



Thematic Summary of the Positions of the Members of the Non-Aligned Movement in Plenary Meeting Records of the 53rd General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency

United Nations Fora

UN General Assembly

(GC(53)/OR.9, Para 81) Mr FAWZY (Egypt), speaking on behalf of NAM, thanked the Director General for his report and drew attention to paragraph 123 of the final document of the 15th NAM Summit held in Sharm El Sheikh in July 2009, which stated the following: “The Heads of State and Government reiterated their support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction. As a priority step to this end, they reaffirmed the need for the speedy establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of the Security Council Resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus. They called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the fulfilment of the proposal initiated by Iran in 1974 for the establishment of such a zone and, pending its establishment, they demanded on Israel, the only country in the region that has not joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards according to Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and to conduct its nuclear related activities in conformity with the non-proliferation regime. They called for the earliest implementation of relevant IAEA resolutions on “Application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East”. They expressed great concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighbouring and other States, and condemned Israel for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals. In this context they also condemned the statement made by the Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006, related to the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel. They urged the continued consideration of the issue of Israeli nuclear capabilities in the context of the IAEA, including at the General Conference at its 53rd Session. They were of the view that stability cannot be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities are maintained particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, which allow one party to threaten its neighbours, and the region. They further welcomed the initiative by H.E. Mr Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, and in this context, they took into consideration the draft resolution tabled by the Syrian Arab Republic, on behalf of the Arab Group, before the Security

	<p>Council on 29 December 2003 on the establishment of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. They stressed that necessary steps should be taken in different international fora for the establishment of this zone. They also called for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear related scientific or technological fields to Israel. In this regard, they expressed their serious concern over the continuing development whereby Israeli scientists are provided access to the nuclear facilities of one NWS. This development will have potentially serious negative implications on security in the region as well as the reliability of the global non-proliferation regime.”</p> <p>(GC(53)/OR.10, Para 11) In paragraph 123 of the final document of the 15th NAM Summit, NAM had stated its position on the issue in the following terms: “The Heads of State and Government ... reaffirmed the need for the speedy establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of the Security Council Resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus. ... [T]hey demanded on Israel, the only country in the region that has not joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards according to Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and to conduct its nuclear related activities in conformity with the non proliferation regime. ... They expressed great concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighbouring and other States, and condemned Israel for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals. In this context they also condemned the statement made by the Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006, related to the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel. They urged the continued consideration of the issue of Israeli nuclear capabilities in the context of the IAEA, including at the General Conference at its 53rd Session. They were of the view that stability cannot be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities are maintained particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, which allow one party to threaten its neighbours, and the region. ... They also called for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear related scientific or technological fields to Israel. In this regard, they expressed their serious concern over the continuing development whereby Israeli scientists are provided access to the nuclear facilities of one NWS. This development will have potentially serious negative implications on security in the region as well as the reliability of the global non-proliferation regime.”</p>
<p>International Atomic Energy Agency</p>	<p>(GC(53)/OR.9, Para 81) Mr FAWZY (Egypt), speaking on behalf of NAM, thanked the Director General for his report and drew attention to paragraph 123 of the final document of the 15th NAM Summit held</p>

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(GC(53)/OR.9, Para 82) NAM noted with regret the Director General’s statement that he remained unable to make further progress in fulfilling his mandate pursuant to resolution GC(52)/RES/15

regarding the application of comprehensive Agency safeguards in the Middle East. It noted that the Director General would continue with his consultations in accordance with his mandate regarding the early application of comprehensive Agency safeguards on all nuclear activities in the Middle East region.

(GC(53)/OR.9, Para 84) NAM welcomed the Director General's finding that there was a continuing consensus that the global nuclear non-proliferation regime would be further strengthened through the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, and it held the view that every effort should therefore be made to translate that consensus into urgent and practical steps.

(GC(53)/OR.9, Para 85) Furthermore, NAM took note of the recent efforts of the Director General aimed at developing the agenda and modalities for a forum on the relevance of the experience of existing nuclear-weapon-free zones to establishing such a zone in the Middle East. In that connection, NAM stressed that, for that forum to be successful, its agenda should reflect the consensus within the international community on the importance of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. NAM requested the Director General to continue consultations with Member States of the Middle East in an effort to achieve consensus on the agenda and modalities for the forum.

(GC(53)/OR.9, Para 86) NAM endorsed the draft resolution put forward by Egypt under the current item.

(GC(53)/OR.10, Para 10) Mr FAWZY (Egypt), speaking on behalf of NAM, said that NAM Heads of State and Government, at their 15th Summit held in Sharm El Sheikh in July 2009, had urged the continued consideration of the issue of Israeli nuclear capabilities within the framework of the IAEA, including at the 53rd session of the General Conference. The Vienna Chapter of NAM, in a letter to the Director General, had subsequently expressed its support for the inclusion of the item "Israeli nuclear capabilities" in the agenda of the General Conference.

(GC(53)/OR.11, Para 10) Mr FAWZY (Egypt), speaking on behalf of the Vienna Chapter of NAM, recalled that, in a letter to the Director General dated 24 August 2009, the Vienna Chapter of NAM had lent its support to the inclusion of an item in the agenda for the current session of the General Conference entitled "Prohibition of armed attack or threat of attack against nuclear installations, during operation or under construction", as it considered the item to be relevant to the work of the Agency.

(GC(53)/OR.11, Para 11) As a reflection of the importance they attributed to the issue, NAM Heads of State and Government had included the following language in paragraph 137 of the final document issued by the 15th NAM Summit held in Sharm el Sheikh in July 2009: "The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against

	<p>peaceful nuclear facilities — operational or under construction — poses a great danger to human beings and the environment and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the UN Charter and regulations of the IAEA. They recognised the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.”</p>
<p>UN Security Council</p>	<p>(GC(53)/OR.9, Para 81) Mr FAWZY (Egypt), speaking on behalf of NAM, thanked the Director General for his report and drew attention to paragraph 123 of the final document of the 15th NAM Summit held in Sharm El Sheikh in July 2009, which stated the following: “The Heads of State and Government reiterated their support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction. As a priority step to this end, they reaffirmed the need for the speedy establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of the Security Council Resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus. They called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the fulfilment of the proposal initiated by Iran in 1974 for the establishment of such a zone and, pending its establishment, they demanded on Israel, the only country in the region that has not joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards according to Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and to conduct its nuclear related activities in conformity with the non-proliferation regime. They called for the earliest implementation of relevant IAEA resolutions on “Application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East”. They expressed great concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighbouring and other States, and condemned Israel for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals. In this context they also condemned the statement made by the Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006, related to the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel. They urged the continued consideration of the issue of Israeli nuclear capabilities in the context of the IAEA, including at the General Conference at its 53rd Session. They were of the view that stability cannot be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities are maintained particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, which allow one party to threaten its neighbours, and the region. They further welcomed the initiative by H.E. Mr Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, and in this context, they took into consideration the draft resolution tabled by the Syrian Arab Republic, on behalf of the Arab Group, before the Security Council on 29 December 2003 on the establishment of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. They stressed that necessary steps should be taken in different international fora for the establishment of this zone. They also called for the total and complete</p>

	<p>prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear related scientific or technological fields to Israel. In this regard, they expressed their serious concern over the continuing development whereby Israeli scientists are provided access to the nuclear facilities of one NWS. This development will have potentially serious negative implications on security in the region as well as the reliability of the global non-proliferation regime.”</p> <p>(GC(53)/OR.10, Para 11) In paragraph 123 of the final document of the 15th NAM Summit, NAM had stated its position on the issue in the following terms: “The Heads of State and Government ... reaffirmed the need for the speedy establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of the Security Council Resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus. ... [T]hey demanded on Israel, the only country in the region that has not joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards according to Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and to conduct its nuclear related activities in conformity with the non proliferation regime. ... They expressed great concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighbouring and other States, and condemned Israel for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals. In this context they also condemned the statement made by the Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006, related to the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel. They urged the continued consideration of the issue of Israeli nuclear capabilities in the context of the IAEA, including at the General Conference at its 53rd Session. They were of the view that stability cannot be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities are maintained particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, which allow one party to threaten its neighbours, and the region. ... They also called for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear related scientific or technological fields to Israel. In this regard, they expressed their serious concern over the continuing development whereby Israeli scientists are provided access to the nuclear facilities of one NWS. This development will have potentially serious negative implications on security in the region as well as the reliability of the global non-proliferation regime.”</p>
<p>Peaceful Uses</p>	
<p>Access to Nuclear Technology</p>	<p>(GC(53)/OR.9, Para 81) Mr FAWZY (Egypt), speaking on behalf of NAM, thanked the Director General for his report and drew attention to paragraph 123 of the final document of the 15th NAM Summit held</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;">Attack or Threat of Attack Against Peaceful Nuclear Facilities</p>	<p>(GC(53)/OR.11, Para 10) Mr FAWZY (Egypt), speaking on behalf of the Vienna Chapter of NAM, recalled that, in a letter to the Director General dated 24 August 2009, the Vienna Chapter of NAM had lent its support to the inclusion of an item in the agenda for the current session of the General Conference entitled “Prohibition of armed attack or threat of attack against nuclear installations, during operation or under construction”, as it considered the item to be relevant to the work of the Agency.</p> <p>(GC(53)/OR.11, Para 11) As a reflection of the importance they attributed to the issue, NAM Heads of State and Government had included the following language in paragraph 137 of the final document issued by the 15th NAM Summit held in Sharm el Sheikh in July 2009: “The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities — operational or under construction — poses a great danger to human beings and the environment and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the UN Charter and regulations of the IAEA. They</p>

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NWFZs

Middle East WMDFZ

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(GC(53)/OR.9, Para 85) Furthermore, NAM took note of the recent efforts of the Director General aimed at developing the agenda and modalities for a forum on the relevance of the experience of existing nuclear-weapon-free zones to establishing such a zone in the Middle East. In that connection, NAM stressed that, for that forum to be successful, its agenda should reflect the consensus within the international community on the importance of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. NAM requested the Director General to continue consultations with Member States of the Middle East in an effort to achieve consensus on the agenda and modalities for the forum.

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<p>Country Specific</p>	
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<p>Israel</p>	<p>(GC(53)/OR.9, Para 81) Mr FAWZY (Egypt), speaking on behalf of NAM, thanked the Director General for his report and drew attention to paragraph 123 of the final document of the 15th NAM Summit held in Sharm El Sheikh in July 2009, which stated the following: “The Heads of State and Government reiterated their support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction. As a priority step to this end, they reaffirmed the need for the speedy establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of the Security Council Resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus. They called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the fulfilment of the proposal initiated by Iran in 1974 for the establishment of such a zone and, pending its establishment, they demanded on Israel, the only country in the region that has not joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards according to Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and to conduct its nuclear related activities in conformity with the non-proliferation regime. They called for the earliest implementation of relevant IAEA resolutions on “Application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East”. They expressed great concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighbouring and other States, and condemned Israel for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals. In this context they also condemned the statement made by the Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006, related to the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel. They urged the continued consideration of the issue of Israeli nuclear capabilities in the context of the IAEA, including at the General Conference at its 53rd Session. They were of the view that stability cannot be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities are maintained particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, which allow one party to threaten its neighbours, and the region. They further welcomed the initiative by H.E. Mr Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the establishment of a zone</p>
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(GC(53)/OR.9, Para 83) NAM also regretted Israel’s continued insistence that progress in that regard be made contingent on other developments related to the achievement of peace in the Middle East.

(GC(53)/OR.10, Para 10) Mr FAWZY (Egypt), speaking on behalf of NAM, said that NAM Heads of State and Government, at their 15th Summit held in Sharm El Sheikh in July 2009, had urged the continued consideration of the issue of Israeli nuclear capabilities within the framework of the IAEA, including at the 53rd session of the General Conference. The Vienna Chapter of NAM, in a letter to the Director General, had subsequently expressed its support for the inclusion of the item “Israeli nuclear capabilities” in the agenda of the General Conference.

(GC(53)/OR.10, Para 11) In paragraph 123 of the final document of the 15th NAM Summit, NAM had stated its position on the issue in the following terms: “The Heads of State and Government ... reaffirmed the need for the speedy establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of the Security Council Resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus. ... [T]hey demanded on Israel, the only country in the region that has not joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards according to Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and to conduct its nuclear related activities in conformity with the non proliferation regime. ... They expressed great concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighbouring and other States, and condemned Israel for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals. In this context they also condemned the statement made by the Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006, related to the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel. They urged the continued consideration of the issue of Israeli nuclear capabilities in the context of the IAEA, including at the General Conference at its 53rd Session. They were of the view that stability

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<p style="text-align: center;">Iran</p>	<p>(GC(53)/OR.9, Para 81) Mr FAWZY (Egypt), speaking on behalf of NAM, thanked the Director General for his report and drew attention to paragraph 123 of the final document of the 15th NAM Summit held in Sharm El Sheikh in July 2009, which stated the following: “The Heads of State and Government reiterated their support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction. As a priority step to this end, they reaffirmed the need for the speedy establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of the Security Council Resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus. They called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the fulfilment of the proposal initiated by Iran in 1974 for the establishment of such a zone and, pending its establishment, they demanded on Israel, the only country in the region that has not joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards according to Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and to conduct its nuclear related activities in conformity with the non-proliferation regime. They called for the earliest implementation of relevant IAEA resolutions on “Application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East”. They expressed great concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighbouring and other States, and condemned Israel for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals. In this context they also condemned the statement made by the Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006, related to the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel. They urged the continued consideration of the issue of Israeli nuclear capabilities in the context of the IAEA, including at the General Conference at its 53rd Session. They were of the view that stability cannot be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities are maintained particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, which allow one party to threaten its neighbours, and the region. They further welcomed the initiative by H.E. Mr Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, and in this context, they took into consideration the draft resolution tabled by the</p>

	<p>Syrian Arab Republic, on behalf of the Arab Group, before the Security Council on 29 December 2003 on the establishment of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. They stressed that necessary steps should be taken in different international fora for the establishment of this zone. They also called for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear related scientific or technological fields to Israel. In this regard, they expressed their serious concern over the continuing development whereby Israeli scientists are provided access to the nuclear facilities of one NWS. This development will have potentially serious negative implications on security in the region as well as the reliability of the global non-proliferation regime.”</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Syria</p>	<p>(GC(53)/OR.9, Para 81) Mr FAWZY (Egypt), speaking on behalf of NAM, thanked the Director General for his report and drew attention to paragraph 123 of the final document of the 15th NAM Summit held in Sharm El Sheikh in July 2009, which stated the following: “The Heads of State and Government reiterated their support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction. As a priority step to this end, they reaffirmed the need for the speedy establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of the Security Council Resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus. They called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the fulfilment of the proposal initiated by Iran in 1974 for the establishment of such a zone and, pending its establishment, they demanded on Israel, the only country in the region that has not joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards according to Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and to conduct its nuclear related activities in conformity with the non-proliferation regime. They called for the earliest implementation of relevant IAEA resolutions on “Application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East”. They expressed great concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighbouring and other States, and condemned Israel for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals. In this context they also condemned the statement made by the Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006, related to the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel. They urged the continued consideration of the issue of Israeli nuclear capabilities in the context of the IAEA, including at the General Conference at its 53rd Session. They were of the view that stability cannot be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities are maintained particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, which allow one party to threaten its neighbours, and the region. They further welcomed the initiative by H.E. Mr Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, and in this</p>

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<p>Non-Proliferation Treaty Related</p>	
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<p>Access to Technology and Technology Transfer</p>	<p>(GC(53)/OR.9, Para 81) Mr FAWZY (Egypt), speaking on behalf of NAM, thanked the Director General for his report and drew attention to paragraph 123 of the final document of the 15th NAM Summit held in Sharm El Sheikh in July 2009, which stated the following: “The Heads of State and Government reiterated their support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction. As a priority step to this end, they reaffirmed the need for the speedy establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of the Security Council Resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus. They called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the fulfilment of the proposal initiated by Iran in 1974 for the establishment of such a zone and, pending its establishment, they demanded on Israel, the only country in the region that has not joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards according to Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and to conduct its nuclear related activities in conformity with the non-proliferation regime. They called for the earliest implementation of relevant IAEA resolutions on “Application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East”. They expressed great concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighbouring and other States, and condemned Israel for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals. In this context they also condemned the statement made by the Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006, related to the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel. They urged the continued consideration of the issue of Israeli nuclear capabilities in the context of the IAEA, including at the General Conference at its 53rd Session. They were of the view that stability cannot be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities are maintained</p>
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