



USA. An Agency inspector photographs a special seal placed on a valve during the first inspection of a plant for reprocessing used fuel, operated by Nuclear Fuel Services. The fuel is taken from the Yankee Power Reactor, which has also been placed under the control system.

HOW THE UN APPROVED THE NPT

After the years of considering the problems and evolving the text of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, now generally known as the NPT, these extracts from official records show how the Treaty was finally commended to the nations of the world.

At its 1643rd plenary meeting, on 24 April 1968, the General Assembly decided that the report of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament should continue to be considered by the First Committee. The Committee discussed the item at 26 meetings, from 26 April to 10 June, on which date a final draft resolution was adopted by 92 votes to 4, with 22 abstentions.

The First Committee therefore recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions of 19 December 1957, of 17 November 1966, of 4 November 1966, of 19 November 1965 and of 4 December 1961,

Convinced of the urgency and great importance of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and of intensifying international co-operation in the development of peaceful applications of atomic energy,

Having considered the report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, dated 14 March 1968, and appreciative of the work of the Committee on the elaboration of the draft non-proliferation treaty, which is attached to that report,

Convinced that, pursuant to the provisions of the treaty, all signatories have the right to engage in research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and will be able to acquire source and special fissionable materials as well as equipment for the processing, use and production of nuclear material for peaceful purposes,

Convinced further that an agreement to prevent the further proliferation of nuclear weapons must be followed as soon as possible by effective measures on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and on nuclear disarmament, and that the non-proliferation treaty will contribute to this aim,

Affirming that in the interest of international peace and security both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States carry the responsibility of acting in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations that the sovereign equality of all States shall be respected, that the threat or use of force in international relations shall be refrained from and that international disputes shall be settled by peaceful means,

1. *Commends* the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;
2. *Requests* the Depositary Governments to open the Treaty for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date;
3. *Expresses the hope* for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty by both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States;
4. *Requests* the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament and the nuclear-weapon States urgently to pursue negotiations on effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control;

5. *Requests* the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to report on the progress of its work to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session.

The voting on this occasion was 95 in favour and 4 against, with 21 abstentions.

In favour: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Columbia, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives Islands, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, and Yugoslavia.

Against: Albania, Cuba, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

Abstaining: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), France, Gabon, Guinea, India, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Portugal, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Spain and Uganda.

Absent: Cambodia and Gambia.

NPT - THE FULL TEXT

The complete text of the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* is as follows:

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

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