



Thematic Summary of the Positions of the Members of the Non-Aligned Movement in Plenary Meeting Records of the 56th General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency

United Nations Fora

UN General Assembly

(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 30) NAM continued to support the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, in accordance with the relevant United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, as a positive step towards achieving the objective of global nuclear disarmament.

(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 75) Mr SOLTANIEH (Islamic Republic of Iran), speaking on behalf of NAM, said that NAM strongly believed that stability could not be achieved in a region as long as enormous imbalances in military capabilities, owing particularly to the possession of nuclear weapons, allowed one party to threaten its neighbours and the region. NAM welcomed the conclusion, by its Member States party to the NPT, of comprehensive safeguards agreements with the Agency in fulfilment of their obligation under Article III.1 of the Treaty, as non-nuclear-weapon States. NAM noted that all States of the Middle East except Israel were parties to the NPT and had undertaken to accept Agency comprehensive safeguards. The establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would be a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament. NAM reiterated its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.

(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 79) In that regard, NAM noted that the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel, in his letter to the Director General (reproduced in Annex 2 of the Director General's report contained in document GC(54)/14), 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. Regrettably, the Agency's official records were testimony to the contrary. In that context, NAM recalled the various General Conference resolutions adopted prior to 1994 regarding South Africa's nuclear capabilities, which had referenced various United Nations General Assembly resolutions on relations between Israel and South Africa and on military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa. The General Assembly resolutions had, inter-alia, strongly condemned the extensive collaboration between Israel and the then racist regime of South Africa, especially in military and nuclear fields,

	<p>in defiance of General Assembly and United Nations Security Council resolutions.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">International Atomic Energy Agency</p>	<p>(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 31) Convinced that the effective and efficient application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East promoted greater confidence among States in the region, NAM viewed their universal application there as a practical and necessary step towards that end and towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone.</p> <p>(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 32) NAM welcomed the conclusion, by NAM member States party to the NPT, of comprehensive safeguards agreements with the Agency pursuant to Article III.1 of the Treaty, as non-nuclear-weapon States. All States in the Middle East except Israel were parties to the NPT and had accepted Agency comprehensive safeguards. NAM regretted Israel's continued insistence that that issue could not be addressed in isolation from the regional peace process. NAM stressed that there was no reason to make the application of comprehensive safeguards at all nuclear facilities in the Middle East contingent on the prior achievement of a peace settlement, and that, on the contrary, the former would contribute to the latter.</p> <p>(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 33) NAM regretted that the Director General had made no further progress in his efforts, pursuant to resolution GC(55)/RES/14, as regards the application of Agency comprehensive safeguards to all nuclear activities in the Middle East. The situation was unacceptable, and all Member States should cooperate in rectifying it. In the promotion of Agency safeguards in the Middle East, first priority should be accorded to achieving universal application of Agency comprehensive safeguards.</p> <p>(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 34) NAM welcomed the Director General's efforts to encourage the development and consideration of relevant new ideas and approaches that could help to move his mandates forward regarding the early application of Agency comprehensive safeguards to all nuclear activities in the Middle East, and requested that he brief the Member States regularly on those efforts.</p> <p>(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 36) NAM appreciated the Director General's convening of the forum on experience of possible relevance to the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, which had been held in Vienna 21–22 November 2011, and noted that the forum had reflected consensus within the international community on the importance of establishing such a zone. Accordingly, NAM requested that the Director General continue his efforts and consultations with all Member States to that end.</p> <p>(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 37) NAM was fully committed to cooperating with and supporting the Director General in his efforts to implement resolution GC(55)/RES/14 and expected all Member States of the Agency would do the same.</p>

(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 38) NAM supported adoption of the draft resolution contained in document GC(56)/L.2.

(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 75) Mr SOLTANIEH (Islamic Republic of Iran), speaking on behalf of NAM, said that NAM strongly believed that stability could not be achieved in a region as long as enormous imbalances in military capabilities, owing particularly to the possession of nuclear weapons, allowed one party to threaten its neighbours and the region. NAM welcomed the conclusion, by its Member States party to the NPT, of comprehensive safeguards agreements with the Agency in fulfilment of their obligation under Article III.1 of the Treaty, as non-nuclear-weapon States. NAM noted that all States of the Middle East except Israel were parties to the NPT and had undertaken to accept Agency comprehensive safeguards. The establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would be a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament. NAM reiterated its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.

(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 76) 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 Israeli nuclear facilities and activities, despite the repeated calls for Israel to subject those facilities and activities to Agency comprehensive safeguards. NAM was deeply concerned about the consequences for international security of the acquisition of a nuclear capability by Israel, which posed a serious and continuing threat to the security of its neighbours and other States, and of the ongoing access which Israeli scientists were provided to the nuclear facilities of one nuclear-weapon State. All Member States should cooperate to rectify that unacceptable situation. NAM called on all Member States to participate actively in achieving the universality of Agency comprehensive safeguards in the Middle East. Implementing resolution GC(53)/RES/17 on Israeli nuclear capabilities would be a first step towards that goal.

(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 77) NAM regretted Israel's continued insistence that Agency safeguards could not be addressed in isolation from the regional peace process. NAM emphasized that the application of comprehensive safeguards to all nuclear activities in the Middle East was not contingent on or linked to the prior conclusion of a peace settlement. In fact, the former would contribute to the latter.

(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 79) In that regard, NAM noted that the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel, in his letter to the Director General (reproduced in Annex 2 of the Director General's report contained in document GC(54)/14), had stated that Israel valued the non-proliferation regime, acknowledged its importance, and had

	<p>over the years demonstrated a responsible policy of restraint in the nuclear domain. Regrettably, the Agency’s official records were testimony to the contrary. In that context, NAM recalled the various General Conference resolutions adopted prior to 1994 regarding South Africa’s nuclear capabilities, which had referenced various United Nations General Assembly resolutions on relations between Israel and South Africa and on military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa. The General Assembly resolutions had, inter-alia, strongly condemned the extensive collaboration between Israel and the then racist regime of South Africa, especially in military and nuclear fields, in defiance of General Assembly and United Nations Security Council resolutions.</p> <p>(GC(56)/OR.9, Para 86) Mr SOLTANIEH (Islamic Republic of Iran), speaking on behalf of NAM, expressed appreciation for the President’s sincere, impartial and skilful leadership of the Conference’s current session. He also thanked the General Committee members, the Secretariat staff, and the interpreters.</p>
<p>UN Security Council</p>	<p>(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 30) NAM continued to support the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, in accordance with the relevant United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, as a positive step towards achieving the objective of global nuclear disarmament.</p> <p>(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 75) Mr SOLTANIEH (Islamic Republic of Iran), speaking on behalf of NAM, said that NAM strongly believed that stability could not be achieved in a region as long as enormous imbalances in military capabilities, owing particularly to the possession of nuclear weapons, allowed one party to threaten its neighbours and the region. NAM welcomed the conclusion, by its Member States party to the NPT, of comprehensive safeguards agreements with the Agency in fulfilment of their obligation under Article III.1 of the Treaty, as non-nuclear-weapon States. NAM noted that all States of the Middle East except Israel were parties to the NPT and had undertaken to accept Agency comprehensive safeguards. The establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would be a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament. NAM reiterated its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.</p> <p>(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 79) In that regard, NAM noted that the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel, in his letter to the Director General (reproduced in Annex 2 of the Director General’s report contained in document GC(54)/14), 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. Regrettably, the Agency’s official records were testimony to the contrary. In that context, NAM recalled the various</p>

	<p>General Conference resolutions adopted prior to 1994 regarding South Africa’s nuclear capabilities, which had referenced various United Nations General Assembly resolutions on relations between Israel and South Africa and on military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa. The General Assembly resolutions had, inter-alia, strongly condemned the extensive collaboration between Israel and the then racist regime of South Africa, especially in military and nuclear fields, in defiance of General Assembly and United Nations Security Council resolutions.</p>
<p>Peaceful Uses</p>	
<p>Access to Nuclear Technology</p>	<p>(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 78) NAM reiterated its call to completely prohibit the transfer to Israel of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material, facilities, resources and devices, as well as assistance to Israel in nuclear-related scientific and technological fields.</p>
<p>NWFZs</p>	
<p>Contributions to Disarmament</p>	<p>(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 30) NAM continued to support the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, in accordance with the relevant United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, as a positive step towards achieving the objective of global nuclear disarmament.</p> <p>(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 75) Mr SOLTANIEH (Islamic Republic of Iran), speaking on behalf of NAM, said that NAM strongly believed that stability could not be achieved in a region as long as enormous imbalances in military capabilities, owing particularly to the possession of nuclear weapons, allowed one party to threaten its neighbours and the region. NAM welcomed the conclusion, by its Member States party to the NPT, of comprehensive safeguards agreements with the Agency in fulfilment of their obligation under Article III.1 of the Treaty, as non-nuclear-weapon States. NAM noted that all States of the Middle East except Israel were parties to the NPT and had undertaken to accept Agency comprehensive safeguards. The establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would be a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament. NAM reiterated its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.</p>
<p>Middle East WMDFZ</p>	<p>(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 30) NAM continued to support the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, in accordance with</p>

the relevant United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, as a positive step towards achieving the objective of global nuclear disarmament.

(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 31) Convinced that the effective and efficient application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East promoted greater confidence among States in the region, NAM viewed their universal application there as a practical and necessary step towards that end and towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 35) The NAM member States party to the NPT recalled the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, and the endorsement by the 2010 NPT Review Conference of the convening, by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the co-sponsors of the 1995 resolution, in consultation with the States of the region, of a conference in 2012, 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 as its terms of reference the 1995 resolution.

(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 36) NAM appreciated the Director General's convening of the forum on experience of possible relevance to the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, which had been held in Vienna 21–22 November 2011, and noted that the forum had reflected consensus within the international community on the importance of establishing such a zone. Accordingly, NAM requested that the Director General continue his efforts and consultations with all Member States to that end.

(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 75) Mr SOLTANIEH (Islamic Republic of Iran), speaking on behalf of NAM, said that NAM strongly believed that stability could not be achieved in a region as long as enormous imbalances in military capabilities, owing particularly to the possession of nuclear weapons, allowed one party to threaten its neighbours and the region. NAM welcomed the conclusion, by its Member States party to the NPT, of comprehensive safeguards agreements with the Agency in fulfilment of their obligation under Article III.1 of the Treaty, as non-nuclear-weapon States. NAM noted that all States of the Middle East except Israel were parties to the NPT and had undertaken to accept Agency comprehensive safeguards. The establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would be a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament. NAM reiterated its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.

Country Specific

Israel

(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 29) Mr SOLTANIEH (Islamic Republic of Iran), speaking on behalf of NAM, reiterated the group's principled position that stability could not be achieved in the Middle East as long as a massive imbalance in military capabilities, owing particularly to the possession of nuclear weapons, allowed one party to threaten others in the region.

(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 32) NAM welcomed the conclusion, by NAM member States party to the NPT, of comprehensive safeguards agreements with the Agency pursuant to Article III.1 of the Treaty, as non-nuclear-weapon States. All States in the Middle East except Israel were parties to the NPT and had accepted Agency comprehensive safeguards. NAM regretted Israel's continued insistence that that issue could not be addressed in isolation from the regional peace process. NAM stressed that there was no reason to make the application of comprehensive safeguards at all nuclear facilities in the Middle East contingent on the prior achievement of a peace settlement, and that, on the contrary, the former would contribute to the latter.

(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 75) Mr SOLTANIEH (Islamic Republic of Iran), speaking on behalf of NAM, said that NAM strongly believed that stability could not be achieved in a region as long as enormous imbalances in military capabilities, owing particularly to the possession of nuclear weapons, allowed one party to threaten its neighbours and the region. NAM welcomed the conclusion, by its Member States party to the NPT, of comprehensive safeguards agreements with the Agency in fulfilment of their obligation under Article III.1 of the Treaty, as non-nuclear-weapon States. NAM noted that all States of the Middle East except Israel were parties to the NPT and had undertaken to accept Agency comprehensive safeguards. The establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would be a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament. NAM reiterated its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.

(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 76) 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 Israeli nuclear facilities and activities, despite the repeated calls for Israel to subject those facilities and activities to Agency comprehensive safeguards. NAM was deeply concerned about the consequences for international security of the acquisition of a nuclear capability by Israel, which posed a serious and continuing threat to the security of its neighbours and other States, and of the ongoing access which Israeli scientists were provided to the nuclear

	<p>facilities of one nuclear-weapon State. All Member States should cooperate to rectify that unacceptable situation. NAM called on all Member States to participate actively in achieving the universality of Agency comprehensive safeguards in the Middle East. Implementing resolution GC(53)/RES/17 on Israeli nuclear capabilities would be a first step towards that goal.</p> <p>(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 77) NAM regretted Israel’s continued insistence that Agency safeguards could not be addressed in isolation from the regional peace process. NAM emphasized that the application of comprehensive safeguards to all nuclear activities in the Middle East was not contingent on or linked to the prior conclusion of a peace settlement. In fact, the former would contribute to the latter.</p> <p>(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 78) NAM reiterated its call to completely prohibit the transfer to Israel of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material, facilities, resources and devices, as well as assistance to Israel in nuclear-related scientific and technological fields.</p> <p>(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 79) In that regard, NAM noted that the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel, in his letter to the Director General (reproduced in Annex 2 of the Director General’s report contained in document GC(54)/14), 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. Regrettably, the Agency’s official records were testimony to the contrary. In that context, NAM recalled the various General Conference resolutions adopted prior to 1994 regarding South Africa’s nuclear capabilities, which had referenced various United Nations General Assembly resolutions on relations between Israel and South Africa and on military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa. The General Assembly resolutions had, inter-alia, strongly condemned the extensive collaboration between Israel and the then racist regime of South Africa, especially in military and nuclear fields, in defiance of General Assembly and United Nations Security Council resolutions.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">South Africa</p>	<p>(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 79) In that regard, NAM noted that the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel, in his letter to the Director General (reproduced in Annex 2 of the Director General’s report contained in document GC(54)/14), 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. Regrettably, the Agency’s official records were testimony to the contrary. In that context, NAM recalled the various General Conference resolutions adopted prior to 1994 regarding South Africa’s nuclear capabilities, which had referenced various United Nations General Assembly resolutions on relations between Israel and South Africa and on military and nuclear collaboration with South</p>

	<p>Africa. The General Assembly resolutions had, inter-alia, strongly condemned the extensive collaboration between Israel and the then racist regime of South Africa, especially in military and nuclear fields, in defiance of General Assembly and United Nations Security Council resolutions.</p>
<p>Non-Proliferation Treaty Related</p>	
<p>Disarmament Through the NPT</p>	<p>(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 35) The NAM member States party to the NPT recalled the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, and the endorsement by the 2010 NPT Review Conference of the convening, by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the co-sponsors of the 1995 resolution, in consultation with the States of the region, of a conference in 2012, 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 as its terms of reference the 1995 resolution.</p>
<p>1995 Review and Extension of the NPT</p>	<p>(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 35) The NAM member States party to the NPT recalled the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, and the endorsement by the 2010 NPT Review Conference of the convening, by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the co-sponsors of the 1995 resolution, in consultation with the States of the region, of a conference in 2012, 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 as its terms of reference the 1995 resolution.</p>
<p>Access to Technology and Technology Transfer</p>	<p>(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 78) NAM reiterated its call to completely prohibit the transfer to Israel of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material, facilities, resources and devices, as well as assistance to Israel in nuclear-related scientific and technological fields.</p>
<p>2000 and 2010 Action Plans</p>	<p>(GC(56)/OR.8, Para 35) The NAM member States party to the NPT recalled the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, and the endorsement by the 2010 NPT Review Conference of the convening, by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the co-sponsors of the 1995 resolution, in</p>

	<p>consultation with the States of the region, of a conference in 2012, 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 as its terms of reference the 1995 resolution.</p>
--	--