TREATY BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS IN THE
ATMOSPHERE, IN OUTER SPACE AND UNDER WATER*

The Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, hereinafter referred to as the "Original Parties",

Proclaiming as their principal aim the speediest possible achievement of an agreement on general and complete disarmament under strict international control in accordance with the objectives of the United Nations which would put an end to the armaments race and eliminate the incentive to the production and resting of all kinds of weapons, including nuclear weapons,

Seeking to achieve the discontinuance of all these explosions of nuclear weapons for all time, determined to continue negotiations to this end, and desiring to put an end to the contamination of man's environment by radioactive substances,

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

1. Each of the Parties to this Treaty undertakes to prohibit, to prevent, and not to carry out any nuclear weapon

* Signed at Moscow by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America on 5 August 1963. Source: UN Doc. E/ND/C/100/Rev. 1.
test explosion, or any other nuclear explosion, at any place under its jurisdiction or control:

(a) in the atmosphere, beyond its limits, including outer space; or under water, including territorial waters or high seas; or

(b) in any other environment if such explosion causes radioactive debris to be present outside the territorial limits of the State under whose jurisdiction or control such explosion is conducted. It is understood in this connection that the provisions of this sub-paragraph are without prejudice to the conclusion of a treaty resulting in the permanent banning of all nuclear test explosions, including all such explosions underground, the conclusion of which, as the Parties have stated in the preamble to this Treaty, they seek to achieve.

2. Each of the Parties to this Treaty undertakes furthermore to refrain from causing, encouraging, or in any way participating in, the carrying out of any nuclear weapon test explosion, or any other nuclear explosion, anywhere which would take place in any of the environment described, or have the effect referred to, in paragraph 1 of this Article.

ARTICLE II

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

2. Any amendment to this Treaty must be approved by a majority of the votes of all the Parties to this Treaty, including the votes of all of the Original Parties. The amendment shall enter into force for all Parties upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by a majority of all the Parties including the instruments of ratification of all the Original Parties.

ARTICLE III

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

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

3. This Treaty shall enter into force after its ratification by all the Original Parties and the deposit of their instruments of ratification.
4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The Depository Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification of an accession to this Treaty, the date of its entry into force, and the date of receipt of any requests for conferences or other notices.

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

ARTICLE IV

This Treaty shall be of unlimited duration.

Each party shall in exercising its national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from the Treaty if it decides that extraordinary events, related to the subject matter of this Treaty, have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other Parties to the Treaty three months in advance.

ARTICLE V

The Treaty, of which the English and Russian texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives.
of the Depository Governments. Duly certificed copies of this Treaty shall be transmitted by the Depository Governments to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

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

DONE in triplicate at the city of Moscow the fifth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three.
TREATY OF THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS*

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

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

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

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

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

Expressing their support for research, development and other efforts to further the application, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards system, of the principle of safeguarding effectively the flow of

source and special fissionable materials by use of instruments and other techniques at certain strategic points,

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

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

Declaring their intention to achieve at the earliest possible date the cessation of the nuclear arms race and to undertake effective measures in the direction of nuclear disarmament,

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

Recalling the determination expressed by the parties to the 1963 Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water in its Preamble to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end.
Desiring to further the easing of international tension and the strengthening of trust between States in order to facilitate the cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons, the liquidation of all their existing stockpiles, and the elimination from national arsenals of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery pursuant to a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recalling that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, States must refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations, and that the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security are to be promoted with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources,

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

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

ARTICLE II

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

ARTICLE III

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE IV

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

2. All the Parties to the Treaty undertake to facilitate, and have the right to participate in the fullest possible exchange.

ARTICLE V

Nothing in this Treaty affects the right of any group of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Parties to the Treaty in a position to do so shall also co-operate in contributing alone or together with other States of international organisations to the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, especially in the territories of non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty,
with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world.

ARTICLE VI

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

ARTICLE VII

Each of the Parties to the Treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete
disarmament under strict and effective international control.

States to conclude regional treaties in order to assure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories.

ARTICLE VIII

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

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

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

ARTICLE IX

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

2. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which are hereby designated the Depository Governments.
3. This Treaty shall enter into force after its ratification by the States, the Governments of which are designated Depositaries of the Treaty, and forty other States signatory to this Treaty and the deposit of their instruments of ratification. For the purposes of this Treaty, a nuclear-weapon State is one which has manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device prior to 1 January 1967.

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

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

ARTICLE X

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

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

ARTICLE XI

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

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

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

The Text of the Safeguards Agreement between IAEA, France and Pakistan (18th March, 1976). Excerpts*


Whereas the Government of the French Republic and the Government of Islamic Republic of Pakistan have concluded Agreement for the Construction of an Irradiated Fuel-Reprocessing Plant in Pakistan (hereinafter referred to as "the Plant") and for the supply of nuclear material, facilities, equipment and relevant technological information from the French Republic to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan within the framework of that Agreement.

Whereas the Agreement referred to above is intended exclusively for the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Whereas the International Atomic Energy Agency (herein after referred to as "the Agency") is authorized by its Statute to apply safeguards, the request of the parties, to any bilateral or multi-lateral arrangement.

* Source: Akhtar Ali, South Asia: Nuclear Stalemate or Conflagration (Karachi, 1988).
Whereas the Government of French Republic and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan have requested the Agency to apply safeguards to the Plant and with regard to other items transferred pursuant to the Agreement referred to above.

Whereas the Board of Governors of the Agency (hereinafter referred to as "Board") has acceded to that request on 24th February 1976.

Now therefore, the Agency, the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan hereby agree as follows:

Definitions

Article 1

For the purpose of this Agreement:

(a) "Co-operation agreement" means the Agreement of 17th March, 1976 between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the Construction of an Irradiated Fuel Reprocessing Plant, as may be amended.

(b) "Safeguards Document" means Agency document INFCIRC/ 66/Rev. 2.

(c) "Inspectors Document" means the Annex to Agency document GC(V)/DIP/39.

(d) "Nuclear material" means any source or special fissionable material as defined in Article XX of the Agency Statute.
(e) "Nuclear facility" means:

(i) A principal nuclear facility as defined in paragraph 78 of the Safeguards Document as well as critical facility or a separate storage installation; or

(ii) Any location where nuclear material in amounts greater than one effective kilogram is customarily used.

(f) "Reprocessing facility" means any facility for the separation of irradiated nuclear material and fission products.

(g) "Relevant technological information" means information designated as such by the Government of the State from which this information is transferred pursuant to the Cooperation Agreement, on the design, construction or operation of a reprocessing facility or specified equipment for reprocessing, or on the preparation, use or processing of nuclear material, in all forms in which such information be transferred, but excepting technological information available to the public.

Undertakings by the Governments and the Agency

Article 2

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan undertakes that none of the following items shall be used for the manufacture of any nuclear weapon or to further any other military purpose or for the manufacture of any other nuclear explosive device.
(a) The Plant.

(b) Any nuclear material or specified equipment for reprocessing transferred from the French Republic to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan pursuant to the Co-operation Agreement.

(c) Any other reprocessing facility or specified equipment for reprocessing which is designed, constructed or operated on the basis of or by the use of relevant technological information transferred from the French Republic.

(d) Special fissionable or other nuclear material, including subsequent generations of special fissionable material, which has been produced, processed or used on the basis of or by the use of any item referred to in this Article or any relevant technological information transferred from the French Republic.

Article 3

The Agency undertakes to apply its safeguards system to the items referred to in Article 2 so as to ensure as far as it is able that no such item is used for the manufacture of any nuclear weapon or to further any other military purpose or for the manufacture of any other nuclear explosive device.

Article 4

The Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan undertake to facilitate the application of safeguards provided for in this Agreement.
and to co-operate with the Agency and with each other to that end.

**Inventories and Notifications**

**Article 5**

(a) The Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan shall jointly notify the Agency of:

1. The construction of the Plant; and

2. Any transfer pursuant to the Co-operation Agreement from the French Republic to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan of nuclear material or specified equipment for reprocessing.

(b) The Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan shall therefore notify the Agency of any other nuclear facility which is required to be listed in the Inventory in accordance with Article 6 (b).

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan or the Government of the French Republic, after consultation with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, shall inform the Agency of any other reprocessing facility and specified equipment for reprocessing in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan which is designed, constructed or operated on the basis of or by the use of relevant technological information transferred.
from the French Republic. Without limiting the generality of
the preceding sentence, any reprocessing facility using
solvent extraction, or specified equipment for reprocessing
designed, constructed or operated in the Islamic Republic of
Pakistan within a period to be agreed upon between the Government
of the French Republic and the Government of the Islamic Republic
of Pakistan and to be communicated to the Agency, shall be deemed
to be designed, constructed or operated on the basis of or by
the use of relevant technological information transferred from
the French Republic.

Article 6

The Agency shall establish and maintain an inventory with
respect to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, which shall be
divided into three parts:

(a) The main part of the Inventory shall list:

(i) The Plant and any specified equipment for
reprocessing transferred from the French Republic
pursuant to the Cooperation Agreement.

(ii) Any other reprocessing facility and specified
equipment for reprocessing in the Islamic Republic
of Pakistan which is designed, constructed or
operated on the basis of or by the use of relevant
technological information transferred from the
French Republic.
(iii) Nuclear material transferred from the French Republic pursuant to the Co-operation Agreement or material substituted therefore in accordance with paragraph 26 (d) of the Safeguards Document.

(iv) Special fissionable material produced in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, referred to in Article 2 or any material substituted therefore in accordance with paragraph 25 or 26 (b) of the Safeguards Document; and

(v) Nuclear material which is processed or used in or in connection with any of the items listed above, or any nuclear material substituted therefore in accordance with paragraph 25 or 26(d) of the Safeguards Document.

(b) The Subsidiary Part of the Inventory shall list:

(i) Any nuclear facility while it contains any specified equipment for reprocessing listed in the Main Part of the Inventory; and

(ii) Any nuclear facility while it contains, uses, fabricates or process any nuclear material listed in the Main Part of the Inventory.

(c) The Inactive Part of the Inventory shall list any nuclear material which would normally be listed in the Main Part of the Inventory but which is not so listed because:
(1) It is exempt from safeguards in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 21, 22, or 23 of the Safeguards Document; or

(ii) Safeguards thereon suspended in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 24 or 25 of the Safeguards Document.

The Agency shall send copies of the Inventory to both Governments every twelve months and also at any other times specified by either Government in a request communicated to the Agency at least two weeks in advance.

Article 7

The two Governments shall notify the Agency of the construction of the plant in accordance with arrangements to be agreed upon by the Parties to this Agreement. The other notifications by the two Governments provided for in Article 5 (a) shall normally be sent to the Agency not more than two weeks after the nuclear material or specified equipment for reprocessing arrives in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, except that shipments of source material in quantities not exceeding one metric ton shall not be subject to the two-week notification requirements but shall be reported to the Agency at intervals not exceeding three months. The notification provided for the Article 5(c) shall normally be made at as early a stage as possible. All notifications under Article 5 shall include, to the extent relevant, the nuclear and chemical
composition, the physical form and the quantity of the material, the type and capacity of the specified equipment for re-processing or nuclear facility involved, the date of shipment, the date of receipt, the identity of the consignor and consignee, and any other relevant information. The two Governments also undertake to give the Agency as much advance notice as possible of the transfer of any large quantity of nuclear material or specified equipment for reprocessing.

Article 8

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan shall notify the Agency by means of its reports pursuant to the Safeguards Document of any special fissionable material produced during the period covered by the report in or by the use of any of the items described in Article 6 (a) or (b). Upon receipt by the Agency of the notification, such produced material shall be listed in the Main Part of the Inventory. The Agency may verify the calculations of the amounts of the said produced material. Appropriate adjustment in the Inventory shall be made by agreement of the Agency and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and pending final agreement of the Agency and that Government the Agency's calculations shall be used.

Article 9

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan shall notify the Agency, by means of its report pursuant to the Safeguards Document of any nuclear material processed or
used during the period covered by the report and accordingly required to be listed in the Main Part of the Inventory pursuant to Article 6 (a). Upon receipt by the Agency of the notification, such nuclear material shall be listed in the Main Part of the Inventory.

Article 10

(a) The two Governments shall jointly notify the Agency of any transfer to the French Republic of any item listed in the Main Part of the Inventory. Upon receipt in the French Republic such item shall be deleted from the Inventory.

(b) If special fissionable material referred to in Article 6 (a) (iv) is to be transferred to the French Republic such transfer may take place only after the Agency has made arrangements to safeguard such material.

Article 11

(1) The two Governments shall jointly notify the Agency of any transfer of any item listed in the Main Part of the Inventory to a recipient which is not under the jurisdiction of either of the two Governments. Such item may be transferred and shall thereupon be deleted from the Inventory provided the arrangements have been made by the Agency to safeguard such item.

(2) Relevant technological information transferred from the French Republic to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan may be transferred to a recipient which is not under the jurisdiction
of either of the two Governments provided that arrangements
have been made by the Agency to apply safeguards in connection
with the use of such information.

Article 12

Whenever the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan
intends to transfer nuclear material or specified equipment
for reprocessing listed in the Main Part of the Inventory, to
a nuclear facility within its jurisdiction which is not yet
listed in the Inventory, any notification required pursuant to
Article 5 (b) shall be made to the Agency before such transfer
is effected. The Government may make the transfer to
nuclear facility only after the Agency has confirmed that it
has made arrangements to safeguard the item in question.

Article 13

The notifications provided for in Articles 10, 11 and 12
shall be sent to the Agency sufficiently in advance to enable
the Agency to make any arrangements required by these Articles
before the transfer is effected. The Agency shall take any
necessary action promptly. The contents of these notifications
shall conform, as far as appropriate, to the requirements of
Article 7.

Article 14

The Agency shall exempt from safeguards nuclear material
under the conditions specified in paragraph 21, 22 or 23 of the
Safeguards Document and shall suspend safeguards with respect to
nuclear material under the conditions specified in paragraph 24 or 25 of the Safeguards Document. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Agency shall agree on the conditions for exemption or suspension of safeguards on other items.

Article 15

Nuclear material shall be deleted from the Inventory and Agency safeguards thereon shall be terminated as provided in paragraphs 26 and 27 of the Safeguards Document. The Plant or any other reprocessing facility or specified equipment for reprocessing listed in the Main Part of the Inventory shall be deleted from the Inventory and safeguards thereon shall be terminated, after the Agency has determined that the item concerned is no longer usable for any nuclear activity relevant from the point of view of safeguards or has become practically irrecoverable. The Agency shall also terminate safeguards under this Agreement with respect to those items deleted from the Inventory as provided in Articles 10 and 11.

Safeguards Procedures

Article 16

In applying safeguards, the Agency shall observe the principles set forth in paragraphs 9 through 14 of the Safeguards Document.

Article 17

The safeguard procedures to be applied by the Agency to the items listed in the Inventory are those specified in the
Safeguards Document as well as such additional procedures as result from technological developments, including containment and surveillance measures, as may be agreed between the Agency and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The Agency shall make subsidiary arrangement with that Government concerning the implementation of safeguards procedures which shall include any necessary arrangements for the application of safeguards to specified equipment for reprocessing. The Agency shall have the right to request the information referred to in paragraph 41 of the Safeguards Document and to make the inspections referred to in paragraphs 51 and 52 of the Safeguards Document.

Article 18

If the Board determines that there has been any non-compliance with this Agreement, the Board shall call upon the Government concerned to remedy such non-compliance forthwith, and shall make such reports as it deems appropriate. In the event of failure by the Government concerned to take fully corrective action within a reasonable time, the Board may take any other measures provided for in Article XII C of the Statute. The Agency shall promptly notify both Governments in the event of any determination by the Board pursuant to the present Article.