Also recommends that the nuclear-weapon States, independently of the contributions provided for in section I, paragraph 3, and section B, paragraph 2, above, channel into the proposed programmes and fund a substantial share of such financial resources and special fissionable materials as may be released in the future as a result of the adoption of nuclear disarmament measures."

(d) A draft resolution was submitted on 19 September by Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.8), subsequently sponsored also by Cameroon (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.8/Add.1) and Dahomey and the Ivory Coast (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.8/Add.2), the operative paragraph of which (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.8/Corr.1) read as follows:

"Recommends to the International Atomic Energy Agency that representation on its Board of Governors be broadened so as to reflect equitable geographical distribution and the views of a broad spectrum of the developing countries."

(e) A draft resolution was submitted on 20 September by Italy (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.11) which was originally contained in the annex to the working paper (A/CONF.35/C.2/2) mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) above, the operative part of which read:

"1. Recommends that the General Assembly of the United Nations at its twenty-third session:

"(a) To convene, every ... years, a conference of non-nuclear-weapon States;

"(b) To set up a special committee for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, with its headquarters at Geneva and composed of the following countries;

"(c) To entrust the special committee for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy with the following terms of reference:

- "(i) To study how best to ensure the implementation of the conclusions of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States;
- "(ii) To promote and to recommend to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the specialized agencies concerned, through the General Assembly and with its approval, the necessary steps to ensure such implementation;
- "(iii) To prepare the work and recommend the agenda of future conferences;
- "(iv) To report to the General Assembly on its activities;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the first session of the special committee to be held at Geneva before ... 1969."

On 25 September the representative of Italy stated that he would not press to a vote draft resolution A/CONF.35/C.2/L.11.

5. A working paper and draft resolutions were submitted under item 14 (c), entitled "The question of nuclear explosions for peaceful uses", as follows:

(a) A working paper was submitted on 8 September 1968 by Italy (A/CONF.35/C.2/2) on the establishment of an international body for co-operation in nuclear explosions for peaceful uses.

(b) A draft resolution was submitted on 19 September by Sweden (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.10), which was revised on 24 September (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.10/Rev.1) and sponsored also by Nigeria (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.10/Rev.1/Add.1), reading in part as follows:

"Noting the joint memorandum on a comprehensive test ban treaty presented on 26 August 1968 to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament by the delegations of Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic,

"Endorses the opinion expressed in that document that the question of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes is also closely linked with a comprehensive test ban, this aspect of the matter underlining the urgency of a universal and comprehensive solution of the problem of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes compatible with a comprehensive test ban treaty."

6. Under item 14 (d) entitled "Benefits from peaceful applications of nuclear explosions to non-nuclear-weapon States which have renounced the production, acquisition and use of nuclear weapons pursuant to special international agreement or agreements through an appropriate international body or through bilateral arrangements" the following draft resolutions were submitted:

(a) A draft resolution was submitted on 19 September 1968 by Argentina, Brazil and Peru (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.9), the operative part of which read as follows:

"Requests the United Nations General Assembly, at its twenty-third session, to recommend the convening of a special General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency to be held during the year 1969 for the purpose of considering the establishment, within the Agency, of a department for the peaceful application of nuclear explosives, to be provided for in a protocol to the statute of the Agency whereby:

"(a) The nuclear-weapon States would assume responsibility for supplying the Agency with nuclear explosives for peaceful purposes and for specific projects submitted to it by non-nuclear-weapon States;

"(b) The non-nuclear-weapon States would be guaranteed the right to receive from the Agency, under adequate safeguards, supplies of those nuclear explosives for peaceful purposes, in a non-discriminatory manner and at the lowest possible prices, which would not include research and development costs."

(b) A draft resolution was submitted on 20 September by Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.12), the operative part of which read as follows:

"1. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to include in the agenda of the twenty-third regular session of the General Assembly an item entitled 'Convening of a special conference to consider the establishment within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency of an international programme for nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes for the benefit of States which have renounced nuclear weapons, taking adequate account of the needs of the developing regions of the world';

"2. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Conference to transmit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the text of this resolution, the working papers submitted by the delegations of Mexico and Italy (A/CONF.35/15 and A/CONF.35/C.2/3), and all the other documents and records concerning item 14 (d) of the agenda of the Conference."

(c) A draft resolution was submitted on 21 September by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela (A/CONF.35/C.2/L.13) replacing the draft resolutions contained in documents A/CONF.35/C.2/L.9 and A/CONF.35/C.2/L.12, the operative part reading as follows:

"1. Declares that it is highly important that a special draft international agreement should be drafted as soon as possible for the establishment in due course within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of an 'International Department for Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes', whereby the nuclear-weapon States will undertake to provide States which have renounced nuclear weapons with such services for conducting nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes as may be required for specific projects submitted to that department by these States;

"2. Declares further that the services referred to in the preceding paragraph should be provided on a non-discriminatory basis and in such a way that there will be an adequate participation of the States which have renounced nuclear weapons in the International Department to ensure that the

charged to them for services they receive is as low and as fair as possible and, in particular, excludes any charge for research and development in respect of the nuclear devices employed;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to include in the agenda of the twenty-third regular session of the General Assembly an item entitled "Convening of a special conference to consider the establishment within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency of an International Department for Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes for the benefit of States which have renounced nuclear weapons, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world";

"4. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Conference to transmit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the text of this resolution;

"5. Further requests the Executive Secretary to transmit to the Secretary-General the papers submitted by the delegations of Mexico and Italy (A/CONF.35/DCC.15 and A/CONF.35/C.2/3), and all the other documents and records concerning item 14 (d) of the agenda of the Conference."

The original Spanish text of draft resolution A/CONF.35/C.2/L.13, as well as the French translation, referred to an "International Service for Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes", rather than the term used in the English and Russian translations: "International Department for Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes". The sponsors of the draft resolution would prefer the resolution to be considered in plenary on the basis of the formulation "International Service for Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes".

13. At the same meeting draft resolution A/CONF.35/C.2/L.13 was voted on as follows (see para. 15 below, draft resolution G):

(a) A separate vote was requested on operative paragraph 1, which was adopted by 34 votes to 15, with 32 abstentions;

(b) A separate vote was requested on operative paragraph 3, which was adopted by 31 votes to 19, with 30 abstentions;

(c) A separate vote was requested on operative paragraph 5, which was adopted by 32 votes to 6 with 40 abstentions;

(d) The draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a roll-call vote of 28 votes to 13, with 40 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Against: Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Libya, Mongolia, Poland, South Africa, United Arab Republic, and Yemen.

Abstaining: Algeria, Belgium, Bolivia, Ceylon, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Malta, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam, Romania, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia and Turkey.

14. At the 17th meeting on 25 September 1968, draft resolution A/CONF.35/C.2/L.3/Rev.3 was voted on as follows (see para. 15 below, draft resolution H):

(a) A separate vote was requested on operative paragraph 1, which was adopted by 33 votes to 1, with 27 abstentions;

(b) A separate vote was requested on operative paragraph 2, which was rejected by 15 votes to 19, with 30 abstentions;

(c) A separate vote was requested on operative paragraph 3, which was rejected by 3 votes to 29, with 30 abstentions;

(d) The draft resolution, without operative paragraphs 2 and 3, was adopted by 18 votes to 3, with 43 abstentions.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEE II

15. Committee II therefore recommends to the Conference the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution A

[Adopted without change. For the text, see the report of the Conference, para. 17, resolution G, above.]

Draft resolution B

[Adopted without change. For the text, see the report of the Conference, para. 17, resolution H, above.]

Draft resolution C

[Adopted without change. For the text, see the report of the Conference, para. 17, resolution I, above.]

Draft resolution D

[Adopted without change. For the text, see the report of the Conference, para. 17, resolution J, above.]

Draft resolution E

[Adopted without change. For the text, see the report of the Conference, para. 17, resolution K, above.]

Draft resolution F

[Adopted without change. For the text, see the report of the Conference, para. 17, resolution L, above.]

Draft resolution G

The Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States

Having discussed the question of "Benefits from peaceful applications of nuclear explosions to non-nuclear-weapon States which have renounced the production, acquisition and use of nuclear weapons pursuant to special international agreement or agreements through an appropriate international body or through bilateral arrangements",

Observing that the use of explosive nuclear devices for peaceful purposes is destined to be of immense benefit, especially to the developing countries, as is demonstrated by the technical documents prepared for the Conference at the request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

Convinced that all the benefits of the peaceful applications of nuclear explosions should be accessible to all non-nuclear-weapon States which have renounced nuclear weapons,

1. Declares that it is highly important that a special draft international agreement should be drafted as soon as possible for the establishment in due course, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, of an "International Service for Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes", whereby the nuclear-weapon States will undertake to provide States which have renounced nuclear weapons with such services for conducting nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes as may be required for specific projects submitted to that Service by these States;

2. Declares further that the services referred to in the preceding paragraph should be provided on a non-discriminatory basis and in such a way that there will be an adequate participation of the States which have renounced nuclear weapons in the International Service to ensure that the charge to them for services they receive is as low and as fair as possible and, in particular, excludes any charge for research and development in respect of the nuclear devices employed;

3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to include in the agenda of the twenty-third regular session of the General Assembly an item entitled "Convening of a special conference to consider the establishment within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency of an International Service for Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes for the benefit of States which have renounced nuclear weapons, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world":

4. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Conference to transmit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the text of this resolution;

5. Further requests the Executive Secretary to transmit to the Secretary-General the working papers submitted by the delegations of Mexico and Italy (A/CONF.35/DCC.15 and A/CONF.35/C.2/3), and all the other documents and records concerning item 14 (d) of the agenda of the conference.

Draft resolution H

[Adopted without change. For the text, see the report of the Conference, para. 17, resolution M, above.]

Annex VI

CHECK-LIST OF DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY THE CONFERENCE

<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Document Number</u>
<u>Pre-Conference documentation</u>		
Declaration by nuclear-weapon States, jointly or severally, to protect the non-nuclear-weapon States who have renounced the production, acquisition and use of nuclear weapons against threat or use of nuclear weapons, by Armando Uribe	26 June 1968	A/CONF.35/DOC.1
The question of peaceful explosions for the benefit of non-nuclear-weapon States, by Theo Ginsburg	3 July 1968	A/CONF.35/DOC.2 and Corr.1
The question of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes by non-nuclear-weapon States and the possibility of misuse of such technology for the production of nuclear weapons, by Ulf Ericsson	3 July 1968	A/CONF.35/DOC.3 and Corr.1
Submission by countries to an international agency of periodic reports on the nature and extent of nuclear technical assistance and fissionable material supplied by them to non-nuclear-weapon States for peaceful purposes, by M.A. El-Guebeily	3 July 1968	A/CONF.35/DOC.4
Assistance to non-nuclear-weapon States who have renounced the production, acquisition and use of nuclear weapons in the implementation of programmes of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, by Ryokichi Sagane	3 July 1968	A/CONF.35/DOC.5
Access for non-nuclear-weapon States who have renounced the production, acquisition and use of nuclear weapons to technology for peaceful uses of nuclear energy, by Achille Albonetti	3 July 1968	A/CONF.35/DOC.6
Consideration of an international convention by non-nuclear-weapon States to undertake the prevention of the production, acquisition of and the use of nuclear weapons, by Andrzej Skowronski	3 July 1968	A/CONF.35/DOC.7

<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Document Number</u>
Conclusion of an international convention under which nuclear-weapon States undertake not to use, or threaten to use, nuclear weapons against States which have unconditionally renounced the production, acquisition and use of nuclear weapons, by Jaroslav Zourek	9 July 1968	A/CONF.35/DOC.8
Establishment of nuclear-free zones, by Peter Gacii	24 July 1968	A/CONF.35/DOC.9
Reciprocal inspections on a bilateral basis, and multilateral inspections by an international agency, of nuclear establishments for peaceful purposes, in the territory of non-nuclear-weapon States and safeguards against industrial espionage through such inspections, by I.H. Usmani	25 July 1968	A/CONF.35/DOC.10
Subject index to the debates on a treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons at the twenty-second session of the General Assembly (24 April-12 June 1968) and in the Security Council (17-19 June 1968) <u>[prepared by the Secretariat]</u>	29 July 1968	A/CONF.35/DOC.11
Security assurances in the context of measures to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons <u>[prepared by the Secretariat]</u>	26 July 1968	A/CONF.35/DOC.12
International co-operation on peaceful uses of nuclear energy in the context of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons <u>[prepared by the Secretariat]</u>	15 August 1968	A/CONF.35/DOC.13
Measures for the cessation of the nuclear arms race and disarmament in the context of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons <u>[prepared by the Secretariat]</u>	26 August 1968	A/CONF.35/DOC.14
Mexico: working paper on an international programme of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes for the benefit of States which have renounced nuclear weapons	22 August 1968	A/CONF.35/DOC.15

<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Document Number</u>
Mexico: working paper on the establishment of nuclear-free zones	22 August 1968	A/CONF.35/DCC.16
<u>Summary records of the Conference</u>		
<u>Plenary meetings</u>		
1st to 20th meetings	29 August to 27 September 1968	A/CONF.35/SR.1-20
<u>Committee I</u>		
1st to 22nd meetings	4 to 26 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.1/ SR.1-22
<u>Committee II</u>		
1st to 17th meetings	5 to 25 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.2/ SR.1-17
<u>General Committee</u>		
1st and 2nd meetings	3 and 17 September 1968	A/CONF.35/GC/SR.1-2
<u>Documents of the Conference</u>		
Rules of procedure adopted by the Conference	2 September 1968	A/CONF.35/1
Agenda adopted by the Conference	3 September 1968	A/CONF.35/2 and Corr.1
Letter dated 16 September 1968 from the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Executive Secretary of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States regarding document A/CONF.35/DOC.7	20 September 1968	A/CONF.35/3
Letter dated 18 September 1968 from the head of the delegation of the Polish People's Republic to the President of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States	20 September 1968	A/CONF.35/4
Committee I - Rapporteur's report	26 September 1968	A/CONF.35/5

<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Document Number</u>
Committee II - Rapporteur's report	26 September 1968	A/CONF.35/6
Draft final document of the Conference	27 September 1968	A/CONF.35/7
Letter dated 27 September 1968 from the delegations of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Conference	27 September 1968	A/CONF.35/8
Letter dated 27 September 1968 from the delegations of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the President of the Conference	27 September 1968	A/CONF.35/9
Final document of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States	1 October 1968	A/CONF.35/10
Declaration adopted by the non-nuclear-weapon States	1 October 1968	A/CONF.35/11
Draft rules of procedure	29 July 1968	A/CONF.35/L.1
Provisional agenda	29 July 1968	A/CONF.35/L.2
Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution	23 September 1968	A/CONF.35/L.3 and Rev.1
Afghanistan, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia: draft declaration of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States	23 September 1968	A/CONF.35/L.4 and Add.1-3
Afghanistan, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia: draft declaration of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States	26 September 1968	A/CONF.35/L.4/Rev.1
Afghanistan, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Mauritius, United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia: draft declaration of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States	27 September 1968	A/CONF.35/L.4/Rev.2
Brazil, Mexico, Nigeria and Sweden: amendment to draft resolution F (A/CONF.35/6) adopted by Committee II at its 16th meeting on 25 September 1968	25 September 1968	A/CONF.35/L.5

<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Document Number</u>
Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Federal Republic of Germany, India: amendment to draft resolution B (A/CONF.35/6) adopted by Committee II at its 16th meeting on 25 September 1968	26 September 1968	A/CONF.35/L.6
Canada: amendments to the draft declaration submitted by Afghanistan, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia and Yugoslavia: (A/CONF.35/L.4 and Add.1-3)	26 September 1968	A/CONF.35/L.7 and Rev.1
<u>Documents of Committee I.</u>		
Working paper submitted by the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany on agenda item 13 (a)	13 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.1/L.1
Spain: draft resolution	12 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.1/L.1
Switzerland: draft resolution	13 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.1/L.2
Brazil: draft resolution	13 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.1/L.3
Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution	19 and 24 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.1/L.3/ Rev.1 and 2
Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia: draft resolution	17 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.1/L.4
Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution	18 and 21 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.1/L.5 and Rev.1
Pakistan: draft resolution	18 and 23 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.1/L.6 and Rev.1
Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution	18 and 24 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.1/L.7 and Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1
Pakistan: draft resolution	18 and 23 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.1/L.8 and Rev.1

<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Document Number</u>
Spain and Switzerland: draft resolution	21 and 23 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.1/L.9 and Rev.1
Ghana, India, Pakistan and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	21 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.1/L.10
Pakistan: draft resolution	21 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.1/L.11
Chile: draft resolution	21 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.1/L.12
Federal Republic of Germany: draft resolution	21 and 25 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.1/L.13 and Rev.1
Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Spain and Switzerland: draft resolution	24 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.1/L.14
Philippines: amendments to draft resolution A/CONF.35/C.1/L.6/Rev.1	25 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.1/L.15
Japan: amendments to draft resolution A/CONF.35/C.1/L.14	25 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.1/L.16
Mauritius: amendment to draft resolution A/CONF.35/C.1/L.14	25 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.1/L.17
Federal Republic of Germany: amendment to draft resolution A/CONF.35/C.1/L.14	25 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.1/L.18
Philippines: amendment to draft resolution A/CONF.35/C.1/L.14	25 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.1/L.19

Documents of Committee II

Working paper submitted by the Italian delegation on the establishment of machinery responsible for the implementation of the conclusions of the Conference	9 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.2/1
Working paper submitted by the Italian delegation on the establishment of an international body for co-operation in nuclear explosions for peaceful uses	9 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.2/2
Working paper of the Italian delegation concerning the proposal for the reduction of military stocks of nuclear materials through the transfer of fissionable materials to the peaceful uses of non-nuclear countries	12 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.2/3

<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Document Number</u>
Switzerland: draft resolution	12 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.2/L.1
Brazil: draft resolution	13 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.2/L.2
Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution	17 and 23 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.2/L.2/ Rev.1 and Add.1 and Rev.2
Pakistan: draft resolution	16, 23, 24 and 25 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.2/L.3 and Rev.1-3
Japan: draft resolution	17 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.2/L.4
Austria, Denmark, Finland, Japan, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland: draft resolution	23 and 24 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.2/L.4/ Rev.1 and 2
Pakistan: draft resolution	17 and 23 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.2/L.5 and Rev.1 and 2
Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution	17 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.2/L.6 and Add.1 and 2
Austria, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden: draft resolution	18 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.2/L.7 and Add.1
Cameroon, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia: draft resolution	18 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.2/L.8 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2
Argentina, Brazil and Peru: draft resolution	20 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.2/L.9
Nigeria and Sweden: draft resolution	19 and 24 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.2/L.10 and Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1
Italy: draft resolution	19 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.2/L.11
Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution	20 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.2/L.12

<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Document Number</u>
Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution	20 September 1968	A/CONF.35/C.2/L.13 and Corr.1

Documents of the General Committee

Report adopted by the General Committee at its first meeting, held on 2 September 1968	2 September 1968	A/CONF.35/GC.1
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Documents of the Credentials Committee

Report of the Credentials Committee	25 and 26 September 1968	A/CONF.35/CR.1 and Add.1
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Information documents

Information for delegations	2 and 18 September 1968	A/CONF.35/INF.1 and Add.1
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List of participants	6 and 11 September 1968	A/CONF.35/INF.2 and Rev.1
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Annex VII

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS INCLUDED IN THE FINAL DOCUMENT AS DECIDED BY THE CONFERENCE

Uganda. United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia: draft resolution

The Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,

Having discussed the question of "Measures to assure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States",

Recalling Article 11, paragraph 1, of the United Nations Charter which calls upon the General Assembly of the United Nations to consider the general principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments and recalling that it may make recommendations with regard to the same to the Security Council,

Recalling further the obligations contained in Article 2, paragraph 4, of the United Nations Charter on all Member States to "refrain in their internal 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",

Having in mind that resolution 255 (1968) of the Security Council does not, in the view of many States, satisfy all of their fears as to their security,

Reaffirming resolutions 2028 (XX) and 2153 (XXI) of the General Assembly of the United Nations,

Recommends the establishment of a preparatory Committee for the holding of a conference to be convened not later than 31 August 1969 for the conclusion of a convention or protocol to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons by which the nuclear-weapon States would undertake not to attack non-nuclear-weapon States or one another and by which States parties to the convention would also undertake to come to the aid of any State, nuclear or non-nuclear, attacked by nuclear or conventional weapons.

Pakistan: draft resolution

The Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,

Conscious that one of its purposes, as provided in resolutions 2153 B (XXI) and 2346 B (XXII) of the General Assembly of the United Nations convening this Conference, is to consider how the security of non-nuclear-weapon States can best be assured:

Deeply concerned at the continuation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race and the threat to mankind due to the constant danger of the use of nuclear weapons;

Convinced that only nuclear disarmament resulting in the complete elimination of nuclear weapons will assure perfect security from the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Considering that until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is necessary to assure effectively the security of non-nuclear-weapon States which have renounced the manufacture or acquisition otherwise of nuclear weapons against the use, or the threat of use, of nuclear weapons from any quarter;

Bearing in mind Article 2, paragraph 4, of the United Nations Charter according to which all Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force;

Recalling the Declaration by the General Assembly on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons contained in its resolution 1653 (XVI);

Recalling resolution 2153 (A) (XXI) of the General Assembly, inter alia calling upon all nuclear-weapon Powers to refrain from the use, or the threat of use, of nuclear weapons against States which may conclude treaties of the nature defined in paragraph 2 (e) of General Assembly resolution 2028 (XX);

Noting that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons has been commended by the General Assembly in its resolution 2373 (XXII) and noting, however, the need for more effective security measures;

Noting Security Council resolution (255) (1968) of 19 June 1968 on security assurances to the non-nuclear-weapon States and the declarations of 17 June 1968 by three nuclear weapon States in the Security Council;

Noting also the declarations of the People's Republic of China that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons and of France that its nuclear armaments are manufactured for strictly defensive purposes;

Convinced that it is necessary to take further steps towards non-proliferation inter alia by reinforcing the assurances of security to non-nuclear-weapon States which have renounced the manufacture or acquisition otherwise of nuclear weapons against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter, pending the achievement of nuclear disarmament;

1. Urges the nuclear-weapon States to undertake to refrain from the use, or the threat of use, of nuclear weapons against any non-nuclear-weapon State which has renounced the manufacture or acquisition otherwise of nuclear weapons;

2. Recommends that the permanent members of the Security Council who have expressed their intention to seek immediate Security Council action to provide assistance, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, to any non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that is a victim of an act of aggression or an object of threat of aggression in which nuclear weapons are used, undertake to provide such immediate assistance, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, to any non-nuclear-weapon State which has renounced the manufacture or acquisition otherwise of nuclear weapons and is the object of the use, or the threat of use, of nuclear weapons;

3. Recommends further to the nuclear-weapon States that they effectively respond, jointly and severally, to a request for immediate assistance, in the exercise of its inherent right of individual and collective self-defence, by a State which has renounced the manufacture or acquisition otherwise of nuclear weapons if a nuclear attack occurs against that State or if it is subjected to a threat of use of nuclear weapons, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.

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