



International Atomic Energy Agency

# INFORMATION CIRCULAR

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## **AGREEMENTS PROVIDED FOR IN THE TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS**

### **Declarations received from Bulgaria, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Hungary and Poland**

The Director General has received from the Governments of Bulgaria, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Hungary and Poland declarations in which they express their readiness, in conformity with the obligations they have assumed under Article III of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[1], to begin negotiation of safeguards agreements with the Agency. The texts of these declarations are reproduced below for the information of all Members.

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#### A. BULGARIA: Telegram from the Minister for Foreign Affairs

“30 April

“....THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT STATES ITS READINESS TO ENTER INTO NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SECRETARIAT OF THE IAEA IN THE NEAR FUTURE WITH A VIEW TO CONCLUDING A SAFEGUARDS AGREEMENT AS PROVIDED FOR IN ARTICLE III OF THE TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS....”

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[1] Reproduced in document INFCIRC/140.

B. CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC: Letter from the Resident Representative to the Agency

“3 June 1970

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“On 5 March 1970 the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons entered into force and has thus become a generally valid international instrument prohibiting the spreading in any form of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear States.

“The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic which sees the achievement of nuclear disarmament as one of the basic tasks of its foreign policy was among the first to sign and ratify the Treaty. It undertook, among other things, to begin within 180 days negotiations regarding the conclusion of an agreement between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the International Atomic Energy Agency concerning the application of the Agency's system of safeguards to Czechoslovak nuclear activities.

“In the opinion of the Czechoslovak Government it is correct and useful that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons should be implemented as soon as possible, and that for this purpose Agency safeguards - the system of which is based on the experience the Agency has acquired and which will secure an effective international control over the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons - should be put into force pursuant to Article III of the Treaty at the earliest date.

“An important fact which in the opinion of the Czechoslovak Government will considerably facilitate the conclusion of agreements on safeguards between Parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Agency is that the Secretariat of the Agency had already worked out in the preparatory period before the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons entered into force a draft document which is known as the working draft of an agreement on safeguards. This working draft is in full conformity with the Agency's Statute, meets Czechoslovak requirements and the Government therefore accepts it as the basis for negotiating the agreement between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Agency.

“The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is ready to start negotiations for the conclusion of the agreement on safeguards at the earliest date convenient to the Agency.”

C. HUNGARY: Letter from the Resident Representative to the Agency

“4/3-9/1970

“14 May 1970

“Guided by the belief that the earliest possible entry into force of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons would be of historic importance for the maintenance and consolidation of world peace, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic was among the first to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty on 1 July 1968 and to ratify it on 27 May 1969. We noted with great pleasure the fact that the Treaty entered into force on 5 March 1970.

“The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is satisfied to see the Treaty provision appointing the International Atomic Energy Agency to control the effective implementation of the Treaty, since it is convinced that the Agency is the only international organization which is called upon and able to perform this function.

“Article III of the Treaty begins: ‘Each non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes to accept safeguards, as set forth in an agreement to be negotiated and concluded with the International Atomic Energy Agency in accordance with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Agency's safeguards system, for the exclusive purpose of verification of the fulfilment of its obligations assumed under this Treaty with a view to preventing diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.’

“Pursuant to the afore-cited Article of the Non-Proliferation Treaty I have the honour to state on behalf of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic as follows:

“The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is ready to start immediately negotiations with the Agency for the conclusion of a safeguards agreement to implement the obligations it has assumed under the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

“I wish to express the hope, Mr. Director General, that you will soon make a proposal to the Hungarian Government for the date of opening the negotiations.

“The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic hopes that every signatory State will ratify the Non-Proliferation Treaty in the near future and start negotiations for the conclusion of a safeguards agreement with the Agency in order to apply thereby the mandatory principle of the effective, non-discriminatory implementation of the NonProliferation Treaty.

“I have the honour to emphasize that the above declaration of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic has been dictated by an awareness of the seriousness of its obligations arising from the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

“In the light of all this, Mr. Director General, would you be kind enough to circulate this letter of mine to Member States as an official document of the A.gency.”

#### D. POLAND: Declaration

##### “DECLARATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE POLISH PEDPLE'S REPUBLIC CONCERNING ITS READINESS TO COMMENCE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY ON SAFEGUARDS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

“The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons came into force on 5 March 1970. In the opinion of the Government of the Polish People's Republic the Treaty is a document of historical importance from the political point of view and from that of international law. It represents a contribution to the limitation of armaments and to the consolidation of peace and security.

“The Polish People's Republic took an active part in the drafting of the Treaty and was one of the first States to become a Party to it, having signed the Treaty on 1 July 1968 and ratified it on 3 May 1969.

“According to the provisions of Article III of the Treaty, non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty should, within six months from its entry into force, commence negotiations with the International Atomic Energy Agency with a view to elaborating an agreement for the purpose of verification of the fulfilment of the provisions to the effect that they should not acquire nuclear weapons in any form. This verification should be based on the system of safeguards applied by the Agency.

“The Government of the Polish People's Republic declares its complete readiness to commence negotiations with the International Atomic Energy Agency at the earliest possible date concerning the drafting of a suitable agreement for the implementation by Poland of safeguards obligations arising under the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

“It is the view of the Government of the Polish People's Republic that similar steps should be taken by other States as well, in order to ensure full application of and compliance with the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

“At the same time, the Government of the Polish People's Republic feels compelled to express its concern over the situation arising in connection with the delay in the ratification procedure on the part of a number of States, especially the German Federal Republic and other States Members of EURATOM. As a result of the delays of these signatories in ratifying the Treaty, an anomalous situation could arise whereby a group of States, including Poland, were honourably fulfilling their obligations and would be introducing the Agency's safeguards system in the near future, while there were signatory States which were protracting the period for ratification of the Treaty and thereby delaying the application of the Agency's safeguards to their own facilities.

“Poland is opposed to any kind of discriminatory practices in connection with safeguards and expresses its confidence that the Agency will be able to discharge its safeguards functions vis-à-vis all Parties in a suitable manner and on the basis of identical principles.

“The Government of the Polish People's Republic wishes to express its conviction that the swift introduction of an effective system of safeguards to ensure that nuclear energy is used exclusively for purposes consistent with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons will serve the interests of European and world security and accelerate action designed to bring about universal disarmament. As it has in the past, Poland will bend every effort towards the fulfilment of these peaceful tasks.

“Warsaw, 27 April 1970.”