



Thematic Summary of the Positions of the Members of the Non-Aligned Movement in Plenary Meeting Records of the 54th General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency

United Nations Fora

UN General Assembly

(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 24) Mr FAWZY (Egypt), speaking on behalf of NAM, said that NAM reiterated its principled position on the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East. It strongly believed that stability could not be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities were maintained, particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, allowing one party to threaten its neighbours and the region. NAM regarded the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and it reiterated its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. NAM was convinced that the effective and efficient application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East promoted confidence among States in the region. It therefore considered that achieving universality of comprehensive Agency safeguards in the region constituted the first practical step towards that end and was a necessary step towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 84) Mr FAWZY (Egypt), speaking on behalf of NAM, reiterated NAM's principled position on the issue under discussion. NAM strongly believed that stability could not be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities were maintained, particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, which allowed one party to threaten its neighbours and the region. NAM welcomed the fact that its member States party to the NPT concluded comprehensive safeguards agreements with the Agency in fulfilment of their obligations under Article III.(1) of the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States. It noted that all NAM member States in the Middle East had done so. NAM considered the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East a positive step towards the objective of global nuclear disarmament and it reiterated its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council.

(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 92) NAM further noted that the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel, in a letter attached to the Director General's report, had stated that Israel valued the non-proliferation regime, acknowledged its importance and had over the

	<p>years demonstrated a responsible policy of restraint in the nuclear domain. In NAM's view, the official records of the Agency contradicted that assertion. In that context, NAM drew attention to the resolutions issued by the General Conference prior to 1994 regarding South Africa's nuclear capabilities, as well as a number of United Nations General Assembly resolutions which had strongly condemned the extensive collaboration between Israel and South Africa, especially in the military and nuclear fields.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">International Atomic Energy Agency</p>	<p>(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 24) Mr FAWZY (Egypt), speaking on behalf of NAM, said that NAM reiterated its principled position on the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East. It strongly believed that stability could not be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities were maintained, particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, allowing one party to threaten its neighbours and the region. NAM regarded the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and it reiterated its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. NAM was convinced that the effective and efficient application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East promoted confidence among States in the region. It therefore considered that achieving universality of comprehensive Agency safeguards in the region constituted the first practical step towards that end and was a necessary step towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone.</p> <p>(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 25) NAM welcomed the fact that its member States that were party to the NPT concluded comprehensive safeguards agreements with the Agency in fulfilment of their obligations under Article III.(1) of the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States. All States in the Middle East region except Israel were party to the NPT and had accepted comprehensive Agency safeguards.</p> <p>(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 26) NAM regretted Israel's continued insistence that Agency safeguards could not be addressed in isolation from the regional peace process. It emphasized that there was no automatic sequence requiring the conclusion of a peace settlement prior to the application of comprehensive safeguards to all nuclear activities in the Middle East. The latter would in fact contribute to the former.</p> <p>(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 27) NAM also noted with regret that the Director General had not been able to make further progress in fulfilling his mandate pursuant to resolution GC(53)/RES/16 regarding the application of comprehensive Agency safeguards to all nuclear activities in the Middle East. It urged all Member States to cooperate to reverse that unacceptable situation and to participate actively in achieving universality of comprehensive Agency safeguards in the Middle East region.</p>

(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 28) NAM also noted that the Director General would continue with his consultations regarding the early application of comprehensive Agency safeguards to all nuclear activities in the Middle East region. It welcomed his efforts to encourage the development and consideration of relevant new ideas and approaches that could help move his mandate forward and requested him to brief Member States regularly on such efforts.

(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 30) NAM noted with appreciation the Director General's recent efforts to develop an agenda and modalities aimed at ensuring a successful forum on the relevance of the experience of existing nuclear-weapon-free zones, including confidence-building and verification measures, for establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. For the 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. Accordingly, NAM requested the Director General to continue consultations with Member States in the region with a view to achieving consensus on the agenda and modalities of the forum.

(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 31) NAM was fully committed to cooperating with the Director General in implementing resolution GC(53)/RES/16 and it expected all other Member States to do likewise.

(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 32) Finally, NAM endorsed the draft resolution submitted by Egypt on the item under discussion.

(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 84) Mr FAWZY (Egypt), speaking on behalf of NAM, reiterated NAM's principled position on the issue under discussion. NAM strongly believed that stability could not be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities were maintained, particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, which allowed one party to threaten its neighbours and the region. NAM welcomed the fact that its member States party to the NPT concluded comprehensive safeguards agreements with the Agency in fulfilment of their obligations under Article III.(1) of the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States. It noted that all NAM member States in the Middle East had done so. NAM considered the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East a positive step towards the objective of global nuclear disarmament and it reiterated its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council.

(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 85) NAM noted with concern that a selective approach to the issue of nuclear capabilities in the Middle East undermined the viability of the Agency's safeguards regime. That approach had also resulted in the continued and dangerous presence of unsafeguarded nuclear facilities and activities in Israel, despite repeated calls on that country to submit those facilities to comprehensive safeguards, and despite the conclusion by all other States in the region of comprehensive safeguards agreements. NAM was greatly concerned over the acquisition of a nuclear capability by

Israel, which posed a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighbouring and other States, and over the fact that scientists from Israel continued to have access to the nuclear facilities of a certain nuclear-weapon State. Those factors could have dire consequences for international security.

(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 86) NAM urged all Member States to cooperate to reverse that unacceptable situation. It encouraged them to contribute to achieving universality of comprehensive safeguards in the Middle East region, noting that implementation of General Conference resolution GC(53)/RES/17 was a first step towards that end.

(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 87) NAM had looked forward to the Director General's strong and active involvement in implementing that resolution, and to comprehensive reporting on the issue to both the Board of Governors and the General Conference which would not only reflect the views of Member States but would also disclose all information available to the Secretariat on the nature and scope of Israeli nuclear facilities and activities that would be covered by any comprehensive safeguards agreement concluded with that country, including information pertaining to previous nuclear transfers to it, and which would outline how the Agency viewed the way forward, inter alia identifying all necessary measures to be undertaken by the parties concerned.

(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 88) NAM was fully committed to implementing resolution GC(53)/RES/17 and expected other Agency Member States to do likewise. It therefore found it regrettable that, almost a year after the adoption of that resolution, the Secretariat was not in a position to provide the Board and General Conference with a list of those nuclear facilities and activities that could be subject to a comprehensive safeguards agreement should Israel conclude such an agreement. The Secretariat was also not in a position to provide information relevant to Israel's nuclear capabilities beyond what was included in Section C of the Director General's report and in each year's SIR. NAM requested further clarification regarding the Secretariat's efforts to obtain such information and the responses received from Member States.

(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 89) NAM also regretted the fact that the Director General's report did not address its formal requests to outline how the Agency saw the way forward, and that it thus fell short of addressing concerns that had been expressed by more than two thirds of the Agency's Member States. NAM therefore requested that the Director General issue an addendum to his report that would fully address its concerns.

(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 90) NAM regretted Israel's continued insistence that the issue of Agency safeguards could not be addressed in isolation from the regional peace process. It emphasized that there was no automatic sequence that linked the application of comprehensive safeguards to all nuclear activities in the Middle East to the prior conclusion of a peace settlement, and that the former would contribute to the latter.

	<p>(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 91) NAM continued to be concerned at Israel's apparent determination not to cooperate in any way with resolution GC(53)/RES/17. In that connection, it reiterated its call for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material, facilities, resources and devices, and the extension of assistance in nuclear-related scientific and technological fields, to Israel.</p> <p>(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 92) NAM further noted that the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel, in a letter attached to the Director General's report, had stated that Israel valued the non-proliferation regime, acknowledged its importance and had over the years demonstrated a responsible policy of restraint in the nuclear domain. In NAM's view, the official records of the Agency contradicted that assertion. In that context, NAM drew attention to the resolutions issued by the General Conference prior to 1994 regarding South Africa's nuclear capabilities, as well as a number of United Nations General Assembly resolutions which had strongly condemned the extensive collaboration between Israel and South Africa, especially in the military and nuclear fields.</p>
<p>UN Security Council</p>	<p>(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 24) Mr FAWZY (Egypt), speaking on behalf of NAM, said that NAM reiterated its principled position on the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East. It strongly believed that stability could not be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities were maintained, particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, allowing one party to threaten its neighbours and the region. NAM regarded the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and it reiterated its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. NAM was convinced that the effective and efficient application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East promoted confidence among States in the region. It therefore considered that achieving universality of comprehensive Agency safeguards in the region constituted the first practical step towards that end and was a necessary step towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone.</p> <p>(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 84) Mr FAWZY (Egypt), speaking on behalf of NAM, reiterated NAM's principled position on the issue under discussion. NAM strongly believed that stability could not be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities were maintained, particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, which allowed one party to threaten its neighbours and the region. NAM welcomed the fact that its member States party to the NPT concluded comprehensive safeguards agreements with the Agency in fulfilment of their obligations under Article III.(1) of the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States. It noted that all NAM member States in the Middle East had done so. NAM considered the establishment of a</p>

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<p>Peaceful Uses</p>	
<p>Access to Nuclear Technology</p>	<p>(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 91) NAM continued to be concerned at Israel's apparent determination not to cooperate in any way with resolution GC(53)/RES/17. In that connection, it reiterated its call for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material, facilities, resources and devices, and the extension of assistance in nuclear-related scientific and technological fields, to Israel.</p>
<p>NWFZs</p>	
<p>Contributions to Disarmament</p>	<p>(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 24) Mr FAWZY (Egypt), speaking on behalf of NAM, said that NAM reiterated its principled position on the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East. It strongly believed that stability could not be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities were maintained, particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, allowing one party to threaten its neighbours and the region. NAM regarded the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and it reiterated its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. NAM was convinced that the effective and efficient application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East promoted confidence among States in the region. It therefore considered that achieving universality of comprehensive Agency safeguards in the region constituted the first practical step towards that end and was a necessary step towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone.</p> <p>(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 84) Mr FAWZY (Egypt), speaking on behalf of NAM, reiterated NAM's principled position on the issue under discussion. NAM strongly believed that stability could not be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities were maintained, particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, which allowed one party to threaten its neighbours and the region. NAM welcomed the fact that its member States party to the NPT concluded comprehensive safeguards agreements with the Agency in fulfilment of their obligations under Article III.(1) of the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States. It noted that all NAM member States in the Middle East had done so. NAM considered the establishment of a</p>

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<p>Middle East WMDFZ</p>	<p>(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 24) Mr FAWZY (Egypt), speaking on behalf of NAM, said that NAM reiterated its principled position on the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East. It strongly believed that stability could not be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities were maintained, particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, allowing one party to threaten its neighbours and the region. NAM regarded the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and it reiterated its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. NAM was convinced that the effective and efficient application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East promoted confidence among States in the region. It therefore considered that achieving universality of comprehensive Agency safeguards in the region constituted the first practical step towards that end and was a necessary step towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone.</p> <p>(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 29) NAM State Parties to the NPT welcomed the endorsement by the 2010 NPT Review Conference of the measure that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and the sponsors of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, should convene in 2012, in consultation with States in the region, a conference to be attended by all States of the Middle East on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at by the States of the region, and with the full support and engagement of the nuclear-weapon States. NAM noted that the 2012 conference would take the 1995 resolution as its terms of reference.</p> <p>(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 30) NAM noted with appreciation the Director General's recent efforts to develop an agenda and modalities aimed at ensuring a successful forum on the relevance of the experience of existing nuclear-weapon-free zones, including confidence-building and verification measures, for establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. For the 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. Accordingly, NAM requested the Director General to continue consultations with Member States in the region with a view to achieving consensus on the agenda and modalities of the forum.</p> <p>(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 84) Mr FAWZY (Egypt), speaking on behalf of NAM, reiterated NAM's principled position on the issue under</p>

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<p>Israel</p>	<p>(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 24) Mr FAWZY (Egypt), speaking on behalf of NAM, said that NAM reiterated its principled position on the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East. It strongly believed that stability could not be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities were maintained, particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, allowing one party to threaten its neighbours and the region. NAM regarded the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and it reiterated its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. NAM was convinced that the effective and efficient application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East promoted confidence among States in the region. It therefore considered that achieving universality of comprehensive Agency safeguards in the region constituted the first practical step towards that end and was a necessary step towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone.</p> <p>(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 25) NAM welcomed the fact that its member States that were party to the NPT concluded comprehensive safeguards agreements with the Agency in fulfilment of their obligations under Article III.(1) of the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States. All States in the Middle East region except Israel were party to the NPT and had accepted comprehensive Agency safeguards.</p> <p>(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 26) NAM regretted Israel’s continued insistence that Agency safeguards could not be addressed in isolation from the regional peace process. It emphasized that there was no automatic sequence requiring the conclusion of a peace settlement prior to the application of comprehensive safeguards to all nuclear activities in the Middle East. The latter would in fact contribute to the former.</p>
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	<p>Israel's nuclear capabilities beyond what was included in Section C of the Director General's report and in each year's SIR. NAM requested further clarification regarding the Secretariat's efforts to obtain such information and the responses received from Member States.</p> <p>(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 90) NAM regretted Israel's continued insistence that the issue of Agency safeguards could not be addressed in isolation from the regional peace process. It emphasized that there was no automatic sequence that linked the application of comprehensive safeguards to all nuclear activities in the Middle East to the prior conclusion of a peace settlement, and that the former would contribute to the latter.</p> <p>(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 91) NAM continued to be concerned at Israel's apparent determination not to cooperate in any way with resolution GC(53)/RES/17. In that connection, it reiterated its call for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material, facilities, resources and devices, and the extension of assistance in nuclear-related scientific and technological fields, to Israel.</p> <p>(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 92) NAM further noted that the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel, in a letter attached to the Director General's report, had stated that Israel valued the non-proliferation regime, acknowledged its importance and had over the years demonstrated a responsible policy of restraint in the nuclear domain. In NAM's view, the official records of the Agency contradicted that assertion. In that context, NAM drew attention to the resolutions issued by the General Conference prior to 1994 regarding South Africa's nuclear capabilities, as well as a number of United Nations General Assembly resolutions which had strongly condemned the extensive collaboration between Israel and South Africa, especially in the military and nuclear fields.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">South Africa</p>	<p>(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 92) NAM further noted that the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel, in a letter attached to the Director General's report, had stated that Israel valued the non-proliferation regime, acknowledged its importance and had over the years demonstrated a responsible policy of restraint in the nuclear domain. In NAM's view, the official records of the Agency contradicted that assertion. In that context, NAM drew attention to the resolutions issued by the General Conference prior to 1994 regarding South Africa's nuclear capabilities, as well as a number of United Nations General Assembly resolutions which had strongly condemned the extensive collaboration between Israel and South Africa, especially in the military and nuclear fields.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Non-Proliferation Treaty Related</p>	

<p style="text-align: center;">Disarmament Through the NPT</p>	<p>(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 29) NAM State Parties to the NPT welcomed the endorsement by the 2010 NPT Review Conference of the measure that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and the sponsors of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, should convene in 2012, in consultation with States in the region, a conference to be attended by all States of the Middle East on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at by the States of the region, and with the full support and engagement of the nuclear-weapon States. NAM noted that the 2012 conference would take the 1995 resolution as its terms of reference.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">1995 Review and Extension of the NPT</p>	<p>(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 29) NAM State Parties to the NPT welcomed the endorsement by the 2010 NPT Review Conference of the measure that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and the sponsors of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, should convene in 2012, in consultation with States in the region, a conference to be attended by all States of the Middle East on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at by the States of the region, and with the full support and engagement of the nuclear-weapon States. NAM noted that the 2012 conference would take the 1995 resolution as its terms of reference.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Access to Technology and Technology Transfer</p>	<p>(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 91) NAM continued to be concerned at Israel's apparent determination not to cooperate in any way with resolution GC(53)/RES/17. In that connection, it reiterated its call for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material, facilities, resources and devices, and the extension of assistance in nuclear-related scientific and technological fields, to Israel.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">2000 and 2010 Action Plans</p>	<p>(GC(54)/OR.9, Para 29) NAM State Parties to the NPT welcomed the endorsement by the 2010 NPT Review Conference of the measure that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and the sponsors of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, should convene in 2012, in consultation with States in the region, a conference to be attended by all States of the Middle East on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at by the States of the region, and with the full support and engagement of the nuclear-weapon States. NAM noted that the 2012 conference would take the 1995 resolution as its terms of reference.</p>