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## GENERAL DEBATE AND ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1994

### NUCLEAR TESTING

Draft resolution submitted by Australia, Chile, Ecuador, Indonesia,  
Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand,  
Venezuela and Viet Nam

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 48/70 of 16 December 1993, in which the entire international community, for the first time, supported the commencement of multilateral negotiations on a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty,
- (b) Reaffirming that a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty is one of the highest priority objectives of the international community in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation,
- (c) Reaffirming that a universal and internationally and effectively verifiable Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty should effectively contribute to the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects, to the ultimate goals of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, and therefore to the enhancement of international peace and security,
- (d) Reaffirming the conviction that the exercise of utmost restraint in respect of nuclear testing is consistent with the negotiation of a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, as reaffirmed in United Nations General Assembly resolution 49/70 of 5 December 1994, and recalling the undertaking of the nuclear-weapon States in this regard as well as all the Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference,
- (e) Recalling the important mandate and role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in promoting non-proliferation and also nuclear safety,

(f) Recalling Article III.B.1 of the Agency's Statute, which states that in carrying out its functions the Agency shall "Conduct its activities in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations to promote peace and international co-operation, and in conformity with policies of the United Nations furthering the establishment of safeguarded worldwide disarmament and in conformity with any international agreements entered into pursuant to such policies", and

(g) Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 49/65 of 15 December 1994 on the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in which the General Assembly *inter alia* urged all States to strive for effective and harmonious co-operation in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize the risks to life, health and the environment,

1. Deplores the resumption of nuclear tests and urges those States which have active nuclear testing programmes in place to desist from testing and to joint the other nuclear-weapon States in observing moratoria on testing until a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty enters into force;
2. Calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to take further effective steps toward fulfilling their obligations as regards nuclear disarmament and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;
3. Expects that the negotiations for a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty will be completed by mid-1996, enabling the Treaty to be signed by the fifty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly, and urges all participants in the negotiations to intensify their efforts to this end;
4. Affirms that an immediate cessation of nuclear testing would contribute to the successful conclusion of a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and to the promotion of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament;
5. Affirms also that nuclear testing raises serious concerns about the risks to life, health and the environment;
6. Calls on all States concerned, and particularly those States which have tested nuclear explosive devices, to fulfil their responsibilities to ensure that test sites are monitored scrupulously and to take appropriate steps to avoid adverse impacts on health, safety and the environment;
7. Appeals to all States concerned, and particularly the nuclear-weapon States, to inform the International Atomic Energy Agency of any impact on health, safety and the environment as a consequence of nuclear testing; and
8. Appeals to all States concerned, and particularly the nuclear-weapon States, to co-operate with the International Atomic Energy Agency in the implementation of the two preceding paragraphs.