APPENDICES
ANTARCTIC TREATY

Signed at Washington on 1 December 1959
Entered into force on 23 June 1961
Depositary: US government

The Governments of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, the French Republic, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Union of South Africa, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America,

Recognizing that it is in the interest of all mankind that Antarctica shall continue for-
ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and shall not become the scene or object of international discord;

Acknowledging the substantial contributions to scientific knowledge resulting from international cooperation in scientific investigation in Antarctica;

Convinced that the establishment of a firm foundation for the continuation and development of such cooperation on the basis of freedom of scientific investigation in Antarctica as applied during the International Geophysical Year accords with the interests of science and the progress of all mankind;

Convinced also that a treaty ensuring the use of Antarctica for peaceful purposes only and the continuance of international harmony in Antarctica will further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations;

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

1. Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only. There shall be prohibited, inter alia, any measures of a military nature, such as the establishment of military bases and fortifications, the carrying out of military maneuvers, as well as the testing of any type of weapons.

2. The present Treaty shall not prevent the use of military personnel of equipment for scientific research or for any other peaceful purpose.

Article II

Freedom of scientific investigation in Antarctica and cooperation toward that end, as applied during the International Geophysical Year, shall continue, subject to the provisions of the present Treaty.

Article III

1. In order to promote international cooperation in scientific investigation in Antarctica, as provided for in Article II of the present Treaty, the Contracting Parties agree that, to the greatest extent feasible and practicable:

(a) Information regarding plans for scientific programs in Antarctica shall be exchanged to permit maximum economy and efficiency of operations;

(b) Scientific personnel shall be exchanged in Antarctica between expeditions and stations;

(c) Scientific observations and results from Antarctica shall be exchanged and made freely available.

2. In implementing this Article, every encouragement shall be given to the establishment of cooperative working relations with those Specialized Agencies of the United Nations and other international organizations having a scientific or technical interest in Antarctica.

Article IV

1. Nothing contained in the present Treaty
shall be interpreted as:
(a) a renunciation by any Contracting Party of previously asserted rights of or claims to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica;
(b) a renunciation or diminution by any Contracting Party of any basis of claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica which it may have whether as a result of its activities or those of its nationals in Antarctica, or otherwise;
(c) prejudicing the position of any Contracting Party as regards its recognition or non-recognition of any other State’s right of or claim or basis of claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica.

2. No acts or activities taking place while the present Treaty is in force shall constitute a basis for asserting, supporting or denying a claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica or create any rights of sovereignty in Antarctica. No new claim, or enlargement of an existing claim, to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica shall be asserted while the present Treaty is in force.

Article V

1. Any nuclear explosions in Antarctica and the disposal there of radioactive waste material shall be prohibited.

2. In the event of the conclusion of international agreements concerning the use of nuclear energy, including nuclear explosions and the disposal of radioactive waste material, to which all of the Contracting Parties whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings provided for under Article IX are parties, the rules established under such agreements shall apply in Antarctica.

Article VI

The provisions of the present Treaty shall apply to the area south of 60° South Latitude, including all ice shelves, but nothing in the present Treaty shall prejudice or in any way affect the rights, or the exercise of the rights, of any State under international law with regard to the high seas within that area.

Article VII

1. In order to promote the objectives and ensure the observance of the provisions of the present Treaty, each Contracting Party whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings referred to in Article IX of the Treaty shall have the right to designate observers to carry out any inspection provided for by the present Article. Observers shall be nationals of the Contracting Parties which designate them. The names of observers shall be communicated to every other Contracting Party having the right to designate observers, and like notice shall be given of the termination of their appointment.

2. Each observer designated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall have complete freedom of access at any time to any or all areas of Antarctica.

3. All areas of Antarctica, including all stations, installations and equipment within those areas, and all ships and aircraft at points of discharging or embarking cargo or personnel in Antarctica, shall be open at all times to inspection by any observers designated in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article.

4. Aerial observation may be carried out at any time over any or all areas of Antarctica by any of the Contracting Parties having the right to designate observers.

5. Each Contracting Party shall, at the time when the present Treaty enters into force for it, inform the other Contracting Parties, and thereafter shall give them notice in advance of:
(a) all expeditions to and within Antarctica, on the part of its ships or nationals, and all expeditions to Antarctica organized in or proceeding from its territory;
(b) all stations in Antarctica occupied by its nationals; and
(c) any military personnel or equipment intended to be introduced by it into Antarctica subject to the conditions prescribed in paragraph 2 of Article I of the present Treaty.

Article VIII

1. In order to facilitate the exercise of their functions under the present Treaty, and without prejudice to the respective positions of the Contracting Parties relating to jurisdiction over all other persons in Antarctica, observers designated under paragraph 1 of Article VII and scientific personnel exchanged under subparagraph 1 (b) of Article III of the Treaty, and members of the staffs accompanying any such persons, shall be subject only to the jurisdiction of the Contracting Party of which they are nationals in respect of all acts or omissions occurring while they are in Antarctica for the purpose of exercising their functions.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, and pending the adoption of measures in pursuance of subparagraph 1 (c) of Article IX, the Contracting Parties concerned in any case of dispute with regard to the exercise of jurisdiction in Antarctica shall immediately consult together with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable solution.

Article IX

1. Representatives of the Contracting Parties named in the preamble to the present Treaty shall meet at the City of Canberra within two months after the date of entry into force of the Treaty, and thereafter at suitable intervals and places, for the purpose of exchanging information, consulting together on matters of common interest pertaining to Antarctica, and formulating and considering, and recommending to their Governments, measures in furtherance of the principles and objectives of the Treaty, including measures regarding:
(a) use of Antarctica for peaceful purposes only;
(b) facilitation of scientific research in Antarctica;
(c) facilitation of international scientific cooperation in Antarctica;
(d) facilitation of the exercise of the rights of inspection provided for in Article VII of the Treaty;
(e) questions relating to the exercise of jurisdiction in Antarctica;
(f) preservation and conservation of living resources in Antarctica.

2. Each Contracting Party which has become a party to the present Treaty by accession under Article XIII shall be entitled to appoint representatives to participate in the meetings referred to in paragraph 1 of the present Article, during such time as that Contracting Party demonstrates its interest in Antarctica by conducting substantial scientific research activity there, such as the establishment of a scientific station or the despatch of a scientific expedition.

3. Reports from the observers referred to in Article VII of the present Treaty shall be transmitted to the representatives of the Contracting Parties participating in the meetings referred to in paragraph 1 of the present Article.

4. The measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall become effective when approved by all the Contracting Parties whose representatives were entitled to participate in the meetings held to consider those measures.

5. Any or all of the rights established in the present Treaty may be exercised as from the date of entry into force of the Treaty whether or not any measures facilitating the exercise of such rights have been proposed, considered or approved as provided in this Article.

6. Any or all of the rights established in the present Treaty may be exercised as from the date of entry into force of the Treaty whether or not any measures facilitating the exercise of such rights have been proposed, considered or approved as provided in this Article.

Article X
Each of the Contracting Parties undertakes to exert appropriate efforts, consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, to the end that no one engages in any activity in Antarctica contrary to the principles or purposes of the present Treaty.

Article XI
1. If any dispute arises between two or more of the Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Treaty, those Contracting Parties shall consult among themselves with a view to having the dispute resolved by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. Any dispute of this character not so resolved shall, with the consent in each case, of all parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement; but failure to reach agreement on reference to the International Court shall not absolve parties to the dispute from the responsibility of continuing to seek to resolve it by any of the various peaceful means referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article XII
1. (a) The present Treaty may be modified or amended at any time by unanimous agreement of the Contracting Parties whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings provided for under Article IX. Any such modification or amendment shall enter into force when the depositary Government has received notice from all such Contracting Parties that they have ratified it.

(b) Such modification or amendment shall thereafter enter into force as to any other Contracting Party when notice of ratification by it has been received by the depositary Government. Any such Contracting Party from which no notice of ratification is received within a period of two years from the date of entry into force of the modification or amendment in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph 1 (a) of this Article shall be deemed to have withdrawn from the present Treaty on the date of expiration of such period.

2. (a) If after the expiration of thirty years from the date of entry into force of the present Treaty, any of the Contracting Parties whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings provided for under Article IX so requests by a communication addressed to the depositary Government, a Conference of all the Contracting Parties shall be held as soon as practicable to review the operation of the Treaty.

(b) Any modification or amendment to the present Treaty which is approved at such a Conference by a majority of the Contracting Parties there represented, including a majority of those whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings provided for under Article IX, shall be communicated by the depositary Government to all the Contracting Parties immediately after the termination of the Conference and shall enter into force in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of the present Article.

(c) If any such modification or amendment has not entered into force in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph 1 (a) of this Article within a period of two years after the date of its communication to all the Contracting Parties, any Contracting Party may at any time after the expiration of that period give notice to the depositary Government of its withdrawal from the present Treaty; and such withdrawal shall take effect two years after the receipt of the notice by the depositary Government.

Article XIII
1. The present Treaty shall be subject to ratification by the signatory States. It shall be open for accession by any State which is a Member of the United Nations, or by any other State which may be invited to accede to the Treaty with the consent of all the Contracting Parties whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings provided for under Article IX of the Treaty.

2. Ratification of or accession to the present Treaty shall be effected by each State
in accordance with its constitutional processes.

3. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, hereby designated as the depositary Government.

4. The depositary Government shall inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each deposit of an instrument of ratification or accession, and the date of entry into force of the Treaty and of any modification or amendment thereto.

5. Upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by all the signatory States, the present Treaty shall enter into force for those States and for States which have deposited instruments of accession. Thereafter the Treaty shall enter into force for any acceding State upon the deposit of its instrument of accession.

6. The present Treaty shall be registered by the depositary Government pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article XIV

The present Treaty, done in the English, French, Russian and Spanish languages, each version being equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America, which shall transmit duly certified copies thereof to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.


For the list of states which have signed, ratified or acceded to the Antarctic Treaty, see Chapter 6.
TREATY ON PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF STATES IN THE EXPLORATION AND USE OF OUTER SPACE, INCLUDING THE MOON AND OTHER CELESTIAL BODIES

Signed at London, Moscow and Washington on 27 January 1967
Entered into force on 10 October 1967
Depositaries: UK, US and Soviet governments

The States Parties to this Treaty, inspired by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of man's entry into outer space,
Recognising the common interest of all mankind in the progress of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,
Believing that the exploration and use of outer space should be carried on for the benefit of all peoples irrespective of the degree of their economic or scientific development,
Desiring to contribute to broad international co-operation in the scientific as well as the legal aspects of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,
Believing that such co-operation will contribute to the development of mutual understanding and to the strengthening of friendly relations between States and peoples,
Recalling resolution 1962 (XVIII), entitled "Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space", which was adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly on 13 December 1963,
Recalling resolution 1884 (XVIII), calling upon States to refrain from placing in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, or from installing such weapons on celestial bodies, which was adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly on 17 October 1963,
Taking account of United Nations General Assembly resolution 110 (II) of 3 November 1947, which condemned propaganda designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression, and considering that the aforementioned resolution is applicable to outer space,

Convinced that a Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial bodies, will further the Purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,
Have agreed on the following:

Article I
The exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind.
Outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be free for exploration and use by all States without discrimination of any kind, on a basis of equality and in accordance with international law, and there shall be free access to all areas of celestial bodies.
There shall be freedom of scientific investigation in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and States shall facilitate and encourage international co-operation in such investigation.

Article II
Outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use of occupation, or by any other means.

Article III
States Parties to the Treaty shall carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding.

Article IV
States Parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies, or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner.
The moon and other celestial bodies shall be used by all States Parties to the Treaty exclusively for peaceful purposes. The establishment of military bases, installations and fortifications, the testing of any type of weapons and the conduct of military manoeuvres on celestial bodies shall be forbidden. The use of military personnel for scientific research or for any other peaceful purposes shall not be prohibited. The use of any equipment or facility necessary for peaceful exploration of the moon and other celestial bodies shall also not be prohibited.
Article V

States Parties to the Treaty shall regard astronauts as envoys of mankind in outer space and shall render to them all possible assistance in the event of accident, distress, or emergency landing on the territory of another State Party or on the high seas. When astronauts make such landing, they shall be safely and promptly returned to the State of registry of their space vehicle.

In carrying on activities in outer space and on celestial bodies, the astronauts of one State Party shall render all possible assistance to the astronauts of other States Parties.

States Parties to the Treaty shall immediately inform the other States Parties to the Treaty or the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any phenomena they discover in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, which could constitute a danger to the life or health of astronauts.

Article VI

States Parties to the Treaty shall bear international responsibility for damage to the Earth resulting from the introduction of extraterrestrial matter and, where necessary, shall adopt appropriate measures for this purpose. If a State Party to the Treaty has reason to believe that an activity or experiment planned by it or its nationals in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, would cause potentially harmful interference with activities of other States Parties in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, it shall undertake appropriate international consultations before proceeding with any such activity or experiment.

A State Party to the Treaty which has reason to believe that an activity or experiment planned by another State Party in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, would cause potentially harmful interference with activities in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, may request consultation concerning the activity or experiment.

Article VII

Each State Party to the Treaty that launches or procures the launching of an object into outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and each State Party from whose territory or facility an object is launched, is internationally liable for damage to another State Party to the Treaty or to its natural or juridical persons by such object or its component parts on the Earth or in its atmosphere or in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies.

Article VIII

A State Party to the Treaty whose registry an object launched into outer space is carried shall retain jurisdiction and control over such object, and over any personnel thereof, while in outer space or on a celestial body. Ownership of objects launched into outer space, including objects landed or constructed on a celestial body, and of their component parts, is not affected by their presence in outer space or on a celestial body or by their return to the Earth. Such objects or component parts found beyond the limits of the State Party to the Treaty on whose registry they are carried shall be returned to that State Party, which shall, upon request, furnish identifying data prior to their return.

Article IX

In the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, States Parties to the Treaty shall be guided by the principle of co-operation and mutual assistance and shall conduct all their activities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, with due regard to the corresponding interests of all other States Parties to the Treaty. States Parties to the Treaty shall pursue studies of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and conduct exploration of them so as to avoid their harmful contamination and also adverse changes in the environment of the Earth resulting from the introduction of extraterrestrial matter and, where necessary, shall adopt appropriate measures for this purpose. If a State Party to the Treaty has reason to believe that an activity or experiment planned by it or its nationals in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, would cause potentially harmful interference with activities of other States Parties in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, it shall undertake appropriate international consultations before proceeding with any such activity or experiment.

A State Party to the Treaty which has reason to believe that an activity or experiment planned by another State Party in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, would cause potentially harmful interference with activities in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, may request consultation concerning the activity or experiment.

Article X

In order to promote international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, in conformity with the purposes of this Treaty, the States Parties to the Treaty shall consider on a basis of equality any requests by other States Parties to the Treaty to be afforded an opportunity to observe the flight of space objects launched by these States.

The nature of such an opportunity for observation and the conditions under which it could be afforded shall be determined by agreement between the States concerned.

Article XI

In order to promote international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, States Parties to the Treaty conducting activities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, agree to
inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations as well as the public and the international scientific community, to the greatest extent feasible and practicable, of the nature, conduct, locations and results of such activities. On receiving the said information, the Secretary-General of the United Nations should be prepared to disseminate it immediately and effectively.

Article XII
All stations, installations, equipment and space vehicles on the moon and other celestial bodies shall be open to representatives of other States Parties to the Treaty on a basis of reciprocity. Such representatives shall give reasonable advance notice of a projected visit, in order that appropriate consultations may be held and that maximum precautions may be taken to assure safety and to avoid interference with normal operations in the facility to be visited.

Article XIII
The provisions of this Treaty shall apply to the activities of States Parties to the Treaty in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, whether such activities are carried on by a single State Party to the Treaty or jointly with other States, including cases where they are carried on within the framework of international inter-governmental organizations.

Any practical questions arising in connexion with activities carried on by international inter-governmental organizations in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be resolved by the States Parties to the Treaty either with the appropriate international organization or with one or more States members of that international organization, which are Parties to this Treaty.

Article XIV
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 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which are hereby designated the Depositary Governments.
3. This Treaty shall enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by five Governments including the Governments designated as Depositary Governments under this Treaty.
4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.
5. The Depositary Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification and accession to this Treaty, the date of its entry into force and other notices.
6. This Treaty shall be registered by the Depositary Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article XV
Any State Party to the Treaty may propose amendments to this Treaty. Amendments shall enter into force for each State Party to the Treaty accepting the amendments upon their acceptance by a majority of the States Parties to the Treaty and thereafter for each remaining State Party to the Treaty on the date of acceptance by it.

Article XVI
Any State Party to the Treaty may give notice of its withdrawal from the Treaty one year after its entry into force by written notification to the Depositary Governments. Such withdrawal shall take effect one year from the date of receipt of this notification.

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


For the list of states which have signed, ratified, acceded or succeeded to the Outer Space Treaty, see Chapter 6.

TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA (TREATY OF TATELOLCO)

Signed at Mexico, Distrito Federal on 14 February 1967
Entered into force on 22 April 1968
Depository: Mexican government

Preamble
In the name of their peoples and faithfully interpreting their desires and aspirations, the Governments of the States which sign the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear
Weapons in Latin America,

Desiring to contribute, so far as lies in their power, towards ending the arms race, especially in the field of nuclear weapons, and towards strengthening a world at peace, based on the sovereign equality of States, mutual respect and good neighbourliness,

Recalling that the United Nations General Assembly, in its Resolution 808 (IX), adopted unanimously one of the three points of a coordinated programme of disarmament "the total prohibition of the use and manufacture of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction of every type";

Recalling that militarily denuclearized zones are not an end in themselves but rather a means for achieving general and complete disarmament at a later stage,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly Resolution 111 (XVIII), which established that the measures that should be agreed upon for the denuclearization of Latin America should be taken "in the light of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of regional agreements";

Recalling United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2028 (XX), which established the principle of an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and duties for the nuclear and non-nuclear powers, and

Recalling that the Charter of the Organization of American States proclaims that it is an essential purpose of the Organization to strengthen the peace and security of the hemisphere,

Convinced:

That the incalculable destructive power of nuclear weapons has made it imperative that the legal prohibition of war should be strictly observed in practice if the survival of civilization and of mankind itself is to be assured,

That nuclear weapons, whose terrible effects are suffered, indiscriminately and inexorably, by military forces and civilian population alike, constitute, through the persistence of the radioactivity they release, an attack on the integrity of the human species and ultimately may even render the whole earth uninhabitable,

That general and complete disarmament under effective international control is a vital matter which all the peoples of the world equally demand,

That the proliferation of nuclear weapons, which seems inevitable unless States, in the exercise of their sovereign rights, impose restrictions on themselves in order to prevent it, would make any agreement on disarmament enormously difficult and would increase the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear conflagration,

That the establishment of militarily denuclearized zones is closely linked with the maintenance of peace and security in the respective regions,

That the military denuclearization of vast geographical zones, adopted by the sovereign decision of the States comprised therein, will exercise a beneficial influence on other regions where similar conditions exist,

That the privileged situation of the signatory States, whose territories are wholly free from nuclear weapons, imposes upon them the inescapable duty of preserving that situation both in their own interests and for the good of mankind,

That the existence of nuclear weapons in any country of Latin America would make it a target for possible nuclear attacks and would inevitably set off, throughout the region, a ruinous race in nuclear weapons which would involve the unjustifiable diversion, for warlike purposes, of the limited resources required for economic and social development,

That the foregoing reasons, together with the traditional peace-loving outlook of Latin America, give rise to an inescapable necessity that nuclear energy should be used in that region exclusively for peaceful purposes, and that the Latin American countries should use their right to the greatest and most equitable possible access to this new source of energy in order to expedite the economic and social development of their peoples.

Convinced finally:

That the military denuclearization of Latin America—being understood to mean the undertaking entered into internationally in this Treaty to keep their territories forever free from nuclear weapons—will constitute a measure which will spare their peoples from the squandering of their limited resources on nuclear armaments and will protect them against possible nuclear attacks on their territories, and will also constitute a significant contribution towards preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and a powerful factor for general and complete disarmament, and

That Latin America, faithful to its tradition of universality, must not only endeavour to banish from its homelands the scourge of a nuclear war, but must also strive to promote the well-being and advancement of its peoples, at the same time co-operating in the fulfilment of the ideals of mankind, that is to say, in the consolidation of a permanent peace based on equal rights, economic fairness and social justice for all, in accordance with the principles and purposes set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Charter of the Organization of American States,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1. Obligations

1. The Contracting Parties hereby undertake to use exclusively for peaceful purposes the nuclear material and facilities which are under their jurisdiction, and to prohibit and prevent in their respective territories:

(a) The testing, use, manufacture, production or acquisition by any means whatsoever of any nuclear weapons, by the
and special reports submitted by the Council and the General Secretary.

3. The Council shall elect its officers for each session and may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

4. Each Member of the Agency shall have one representative.

5. The General Conference shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

Article 10. The Council

1. The Council shall be composed of five Members of the Agency elected by the General Conference from among the Contracting Parties, due account being taken of equitable geographic distribution.

2. The Members of the Council shall be elected for a term of four years. However, in the first election three will be elected for two years. Outgoing Members may not be re-elected for the following period unless the limited number of States for which the Treaty is in force so requires.

3. Each Member of the Council shall have one representative.

4. The Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously.

5. In addition to the functions conferred upon it by this Treaty and to those which may be assigned to it by the General Conference, the Council shall, through the General Secretary, ensure the proper operation of the control system in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty and with the decisions adopted by the General Conference.

6. The Council shall submit an annual report on its work to the General Conference as well as such special reports as it deems necessary or which the General Conference requests it.

7. The Council shall elect its officers for each session.

8. The decisions of the Council shall be taken by a simple majority of its Members present and voting.


Article 11. The Secretariat

1. The Secretariat shall consist of a General Secretary, who shall be the chief administrative officer of the Agency, and of such staff as the Agency may require. The term of office of the General Secretary shall be four years and he may be re-elected for a single additional term. The General Secretary may not be a national of the country in which the Agency has its headquarters. In case the office of the General Secretary becomes vacant, a new election shall be held to fill the office for the remainder of the term.

2. The staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the General Secretary, in accordance with rules laid down by the General Conference.

3. In addition to the functions conferred upon him by this Treaty and to those which may be assigned to him by the General Conference, the General Secretary shall ensure, as provided by article 10, paragraph 5, the proper operation of the control system established by this Treaty, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty and the decisions taken by the General Conference.

4. The General Secretary shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Conference and of the Council and shall make an annual report to both bodies on the work of the Agency and any special reports requested by the General Conference or the Council or which the General Secretary may deem desirable.

5. The General Secretary shall establish the procedures for distributing to all Contracting Parties information received by the Agency from governmental sources and such information from non-governmental sources as may be of interest to the Agency.

6. In the performance of their duties the General Secretary and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any other authority external to the Agency and shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Agency, subject to their responsibility to the Agency, they shall not disclose any industrial secrets or other confidential information coming to their knowledge by reason of their official duties in the Agency.

7. Each of the Contracting Parties undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the General Secretary and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.
Article 12. Control system

1. For the purpose of verifying compliance with the obligations entered into by the Contracting Parties in accordance with article 1, a control system shall be established which shall be put into effect in accordance with the provisions of articles 13-18 of this Treaty.

2. The control system shall be used in particular for the purpose of verifying:
   (a) That devices, services and facilities intended for peaceful uses of nuclear energy are not used in the testing or manufacture of nuclear weapons;
   (b) That none of the activities prohibited in article 1 of this Treaty are carried out in the territory of the Contracting Parties with nuclear materials or weapons introduced from abroad, and
   (c) That explosions for peaceful purposes are compatible with article 18 of this Treaty.

Article 13. IAEA safeguards

Each Contracting Party shall negotiate multilateral or bilateral agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency for the application of its safeguards to its nuclear activities. Each Contracting Party shall initiate negotiations within a period of 180 days after the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification of this Treaty. These agreements shall enter into force, for each Party, not later than eighteen months after the date of the initiation of such negotiations except in case of unforeseen circumstances or force majeure.

Article 14. Reports of the Parties

1. The Contracting Parties shall submit to the Agency and to the International Atomic Energy Agency, for their information, semi-annual reports stating that no activity prohibited under this Treaty has occurred in their respective territories.

2. The Contracting Parties shall simultaneously transmit to the Agency a copy of any report they may submit to the International Atomic Energy Agency which relates to matters that are the subject of this Treaty and to the application of safeguards.

3. The Contracting Parties shall also transmit to the Organization of American States, for its information, any reports that may be of interest to it, in accordance with the obligations established by the Inter-American System.

Article 15. Special reports requested by the General Secretary

1. With the authorization of the Council, the General Secretary may request any of the Contracting Parties to provide the Agency with complementary or supplementary information regarding any event or circumstance connected with compliance with this Treaty, explaining his reasons. The Contracting Parties undertake to co-operate promptly and fully with the General Secretary.

2. The General Secretary shall inform the Council and the Contracting Parties forthwith of such requests and of the respective replies.

Article 16. Special inspections

1. The International Atomic Energy Agency and the Council established by this Treaty have the power of carrying out special inspections in the following cases:
   (a) In the case of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in accordance with the agreements referred to in article 13 of this Treaty;
   (b) In the case of the Council:
      (i) When so requested, the reasons for the request being stated, by any Party which suspects that some activity prohibited by the Treaty has been carried out or is about to be carried out, either in the territory of any other Party or in any other place on such latter Party's behalf, the Council shall immediately arrange for such an inspection in accordance with article 10, paragraph 5.
      (ii) When requested by any Party which has been suspected of having violated this Treaty, the Council shall immediately arrange for the special inspection requested in accordance with article 10, paragraph 5.

The above requests will be made to the Council through the General Secretary.

2. The costs and expenses of any special inspection carried out under paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b), sections (i) or (ii) of this article shall be borne by the requesting Party or Parties, except where the Council concludes on the basis of the report on the special inspection that, in view of the circumstances existing in the case, such costs and expenses should be borne by the Agency.

3. The General Conference shall formulate the procedures for the organization and execution of the special inspections carried out in accordance with paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b), sections (i) and (ii) of this article.

4. The Contracting Parties undertake to grant the inspectors carrying out such special inspections full and free access to all places and all information which may be necessary for the performance of their duties and which are directly and intimately connected with the suspicion of violation of this Treaty. If so requested by the authorities of the Contracting Party in whose territory the inspection is carried out, the inspectors designated by the General Conference shall be accompanied by representatives of said authorities, provided that this does not in any way delay or hinder the work of the inspectors.

5. The Council shall immediately transmit to all the Parties, through the General Secretary, a copy of any report resulting from special inspections.

6. Similarly, the Council shall send through the General Secretary to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, for transmission to the United Nations Security
Council and General Assembly, and to the Council of the Organization of American States, for its information, a copy of any report resulting from any special inspection carried out in accordance with paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b), sections (i) and (ii) of this article.

7. The Council may decide, or any Contracting Party may request, the convening of a special session of the General Conference for the purpose of considering the reports resulting from any special inspection. In such a case, the General Secretary shall take immediate steps to convene the special session requested.

8. The General Conference, convened in special session under this article, may make recommendations to the Contracting Parties and submit reports to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to be transmitted to the United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly.

Article 17. Use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes

Nothing in the provisions of this Treaty shall prejudice the rights of the Contracting Parties, in conformity with the Treaty, to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, in particular for their economic development and social progress.

Article 18. Explosions for peaceful purposes

1. The Contracting Parties may carry out explosions of nuclear devices for peaceful purposes—including explosions which involve devices similar to those used in nuclear weapons—or collaborate with third parties for the same purpose, provided that they do so in accordance with the provisions of this article and the other articles of the Treaty, particularly articles 1 and 5.

2. Contracting Parties intending to carry out, or to co-operate in carrying out, such an explosion shall notify the Agency and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as far in advance as the circumstances require, of the date of the explosion and shall at the same time provide the following information:

(a) The nature of the nuclear device and the source from which it was obtained;

(b) The place and purpose of the planned explosion;

(c) The procedures which will be followed in order to comply with paragraph 3 of this article;

(d) The expected force of the device, and

(e) The fullest possible information on any possible radioactive fall-out that may result from the explosion or explosions, and measures which will be taken to avoid danger to the population, flora, fauna and territories of any other Party or Parties.

3. The General Secretary and the technical personnel designated by the Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency may observe all the preparations, including the explosion of the device, and shall have unrestricted access to any area in the vicinity of the site of the explosion in order to ascertain whether the device and the procedures followed during the explosion are in conformity with the information supplied under paragraph 2 of this article and the other provisions of this Treaty.

4. The Contracting Parties may accept the collaboration of third parties for the purpose set forth in paragraph 1 of the present article, in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 thereof.

Article 19. Relations with other international organizations

1. The Agency may conclude such agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency as are authorized by the General Conference and as it considers likely to facilitate the efficient operation of the control system established by this Treaty.

2. The Agency may also enter into relations with any international organization or body, especially any which may be established in the future to supervise disarmament or measures for the control of armaments in any part of the world.

3. The Contracting Parties may, if they see fit, request the advice of the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission on all technical matters connected with the application of this Treaty with which the Commission is competent to deal under its Statute.

Article 20. Measures in the event of violation of the Treaty

1. The General Conference shall take note of all cases in which, in its opinion, any Contracting Party is not complying fully with its obligations under this Treaty and shall draw the matter to the attention of the Party concerned, making such recommendations as it deems appropriate.

2. If, in its opinion, such non-compliance constitutes a violation of this Treaty which might endanger peace and security, the General Conference shall report thereon simultaneously to the United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and to the Council of the Organization of American States. The General Conference shall likewise report to the International Atomic Energy Agency for such purposes as are relevant in accordance with its Statute.

Article 21. United Nations and Organization of American States

None of the provisions of this Treaty shall be construed as impairing the rights and obligations of the Parties under the Charter of the United Nations or, in the case of States Members of the Organization of American States, under existing regional treaties.

Article 22. Privileges and immunities

1. The Agency shall enjoy in the territory of each of the Contracting Parties such legal
capacity and such privileges and immunities as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the Contracting Parties accredited to the Agency and officials of the Agency shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the performance of their functions.

3. The Agency may conclude agreements with the Contracting Parties with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.

Article 23. Notification of other agreements

Once this Treaty has entered into force, the Secretariat shall be notified immediately of any international agreement concluded by any of the Contracting Parties on matters with which this Treaty is concerned; the Secretariat shall register it and notify the other Contracting Parties.

Article 24. Settlement of disputes

Unless the Parties concerned agree on another mode of peaceful settlement, any question or dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Treaty which is not settled shall be referred to the International Court of Justice with the prior consent of the Parties to the controversy.

Article 25. Signature

1. This Treaty shall be open indefinitely for signature by:

   (a) All the Latin American Republics, and
   (b) All other sovereign States situated in their entirety south of latitude 35° north in the western hemisphere; and, except as provided in paragraph 2 of this article, all such States which become sovereign, when they have been admitted by the General Conference.

2. The General Conference shall not take any decision regarding the admission of a political entity part or all of whose territory is the subject, prior to the date when this Treaty is opened for signature, of a dispute or claim between an extra-continental country and one or more Latin American States, so long as the dispute has not been settled by peaceful means.

Article 26. Ratification and deposit

1. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.

2. This Treaty and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Government of the Mexican United States, which is hereby designated the Depositary Government.

3. The Depositary Government shall send certified copies of this Treaty to the Governments of signatory States and shall notify them of the deposit of each instrument of ratification.

Article 27. Reservations

This Treaty shall not be subject to reservations.

Article 28. Entry into force

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this article, this Treaty shall enter into force among the States that have ratified it as soon as the following requirements have been met:

   (a) Deposit of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty with the Depositary Government by the Governments of the States mentioned in article 25 which are in existence on the date when this Treaty is opened for signature and which are not affected by the provisions of article 25, paragraph 2;
   (b) Signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I annexed to this Treaty by all extra-continental or continental States having de jure or de facto international responsibility for territories situated in the zone of application of the Treaty;
   (c) Signature and ratification of the Additional Protocol II annexed to this Treaty by all powers possessing nuclear weapons;
   (d) Conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements on the application of the Safeguards System of the International Atomic Energy Agency in accordance with article 13 of this Treaty.

2. All signatory States shall have the imprescribable right to waive, wholly or in part, the requirements laid down in the preceding paragraph. They may do so by means of a declaration which shall be annexed to their respective instrument of ratification and which may be formulated at the time of deposit of the instrument or subsequently. For those States which exercise this right, this Treaty shall enter into force upon deposit of the declaration, or as soon as those requirements have been met, which have not been expressly waived.

3. As soon as this Treaty has entered into force in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 for eleven States, the Depositary Government shall convene a preliminary meeting of those States in order that the Agency may be set up and commence its work.

4. After the entry into force of this Treaty for all countries of the zone, the rise of a new power possessing nuclear weapons shall have the effect of suspending the execution of this Treaty for those countries which have ratified it without waiving requirements of paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (c) of this article, and which request such suspension; the Treaty shall remain suspended until the new power, on its own initiative or upon request by the General Conference, ratifies the annexed Additional Protocol II.

Article 29. Amendments

1. Any Contracting Party may propose amendments to this Treaty and shall submit its proposals to the Council through the
General Secretary, who shall transmit them to the other Contracting Parties and, in addition, to all other signatories in accordance with article 6. The Council, through the General Secretary, shall immediately following the meeting of signatories convene a special session of the General Conference to examine the proposals made, for the adoption of which a two-thirds majority of the Contracting Parties present and voting shall be required.

2. Amendments adopted shall enter into force as soon as the requirements set forth in article 28 of this Treaty have been complied with.

Article 30. Duration and denunciation

1. This Treaty shall be of a permanent nature and shall remain in force indefinitely, but any Party may denounce it by notifying the General Secretary of the Agency if, in the opinion of the denouncing State, there have arisen or may arise circumstances connected with the content of this Treaty or of the annexed Additional Protocol I and II which affect its supreme interests or the peace and security of one or more Contracting Parties.

2. The denunciation shall take effect three months after the delivery to the General Secretary of the Agency of the notification by the Government of the signatory State concerned. The General Secretary shall immediately communicate such notification to the other Contracting Parties and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the information of the United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly. He shall also communicate it to the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States.

Article 31. Authentic texts and registration

This Treaty, of which the Spanish, Chinese, English, French, Portuguese and Russian texts are equally authentic, shall be registered by the Depositary Government in accordance with article 102 of the United Nations Charter. The Depositary Government shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the signatures, ratifications and amendments relating to this Treaty and shall communicate them to the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States for its information.

Transitional Article

Denunciation of the declaration referred to in article 28, paragraph 2, shall be subject to the same procedures as the denunciation of this Treaty, except that it will take effect on the date of delivery of the respective notification.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL I

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries, furnished with full powers by their respective Governments,

Convinced that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, negotiated and signed in accordance with the recommendations of the General Assembly of the United Nations in Resolution 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, represents an important step towards ensuring the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Aware that the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons is not an end in itself but, rather, a means of achieving general and complete disarmament at a later stage, and

Desiring to contribute, so far as lies in their power, towards ending the arms race, especially in the field of nuclear weapons, and towards strengthening a
world at peace, based on mutual respect and sovereign equality of States.

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The statute of denuclearization of Latin America in respect of warlike purposes, as defined, delimited and set forth in the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America of which this instrument is an annex, shall be fully respected by the parties to this Protocol in all its express aims and provisions.

Article 2

The Governments represented by the undersigned Plenipotentiaries undertake, therefore, 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 in accordance with article 4 thereof.

Article 3

The Governments represented by the undersigned Plenipotentiaries also undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the Contracting Parties of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America.

Article 4

The duration of this Protocol shall be the same as that of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America of which this Protocol is an annex, and the definitions of territory and nuclear weapons set forth in articles 3 and 5 of the Treaty shall be applicable to this Protocol, as well as the provisions regarding notification, reservations, denunciation, authentic texts and registration contained in articles 26, 27, 30 and 31 of the Treaty.

Article 5

This Protocol shall enter into force, for the States which have ratified it, on the date of the deposit of their respective instruments of ratification.


For the list of States which have signed and ratified the Treaty of Tlatelolco, and of those which have signed and ratified Additional Protocols I and II, see Chapter 6.
South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty

SCHEDULE

SOUTH PACIFIC NUCLEAR FREE ZONE TREATY

The Parties to this Treaty

United in their commitment to a world at peace;
Gravely concerned that the continuing nuclear arms race presents the risk of nuclear war which would have devastating consequences for all people;
Convinced that all countries have an obligation to make every effort to achieve the goal of eliminating nuclear weapons, the terror which they hold for humankind and the threat which they pose to life on earth;
Believing that regional arms control measures can contribute to global efforts to reverse the nuclear arms race and promote the national security of each country in the region and the common security of all;
Determined to ensure, so far as lies within their power, that the bounty and beauty of the land and sea in their region shall remain the heritage of their peoples and their descendants in perpetuity to be enjoyed by all in peace;
Reaffirming the importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and in contributing to world security;
Noting, in particular, that Article VII of the NPT recognises the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to assure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories;
Noting that the prohibitions of emplantation and emplacement of nuclear weapons on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof contained in the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Therof apply in the South Pacific;
Noting also that the prohibition of testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere or under water, including territorial waters or high seas, contained in the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water applies in the South Pacific;
Determined to keep the region free of environmental pollution by radioactive wastes and other radioactive matter;
Guided by the decision of the Fifteenth South Pacific Forum at Tuvalu that a nuclear free zone should be established in the region at the earliest possible opportunity in accordance with the principles set out in the communique of that meeting;
Agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

USAGE OF TERMS

For the purposes of this Treaty and its Protocols:
(a) "South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone" means the areas described in Annex 1 as illustrated by the map attached to that Annex;
(b) "territory" means internal waters, territorial sea and archipelagic waters, the seabed and subsoil beneath, the land territory and the airspace above them;
(c) "nuclear explosive device" means any nuclear weapon or other explosive device capable of releasing nuclear energy, irrespective of the purpose for which it could be used. The term includes such a weapon or device in unassembled and
partly assembled forms, but does not include the means of transport or delivery of such a weapon or device if separable from and not an indivisible part of it;
(d) "stationing" means emplantation, emplacement, transportation on land or inland waters, stockpiling, storage, installation and deployment.

ARTICLE 2
APPLICATION OF THE TREATY
1. Except where otherwise specified, this Treaty and its Protocols shall apply to territory within the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone.

2. Nothing in this Treaty shall prejudice or in any way affect the rights, or the exercise of the rights, of any State under international law with regard to freedom of the seas.

ARTICLE 3
RENUNCIATION OF NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE DEVICES
Each Party undertakes:
(a) not to manufacture or otherwise acquire, possess or have control over any nuclear explosive device by any means anywhere inside or outside the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone;
(b) not to seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture or acquisition of any nuclear explosive device;
(c) not to take any action to assist or encourage the manufacture or acquisition of any nuclear explosive device by any State.

ARTICLE 4
PEACEFUL NUCLEAR ACTIVITIES
Each Party undertakes:
(a) not to provide source or special fissionable material, or equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material for peaceful purposes to:
(i) any non-nuclear-weapon State unless subject to the safeguards required by Article III.1 of the NPT, or
(ii) any nuclear-weapon State unless subject to applicable safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
Any such provision shall be in accordance with strict non-proliferation measures to provide assurance of exclusively peaceful non-explosive use;
(b) to support the continued effectiveness of the international non-proliferation system based on the NPT and the IAEA safeguards system.

ARTICLE 5
PREVENTION OF STATIONING OF NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE DEVICES
1. Each Party undertakes to prevent in its territory the stationing of any nuclear explosive device.

2. Each Party in the exercise of its sovereign rights remains free to decide for itself whether to allow visits by foreign ships and aircraft to its ports and airfields, transit of its airspace by foreign aircraft, and navigation by foreign ships in its territorial sea or archipelagic waters in a manner not covered by the rights of innocent passage, archipelagic sea lane passage or transit passage of straits.
South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty

SCHEDULE—continued

ARTICLE 6
PREVENTION OF TESTING OF NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE DEVICES

Each Party undertakes:
(a) to prevent in its territory the testing of any nuclear explosive device;
(b) not to take any action to assist or encourage the testing of any nuclear explosive device by any State.

ARTICLE 7
PREVENTION OF DUMPING

1. Each Party undertakes:
(a) not to dump radioactive wastes and other radioactive matter at sea anywhere within the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone;
(b) to prevent the dumping of radioactive wastes and other radioactive matter by anyone in its territorial sea;
(c) not to take any action to assist or encourage the dumping by anyone of radioactive wastes and other radioactive matter at sea anywhere within the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone;
(d) to support the conclusion as soon as possible of the proposed Convention relating to the protection of the natural resources and environment of the South Pacific region and its Protocol for the prevention of pollution of the South Pacific region by dumping, with the aim of precluding dumping at sea of radioactive wastes and other radioactive matter by anyone anywhere in the region.

2. Paragraphs 1 (a) and 1 (b) of this Article shall not apply to areas of the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone in respect of which such a Convention and Protocol have entered into force.

ARTICLE 8
CONTROL SYSTEM

1. The Parties hereby establish a control system for the purpose of verifying compliance with their obligations under this Treaty.

2. The control system shall comprise:
(a) reports and exchange of information as provided for in Article 9;
(b) consultations as provided for in Article 10 and Annex 4 (I);
(c) the application to peaceful nuclear activities of safeguards by the IAEA as provided for in Annex 2;
(d) a complaints procedure as provided for in Annex 4.

ARTICLE 9
REPORTS AND EXCHANGES OF INFORMATION

1. Each Party shall report to the Director of the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation (the Director) as soon as possible any significant event within its jurisdiction affecting the implementation of this Treaty. The Director shall circulate such reports promptly to all Parties.

2. The Parties shall endeavour to keep each other informed on matters arising under or in relation to this Treaty. They may exchange information by communicating it to the Director, who shall circulate it to all Parties.
SCHEDULE—continued

3. The Director shall report annually to the South Pacific Forum on the status of
this Treaty and matters arising under or in relation to it, incorporating reports and
communications made under paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article and matters arising
under Articles 8 (2) (d) and 10 and Annex 2 (4).

ARTICLE 10
CONSULTATIONS AND REVIEW

Without prejudice to the conduct of consultations among Parties by other means,
the Director, at the request of any Party, shall convene a meeting of the Consultative
Committee established by Annex 3 for consultation and co-operation on any matter
arising in relation to this Treaty or for reviewing its operation.

ARTICLE 11
AMENDMENT

The Consultative Committee shall consider proposals for amendment of the provisions
of this Treaty proposed by any Party and circulated by the Director to all Parties not
less than three months prior to the convening of the Consultative Committee for this
purpose. Any proposal agreed upon by consensus by the Consultative Committee shall
be communicated to the Director who shall circulate it for acceptance to all Parties. An
amendment shall enter into force thirty days after receipt by the depositary of acceptances
from all Parties.

ARTICLE 12
SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION

1. This Treaty shall be open for signature by any Member of the South Pacific
Forum.

2. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be
deposited with the Director who is hereby designated depositary of this Treaty and its
Protocols.

3. If a Member of the South Pacific Forum whose territory is outside the South
Pacific Nuclear Free Zone becomes a Party to this Treaty, Annex 1 shall be deemed to
be amended so far as is required to enclose at least the territory of that Party within
the boundaries of the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone. The delineation of any area
added pursuant to this paragraph shall be approved by the South Pacific Forum.

ARTICLE 13
WITHDRAWAL

1. This Treaty is of a permanent nature and shall remain in force indefinitely,
provided that in the event of a violation by any Party of a provision of this Treaty
essential to the achievement of the objectives of the Treaty or of the spirit of the Treaty,
every other Party shall have the right to withdraw from the Treaty.

2. Withdrawal shall be effected by giving notice twelve months in advance to the
Director who shall circulate such notice to all other Parties.

ARTICLE 14
RESERVATIONS

This Treaty shall not be subject to reservations.
South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty

SCHEDULE—continued

ARTICLE 15

ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. This Treaty shall enter into force on the date of deposit of the eighth instrument of ratification.

2. For a signatory which ratifies this Treaty after the date of deposit of the eighth instrument of ratification, the Treaty shall enter into force on the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification.

ARTICLE 16

DEPOSITARY FUNCTIONS

The depositary shall register this Treaty and its Protocols pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations and shall transmit certified copies of the Treaty and its Protocols to all Members of the South Pacific Forum and all States eligible to become Party to the Protocols to the Treaty and shall notify them of signatures and ratifications of the Treaty and its Protocols.

DONE at Rarotonga, this Sixth day of August, One thousand nine hundred and eighty-five, in a single original in the English language.

ANNEX 1

SOUTH PACIFIC NUCLEAR FREE ZONE

A. The area bounded by a line—
   (1) commencing at the point of intersection of the Equator by the maritime boundary between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea;
   (2) running thence northerly along that maritime boundary to its intersection by the outer limit of the Exclusive Economic Zone of Papua New Guinea;
   (3) thence generally north-easterly, easterly and south-easterly along that outer limit to its intersection by the Equator;
   (4) thence east along the Equator to its intersection by the meridian of Longitude 163 degrees East;
   (5) thence north along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of Latitude 3 degrees North;
   (6) thence east along that parallel to its intersection by the meridian of Longitude 171 degrees East;
   (7) thence north along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of Latitude 4 degrees North;
   (8) thence east along that parallel to its intersection by the meridian of Longitude 180 degrees East;
SCHEDULE—continued

(9) thence south along that meridian to its intersection by the Equator;
(10) thence east along the Equator to its intersection by the meridian of Longitude 165 degrees West;
(11) thence north along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of Latitude 5 degrees 30 minutes North;
(12) thence east along that parallel to its intersection by the meridian of Longitude 154 degrees West;
(13) thence south along that meridian to its intersection by the Equator;
(14) thence east along the Equator to its intersection by the meridian of Longitude 115 degrees West;
(15) thence south along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of Latitude 60 degrees South;
(16) thence west along that parallel to its intersection by the meridian of Longitude 115 degrees East;
(17) thence north along that meridian to its southernmost intersection by the outer limit of the territorial sea of Australia;
(18) thence generally northerly and easterly along the outer limit of the territorial sea of Australia to its intersection by the meridian of Longitude 136 degrees 45 minutes East;
(19) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 10 degrees 50 minutes South, Longitude 139 degrees 12 minutes East;
(20) thence north-easterly along the maritime boundary between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea to where it joins the land border between those two countries;
(21) thence generally northerly along that land border to where it joins the maritime boundary between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, on the northern coastline of Papua New Guinea; and
(22) thence generally northerly along that boundary to the point of commencement.

B. The areas within the outer limits of the territorial seas of all Australian islands lying westward of the area described in paragraph A and north of Latitude 60 degrees South, provided that any such areas shall cease to be part of the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone upon receipt by the depositary of written notice from the Government of Australia stating that the areas have become subject to another treaty having an object and purpose substantially the same as that of this Treaty.

ANNEX 2

IAEA SAFEGUARDS

1. The safeguards referred to in Article 8 shall in respect of each Party be applied by the IAEA as set forth in an agreement negotiated and concluded with the IAEA on all source or special fissionable material in all peaceful nuclear activities within the territory of the Party, under its jurisdiction or carried out under its control anywhere.

2. The agreement referred to in paragraph 1 shall be, or shall be equivalent in its scope and effect to, an agreement required in connection with the NPT on the basis of the material reproduced in document INFCIRC/153 (Corrected) of the IAEA. Each Party shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that such an agreement is in force for it not later than eighteen months after the date of entry into force for that Party of this Treaty.

3. For the purposes of this Treaty, the safeguards referred to in paragraph 1 shall have as their purpose the verification of the non-diversion of nuclear material from peaceful nuclear activities to nuclear explosive devices.
South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty

SCHEDULE—continued

4. Each Party agrees upon the request of any other Party to transmit to that Party and to the Director for the information of all Parties a copy of the overall conclusions of the most recent report by the IAEA on its inspection activities in the territory of the Party concerned, and to advise the Director promptly of any subsequent findings of the Board of Governors of the IAEA in relation to those conclusions for the information of all Parties.

ANNEX 3

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

1. There is hereby established a Consultative Committee which shall be convened by the Director from time to time pursuant to Articles 10 and 11 and Annex 4 (2). The Consultative Committee shall be constituted of representatives of the Parties, each Party being entitled to appoint one representative who may be accompanied by advisers. Unless otherwise agreed, the Consultative Committee shall be chaired at any given meeting by the representative of the Party which last hosted the meeting of Heads of Government of Members of the South Pacific Forum. A quorum shall be constituted by representatives of half the Parties. Subject to the provisions of Article 11, decisions of the Consultative Committee shall be taken by consensus or, failing consensus, by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. The Consultative Committee shall adopt such other rules of procedure as it sees fit.

2. The costs of the Consultative Committee, including the costs of special inspections pursuant to Annex 4, shall be borne by the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation. It may seek special funding should this be required.

ANNEX 4

COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

1. A Party which considers that there are grounds for a complaint that another Party is in breach of its obligations under this Treaty shall, before bringing such a complaint to the Director, bring the subject matter of the complaint to the attention of the Party complained of and shall allow the latter reasonable opportunity to provide it with an explanation and to resolve the matter.

2. If the matter is not so resolved, the complainant Party may bring the complaint to the Director with a request that the Consultative Committee be convened to consider it. Complaints shall be supported by an account of evidence of breach of obligations known to the complainant Party. Upon receipt of a complaint the Director shall convene the Consultative Committee as quickly as possible to consider it.

3. The Consultative Committee, taking account of efforts made under paragraph 1, shall afford the Party complained of a reasonable opportunity to provide it with an explanation of the matter.

4. If, after considering any explanation given to it by the representatives of the Party complained of, the Consultative Committee decides that there is sufficient substance in the complaint to warrant a special inspection in the territory of that Party or elsewhere, the Consultative Committee shall direct that such special inspection be made as quickly as possible by a special inspection team of three suitably qualified special inspectors appointed by the Consultative Committee in consultation with the complainant and complainant Parties, provided that no national of either Party shall serve on the special inspection team. If so requested by the Party complained of, the special inspection team shall be accompanied by representatives of that Party. Neither the right of consultation on the appointment of special inspectors, nor the right to accompany special inspectors, shall delay the work of the special inspection team.
SCHEDULE—continued

5. In making a special inspection, special inspectors shall be subject to the direction only of the Consultative Committee and shall comply with such directives concerning tasks, objectives, confidentiality and procedures as may be decided upon by it. Directives shall take account of the legitimate interests of the Party complained of in complying with its other international obligations and commitments and shall not duplicate safeguards procedures to be undertaken by the IAEA pursuant to agreements referred to in Annex 2 (1). The special inspectors shall discharge their duties with due respect for the laws of the Party complained of.

6. Each Party shall give to special inspectors full and free access to all information and places within its territory which may be relevant to enable the special inspectors to implement the directives given to them by the Consultative Committee.

7. The Party complained of shall take all appropriate steps to facilitate the special inspection, and shall grant to special inspectors privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions, including inviolability for all papers and documents and immunity from arrest, detention and legal process for acts done and words spoken and written, for the purpose of the special inspection.

8. The special inspectors shall report in writing as quickly as possible to the Consultative Committee, outlining their activities, setting out relevant facts and information as ascertained by them, with supporting evidence and documentation as appropriate, and stating their conclusions. The Consultative Committee shall report fully to all Members of the South Pacific Forum, giving its decision as to whether the Party complained of is in breach of its obligations under this Treaty.

9. If the Consultative Committee has decided that the Party complained of is in breach of its obligations under this Treaty, or that the above provisions have not been complied with, or at any time at the request of either the complainant or complained of Party, the Parties shall meet promptly at a meeting of the South Pacific Forum.
TREATY ON THE NON-
PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR
WEAPONS

Signed at London, Moscow and
Washington on 1 July 1968.
Entered into force on 5 March 1970.
Depositories: UK, US and Soviet
Governments

The States concluding this Treaty, herein-
after 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 fissile materials by use of
instruments and other techniques at certain
strategic points,

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

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

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

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

Recalling that, in accordance with the
Charter of the United Nations, States must
refrain in their international relations from
the threat or use of force against the
territorial integrity or political independence
of any State, or in any other manner
inconsistent with the Purposes of the United
Nations, and that the establishment and maintenance
of international peace and security are to be
promoted with the least diversion for arma-
ments 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 trans-
fer from any transferor whatsoever of
uclear 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 safe-
guards, as set forth in an agreement to be
negotiated and concluded with the Intern-
national Atomic Energy Agency in
accordance with the Statute of the Intern-
national 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 fissile material whether
it is being produced, processed or used in any
general nuclear facility or is outside any such
case. The safeguards required by this
Article shall be applied on all source or
special fissionable material in all peaceful nuclear activities within the territory of such
State, under its jurisdiction, or carried out
under its control anywhere.

2. Each State Party to the Treaty undertakes to provide: (a) source or special
fissionable material, or (b) equipment or
material especially designed or prepared for
the processing, use or production of special
fissionable material, to any non-nuclear
weapon State for peaceful purposes, unless
the source or special fissionable material shall
be subject to the safeguards required by this
Article.

3. The safeguards required by this Article
shall be implemented in a manner designed to
collaborate it to all Parties to the Treaty, and to
avoid hampering the economic or technolog-
ical development of the Parties or inter-
national 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 individu-
ally or together with other States in
accordance with the Statute of the Inter-
national Atomic Energy Agency. Negotiation
of such agreements shall commence within
180 days from the original entry into force of
this Treaty, for States depositing their
instruments of ratification or accession after
the 180-day period, negotiation of such
agreements shall commence not later than the
date of such deposit. Such agreements shall
enter into force not later than eighteen
months after the date of initiation of
negotiations.

Article IV
1. Nothing in this Treaty shall be
interpreted as affecting the inalienable right
of all the Parties to the Treaty to develop
research, production and use of nuclear
energy for peaceful purposes without dis-

Article V

Each Party to the Treaty undertakes to
take appropriate measures to ensure that, in
accordance with this Treaty, under appro-
propriate international observation and
through appropriate international pro-
cedures, 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 bi-
lateral agreements.

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

Article VII

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

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 cir-
culate it to all Parties to the Treaty. There-
upon, if requested to do so by one-third or
more of the Parties to the Treaty, the
Depository Governments shall convene a con-
ferece, to which they shall invite all the
Parties to the Treaty, to consider such an
amendment.
2. Any amendment to this Treaty must be
approved by a majority of the votes of all the
Parties to the Treaty, including the votes of
all nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty,
and all other Parties which, on the date the
amendment is circulated, are members of the
Board of Governors of the International
Atomic Energy Agency. The amendment
shall enter into force for each Party that
deposits its instrument of ratification of the
amendment upon the deposit of such instruments of ratification by a majority of all the Parties, including the instruments of ratification of all nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty and all other Parties which, on the date the amendment is circulated, are members of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Thereafter, it shall enter into force for any other Party upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification of the amendment.

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

Article IX

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article X

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

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

Article XI

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


For the list of States which have signed, ratified, acceded or succeeded to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, see Chapter 6.

TREATY ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE EMPLACEMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND OTHER WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION ON THE SEABED AND THE OCEAN FLOOR AND IN THE SUBSOIL THEREOF

Signed at London, Moscow and Washington on 11 February 1971
Entered into force on 18 May 1972
Depositaries: UK, US and Soviet governments

The States Parties to this Treaty,

Recognizing the common interest of mankind in the progress of the exploration and use of the seabed and the ocean floor for peaceful purposes,

Considering that the prevention of a nuclear arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor serves the interests of maintaining world peace, reduces international tensions and strengthens friendly relations,
among States.

Convinced that this Treaty constitutes a step towards the exclusion of the seabed, the ocean floor and the sub-soil thereof from the arms race,

Convinced that this Treaty constitutes a step towards a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, and determined to continue negotiations to this end,

Convinced that this Treaty will further the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in a manner consistent with the principles of international law and without infringing the freedoms of the high seas,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

1. The States Parties to this Treaty undertake not to emplace or place on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the sub-soil thereof beyond the outer limit of a seabed zone referred to in the same paragraph, except that within such seabed zone, they shall not apply to the coastal State or to the seabed beneath its territorial waters.

2. The undertakings of paragraph 1 of this article shall also apply to the seabed zone referred to in part II of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, signed at Geneva on April 29, 1958, and shall be measured in accordance with the provision of that Convention and in accordance with international law.

Article II

For the purpose of this Treaty, the outer limit of the seabed zone referred to in article I shall be coterminous with the twelve-mile outer limit of the zone referred to in part II of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, signed at Geneva on April 29, 1958, and shall be measured in accordance with the provisions of part I, section II, of that Convention and in accordance with international law.

Article III

1. In order to promote the objectives of this Treaty, each State Party to the Treaty shall have the right to verify through observation the activities of other States Parties to the Treaty on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the sub-soil thereof beyond the zone referred to in article I, provided that observation does not interfere with such activities.

2. If after such observation reasonable doubts remain concerning the fulfillment of the obligations assumed under the Treaty, the State Party having such doubts and the State Party that is responsible for the activities giving rise to the doubts shall consult with a view to removing the doubts. If the doubts persist, the State Party having such doubts shall notify the other States Parties, and the Parties concerned shall cooperate on such further procedures for verification as may be agreed, including appropriate inspection of objects, structures, installations or other facilities that reasonably may be expected to be of a kind described in article I. The Parties in the region of the activities, including any coastal State, and any other Party so requesting, shall be entitled to participate in such consultation and cooperation. After completion of the further procedures for verification, an appropriate report shall be circulated to other Parties by the Party that initiated such procedures.

3. If the State responsible for the activities giving rise to the reasonable doubts is not identifiable by observation of the object, structure, installation or other facility, the State Party having such doubts shall notify and make appropriate inquiries of States Parties in the region of the activities and of any other State Party. If it is ascertained through these inquiries that a particular State Party is responsible for the activities, that the State Party shall consult and cooperate with other Parties as provided in paragraph 2 of this article. If the identity of the State responsible for the activities cannot be ascertained through these inquiries, then further verification procedures, including inspection, may be undertaken by the inquiring State Party, which shall invite the participation of the Parties in the region of the activities, including any coastal State, and any other Party desiring to cooperate.

4. If consultation and cooperation pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article have not removed the doubts concerning the activities and there remains a serious question concerning fulfillment of the obligations assumed under this Treaty, a State Party may, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, refer the matter to the Security Council, which may take action in accordance with the Charter.

5. Verification pursuant to this article may be undertaken by any State Party using its own means, or with the full or partial assistance of any other State Party, or through appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with its Charter.

6. Verification activities pursuant to this Treaty shall not interfere with activities of other States Parties and shall be conducted with due regard for rights recognized under international law, including the freedoms of the high seas and the rights of coastal States with respect to the exploration and exploitation of their continental shelves.

Article IV

Nothing in this Treaty shall be interpreted as supporting or prejudicing the position of any State Party with respect to existing international conventions, including the 1958...
Convention on the Territorial Sea and the
Contiguous Zone, or with respect to rights or
claims which such State Party may assert, or
with respect to recognition or non-recog-
nition of rights or claims asserted by any
other State, related to waters off its coast,
including, inter alia, territorial seas and con-
tiguous zones, or to the seabed and the ocean
floor, including continental shelves.

Article V
The Parties to this Treaty undertake to
continue negotiations in good faith concern-
ing further measures in the field of disarma-
ment for the prevention of an arms race on
the seabed, the ocean floor and the subsoil
thereof.

Article VI
Any State Party may propose amendmen-
to this Treaty. Amendments shall enter into
force for each State Party accepting the
amendments upon their acceptance by a
majority of the States Parties to the Treaty
and, thereafter, for each remaining State
party on the date of acceptance by it.

Article VII
Five years after the entry into force of this
Treaty, a conference of Parties to the Treaty
shall be held at Geneva, Switzerland, in order
to review the operation of this Treaty with a
view to assuring that the purposes of the pre-
amble and the provisions of the Treaty are
being realized. Such review shall take into
account any relevant technological develop-
ments. The review conference shall de-
terminate, in accordance with the views of a
majority of those Parties attending, whether
and when an additional review conference
shall be convened.

Article VIII
Each State Party to this Treaty shall in
exercising its national sovereignty have the
right to withdraw from this 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 States 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
considers to have jeopardized its supreme
interests.

Article IX
The provisions of this Treaty shall in no
way affect the obligations assumed by States
Parties to the Treaty under international
instruments establishing zones free from
uclear weapons.

Article X
1. This Treaty shall be open for signature
to all States. 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 of accession shall be
deposited with the Governments of the United
States of America, the United King-
dom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,
and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,
which are hereby designated the Depositary
Governments.
3. This Treaty shall enter into force after
the deposit of instruments of ratification by
twenty-two Governments, including the
Governments designated as Depositary
Governments of this Treaty.
4. For States whose instruments of
ratification or accession are deposited after
the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall
enter into force on the date of the deposit of
their instruments of ratification or accession.
5. The Depositary Governments shall
promptly inform the Governments of all sign-
atory and acceding States of the date of each
signature, of the date of deposit of each
instrument of ratification or of accession,
of the date of the entry into force of this Treaty,
and of the receipt of other notices.
6. This Treaty shall be registered by the
Depositary Governments pursuant to Article
102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

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

Source: Trea"ies and Other International Acts,
Series 7317 (US Department of State, Washing-
ton, D.C., 1972)
For the list of states which have signed, ratified or
accessed in the Sea-Bed Treaty, see Chapter 6.

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UNITED STATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Organization and Activity</th>
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</thead>
</table>

**ANTIGUA**

Located within the Latin American Nuclear-Free Zone, Antigua plays a key role in strategic submarine missile testing programs.

Naval Facility: former processing station for SOSUS closed in 1982-1984, base to be retained for other purposes • AN/FPQ-14 tracking radar doubles as satellite tracking system, telemetry collection station, command and control, timing and weather systems supporting missile testing from ESMC • Missile Impact Location System (MILS) underwater hydrophone target array 150 miles northeast of the island also supports missile tests from ESMC • satellite communications link to Cape Canaveral, Fl.

AUSTRALIA

Two major strategic facilities are located in Australia, one of two main DSP satellite early warning ground stations at Nurrungar, and a Naval communications facility at North West Cape. Most of the other facilities are related to intelligence collection, space tracking and technology and nuclear test detection. There are also a number of additional minor technical facilities (Adelaide, Amberley, Hobart, Mundaring) involved in seismic research.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alice Springs</td>
<td>Det 421, AFTAC: nuclear test detection station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charters Towers</td>
<td>seismograph detection station operated by the University of Queensland for DARPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocos Islands</td>
<td>periodic deployment base for nuclear-capable P-3s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darwin</td>
<td>port and airfield used by U.S. forces • B-52 bombers on “Busy Boomerang” and “Glad Customer” operations conduct ocean surveillance from the Darwin airfield • nuclear-capable ships call at the port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exmouth, North West Cape</td>
<td>Naval Communications Station Harold E. Holt: one of two primary VLF communications stations broadcasting to submarines, operates on 3 million watts power, also used for radio navigation purposes • HF receiver and transmitter for communications with naval forces • FLTSATCOM and DSCS AN/MSC-61 satellite communications station*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learmonth</td>
<td>AF Solar Observing Optical Network (SOON) observatory • periodic staging base for nuclear-capable P-3s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrogin</td>
<td>seismic detection station operated by Australian Bureau of Mineral Resources and funded by DARPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurrungar</td>
<td>Woomera Air Station: “Joint Defence Space Communications Station,” DSP satellite early warning “mission readout station,” one of two main stations worldwide (the other is at Buckley ANGB, CO) linked to NORAD via satellite and submarine cable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Gap (Alice Springs)</td>
<td>“Joint Defence Space Research Facility,” main ground station receiving data from reconnaissance and signals intelligence collection satellites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodside, Gippsland</td>
<td>OMEGA radionavigation station, operated by the Australian Department of Transportation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ARGENTINA

An OMEGA radionavigation station, operated by the Argentine Navy, is located at Trelew.
BAHAMAS
Located with the Latin American Nuclear-Free Zone, the Bahamas plays a key role in submarine training, testing and certification, as well as supporting strategic missile testing from ESMC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andros Island</td>
<td>Atlantic Undersea Test and Evaluation Center (AUTEC): deep water range for submarine systems undersea R&amp;D. Only permanent underwater noise measuring facility on the east coast of the U.S., used for Trident submarine certification trials, also key station in the missile submarine security and silencing programs and sonar testing. ASROC and SUBROC testing. Instrumentation includes a hydrophone acoustic array fixed to a single cable which is buoyed 50 feet below the surface and anchored to the ocean floor. Weapons Range is a 5 by 15 mile tracking range used for ASW training and certification against mobile targets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassett Cove, GBI</td>
<td>Timing transponder supporting missile testing from ESMC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carter Cay, GBI</td>
<td>Timing transponder supporting missile testing from ESMC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep Creek, Andros Island</td>
<td>Down-range Site 6 of AUTEC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleuthera</td>
<td>Naval Facility: processing station for SOSUS, also serves as timing transponder supporting missile testing from ESMC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh Creek, Andros Island</td>
<td>Down-range Site 1 of AUTEC, command and control station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibson Cay, Andros Island</td>
<td>Down-range Site 3 of AUTEC with converted Nike Hercules tracking radar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golding Cay, Andros Island</td>
<td>Down-range Site 4 of AUTEC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Bahama Island (GBI)</td>
<td>Tracking radar, telemetry collection station, command and control station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Stirrup Cay</td>
<td>Timing transponder supporting missile testing from ESMC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Point Cay, Andros Island</td>
<td>Down-range Site 7 of AUTEC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsh Harbour, Great Abaco Island</td>
<td>Timing transponder supporting missile testing from ESMC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvador Point, Andros Island</td>
<td>Down-range Site 2 of AUTEC with converted Nike Hercules tracking radar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasure Cay, Great Abaco Island</td>
<td>Timing transponder supporting missile testing from ESMC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West End, GBI</td>
<td>Timing transponder supporting missile testing from ESMC.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BARBADOS
The Naval Facility, a former processing station for SOSUS, was closed in 1979.76

NEW ZEALAND
Black Birch Astronomic Observatory (Blenheim) is a southern hemisphere observatory operated by the U.S. Naval Observatory.
PANAMA

Located within the Latin American Nuclear-Free Zone, Panama houses a number of strategic communications and electronics facilities including a Mystic Star and airborne command post receiver at Howard AFB.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albrook AFS</td>
<td>Global Command and Control System transmitter (receiver at Howard AFB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Kobbe</td>
<td>AN/GSC-39 satellite terminal providing presidential communications support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Randolph</td>
<td>Operating Location BN (OL-BN), AFTAC: nuclear test detection station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard AFB</td>
<td>NEACP ground entry point serving the Mystic Star network • Global Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semaphore Hill</td>
<td>long-range radar reporting to the ISS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>Naval Radio Transmitting Facility: HF communications to naval forces</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico is a territory of the U.S. located within the Latin American Nuclear-Free Zone. Authorization has been given, nonetheless, for deployment of 32 nuclear depth bombs to Roosevelt Roads "for wartime ASW operations." In addition, 13 nuclear-related facilities are maintained on the island, including two Mystic Star communications stations. Roosevelt Roads has also been designated as an alternate command center for missile submarines in the Atlantic if continental U.S. bases are destroyed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aguada</td>
<td>Naval Radio Facility: LF transmitter kept in non-operating caretaker status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>since 1974, to be activated to replace closed communications transmitter at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balboa, Panama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Allen, Juana Diaz</td>
<td>Mystic Star transmitter: part of the Presidential and VIP communications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape San Juan</td>
<td>future Coast Guard differential Omega radionavigation remote monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isabela</td>
<td>Naval Radio Transmitting Facility: HF and LF transmitters operated under</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>contract, primary links from Puerto Rico to naval forces. Brandywine, MD,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and MacDill AFB, FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muniz ANGB, San Juan IAP</td>
<td>156th Tactical Fighter Group (PRANG): nuclear-capable A-7D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pico del Este</td>
<td>radar and communications site supporting AFWTF, Roosevelt Roads, also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>serves as the ISS radar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Point Rorinque</td>
<td>AF Solar Optical Observing Network (SOON) observatory located at the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>former SAC, Ramsey AFB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punta Salinas</td>
<td>140th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron (PRANG): air defense radar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>manned 24-hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punta Tuna</td>
<td>future Coast Guard differential Omega radionavigation facility. Coverage in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eastern Caribbean only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roosevelt Roads</td>
<td>Naval Station: HQ, U.S. Naval Forces Caribbean: command of naval forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in the Caribbean, including nuclear command and control function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>contingency headquarters for ballistic missile submarine operations • HQ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fleet Air Caribbean: command of aircraft, aircraft carrier and ASW operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in the Caribbean • former HQ for Antilles Defense Command, a sub-unified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>command of Atlantic Command, now replaced by U.S. Forces Caribbean, Key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West, FL • Atlantic Fleet Weapons Training Facility (AWFTF): training range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>consisting of 200,000 square miles of sea areas supporting ship and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>submarine acceptance trials, ASW operations and testfirings and large scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>naval maneuvers • Advanced Underwater Weapons Branch: stand-by nuclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>warhead storage site for 32 nuclear depth bombs to be deployed in wartime •</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>periodic nuclear-capable P-3 staging base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salinas</td>
<td>Mystic Star Control Console and Receiver Facility: part of the Presidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and VIP communications network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sebana Seca</td>
<td>Naval Radio Receiving Facility: primary receiver for fleet communications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>entering Puerto Rico and link from Davidsonville, MD and MacDill AFB, FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vieques Island</td>
<td>&quot;inner range&quot; of AFWTF: air-to-ground training range used for aircraft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>training. &quot;Bullseye Target Two&quot; is designated for practice nuclear bombing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CUBA

No Soviet nuclear warheads are deployed in Cuba, although the Soviets have developed a number of facilities which are part of the nuclear infrastructure. Two airfields, San Antonio de Los Banos and José Martí airport, support regular Bear-D reconnaissance and nuclear-capable Bear-F ASW visits to Cuba. The Bear-F planes began to operate from Cuba for the first time in 1983. Configures and Havana are used by Soviet naval forces. Havana and Lourdes house major satellite ground stations and Soviet intelligence gathering facilities. The Lourdes facility probably monitors U.S. missile testing from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

FRANCE

FRENCH POLYNESIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faae NAS, Tahiti</td>
<td>Escadrille de Servitude 12: 8 Neptune and Gardian aircraft provide maritime patrol and surveillance services at the Pacific Test Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fangataufa</td>
<td>Location of former atmospheric test site, being considered as a second site for possible underground nuclear testing, reported under construction due to sinking of Mururoa Atoll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hao (Air Base 185)</td>
<td>Section Alouette du Pacifique: 4 Alouette helicopters providing support to the Pacific Test Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mururoa Atoll</td>
<td>Centre d'Expérimentation du Pacifique (CEP): former atmospheric and current underground nuclear testing at the Pacific Test Center • Escadrille de Servitude 27: 5 Super Frelon helicopters providing airlift support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papeete, Tahiti (Air Base 197)</td>
<td>LF radio transmitter operated by the Marine Nationale • Direction Technique des Construction Navales: dockyards for overhauling ships assigned to the Pacific Test Center • Escadron de Transport d'Outre-Mer 82 (ETOM 82): airlift supporting nuclear testing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NEW CALEDONIA

The Marine National operates an LF transmitter on Noumea-La Tontouto.

PORTUGAL

France operates a number of facilities in the Azores which support missile testing from Landes. A missile tracking station is operated at Flores and Santa Maria airfield supports AMOR aircraft used in tracking and telemetry collection in connection with missile testing.

LA REUNION

The Port des Galets Naval base is occasionally visited by French aircraft carriers when deployed to the Indian Ocean. France also operates the Omega Station at Mafate.

SENEGAL

The Forces Armées Françaises operates an LF radio transmitter at Dakar.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Nuclear-capable Jaguar A aircraft of the Force Aérienne Tactique train in low-altitude bombing at Nellis AFB, Nevada (see also Appendix A).

WEST GERMANY

France's Etat major de Corps d'Armée (II Corps) at Baden-Baden commands three French divisions in West Germany, at Freiburg, Landau and Trier. French nuclear missile support comes from units across the border in France.