



Thematic Summary of the Positions of the Members of the Non-Aligned Movement in Plenary Meeting Records of the 63rd General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency

United Nations Fora

UN General Assembly

(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 15) Mr CHACÓN ESCAMILLO (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela), speaking on behalf of NAM, welcomed the report set out in document GOV/2019/35-GC(63)/14(Corrected) and said that NAM was still committed to 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 a continuing massive imbalance in military capabilities, in particular owing to the possession of nuclear weapons, allowed one party to threaten its neighbours and others in the region. In its conviction that the establishment of an NWFZ in the Middle East would be a positive step towards global nuclear disarmament, NAM reiterated its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with the relevant UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. NAM was also convinced that the effective and efficient application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East promoted greater confidence among States in the region. Achieving the universality of comprehensive Agency safeguards in the Middle East was the first practical step towards such confidence-building, and was necessary for establishing an NWFZ in that region.

(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 21) Highlighting the importance of the adoption of UN General Assembly decision 73/546 on convening a conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other WMDs, NAM called upon all States in the region, without exception, to participate actively in the conference, negotiate in good faith and bring to a conclusion a legally binding treaty on the establishment of such a zone. NAM looked forward to the Agency's participation in the conference and requested the Secretariat to provide its expertise and the background documents for the conference, as mandated by decision 73/546.

(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 22) He stressed that the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and other decisions on the subject adopted within the context of the NPT Review Conferences remained valid until such time as their goals were achieved. Decision 73/546 could be implemented without prejudice to their validity and should not be construed as their replacement.

(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 83) In its conviction that the establishment of an NWFZ in the Middle East would be a positive step towards global

	<p>nuclear disarmament, NAM reiterated its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with the relevant UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.</p>
<p>International Atomic Energy Agency</p>	<p>(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 15) Mr CHACÓN ESCAMILLO (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela), speaking on behalf of NAM, welcomed the report set out in document GOV/2019/35-GC(63)/14(Corrected) and said that NAM was still committed to 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 a continuing massive imbalance in military capabilities, in particular owing to the possession of nuclear weapons, allowed one party to threaten its neighbours and others in the region. In its conviction that the establishment of an NWFZ in the Middle East would be a positive step towards global nuclear disarmament, NAM reiterated its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with the relevant UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. NAM was also convinced that the effective and efficient application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East promoted greater confidence among States in the region. Achieving the universality of comprehensive Agency safeguards in the Middle East was the first practical step towards such confidence-building, and was necessary for establishing an NWFZ in that region.</p> <p>(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 16) NAM welcomed the fact that its members which were party to the NPT had concluded CSAs with the Agency as non-nuclear-weapon States. All States in the Middle East, except Israel, were party to the NPT and had undertaken to accept comprehensive Agency safeguards. Of particular note was the accession of the State of Palestine to the NPT in February 2015 and its signing of a CSA in June 2019.</p> <p>(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 17) He expressed NAM's regret at Israel's continued insistence that the issue of Agency safeguards could not be addressed in isolation from the regional peace process. There was no automatic sequence rendering the application of comprehensive safeguards to all nuclear activities in the Middle East dependent on a peace settlement there: in fact, the former would contribute to the latter.</p> <p>(GC(63)/OR.18, Para 18) NAM also regretted that no further progress had been made in fulfilling the Director General's mandate under resolution GC(62)/RES/12 regarding the application of comprehensive Agency safeguards to all nuclear activities in the Middle East. NAM encouraged the active participation of all Member States in achieving the universality of comprehensive Agency safeguards in the Middle East and requested that priority be given to that objective when promoting safeguards in the region. Noting that consultations would be continued in accordance with the aforementioned mandate, NAM welcomed efforts to encourage new ideas and approaches that might aid progress, and requested that Member States continue to be briefed regularly on the issue.</p>

(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 21) Highlighting the importance of the adoption of UN General Assembly decision 73/546 on convening a conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other WMDs, NAM called upon all States in the region, without exception, to participate actively in the conference, negotiate in good faith and bring to a conclusion a legally binding treaty on the establishment of such a zone. NAM looked forward to the Agency's participation in the conference and requested the Secretariat to provide its expertise and the background documents for the conference, as mandated by decision 73/546.

(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 23) NAM was fully committed to supporting efforts to implement resolution GC(62)/RES/12 and expected all other Member States to do the same. It requested continued consultations between the Director General and Member States on arrangements for establishing an NWFZ in the Middle East.

(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 24) Finally, NAM endorsed the draft resolution contained in document GC(63)/L.1.

(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 82) NAM welcomed the fact that its members which were party to the NPT had concluded CSAs with the Agency as non-nuclear-weapon States. All States in the Middle East, except Israel, were party to the NPT and had undertaken to accept comprehensive Agency safeguards.

(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 84) It also considered that the selective approach to the issue of nuclear capabilities in the Middle East had undermined the viability of the Agency's safeguards regime and had resulted in the preservation of unsafeguarded Israeli nuclear facilities and activities, despite repeated calls on Israel to place them under comprehensive Agency safeguards. NAM was gravely concerned about the dire consequences for international security of Israel's nuclear capabilities, which posed a serious threat to neighbouring and other States, and about the continuing provision to Israeli scientists of access to the nuclear facilities of one nuclear-weapon State.

(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 85) NAM called on all Member States to cooperate in rectifying that unacceptable situation and in achieving the universality of comprehensive Agency safeguards in the Middle East by implementing resolution GC(53)/RES/17 as a first step. NAM regretted Israel's continued insistence that the issue of Agency safeguards could not be addressed in isolation from the regional peace process. There was no automatic sequence rendering the application of comprehensive safeguards to all nuclear activities in the Middle East dependent on a peace settlement there; in fact, the former would contribute to the latter.

(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 87) Referring to past statements by Israel to the effect that it valued the non-proliferation regime, acknowledged its importance and had conducted a responsible policy of restraint in the nuclear domain, NAM noted with regret that Agency documents had attested to the contrary, including General Conference resolutions

	<p>adopted prior to 1994 condemning Israel’s military and nuclear collaboration with the racist regime of apartheid South Africa.</p> <p>(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 172) Ms PEÑA ARAQUE (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela), speaking on behalf of NAM, congratulated the President and her officers on their skilful stewardship of the session.</p>
<p>UN Security Council</p>	<p>(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 15) Mr CHACÓN ESCAMILLO (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela), speaking on behalf of NAM, welcomed the report set out in document GOV/2019/35-GC(63)/14(Corrected) and said that NAM was still committed to 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 a continuing massive imbalance in military capabilities, in particular owing to the possession of nuclear weapons, allowed one party to threaten its neighbours and others in the region. In its conviction that the establishment of an NWFZ in the Middle East would be a positive step towards global nuclear disarmament, NAM reiterated its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with the relevant UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. NAM was also convinced that the effective and efficient application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East promoted greater confidence among States in the region. Achieving the universality of comprehensive Agency safeguards in the Middle East was the first practical step towards such confidence-building, and was necessary for establishing an NWFZ in that region.</p> <p>(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 83) In its conviction that the establishment of an NWFZ in the Middle East would be a positive step towards global nuclear disarmament, NAM reiterated its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with the relevant UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Peaceful Uses</p>	
<p>Access to Nuclear Technology</p>	<p>(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 86) NAM reiterated its call for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of nuclear-related equipment, information, material, facilities, devices and other resources, and of the extension of assistance in nuclear-related scientific or technological fields to Israel.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">NWFZs</p>	
<p>Contributions to Disarmament</p>	<p>(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 15) Mr CHACÓN ESCAMILLO (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela), speaking on behalf of NAM, welcomed the report set out in document GOV/2019/35-GC(63)/14(Corrected) and said that NAM was still committed to its principled position on the</p>

	<p>application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East. It strongly believed that stability could not be achieved in a region where a continuing massive imbalance in military capabilities, in particular owing to the possession of nuclear weapons, allowed one party to threaten its neighbours and others in the region. In its conviction that the establishment of an NWFZ in the Middle East would be a positive step towards global nuclear disarmament, NAM reiterated its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with the relevant UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. NAM was also convinced that the effective and efficient application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East promoted greater confidence among States in the region. Achieving the universality of comprehensive Agency safeguards in the Middle East was the first practical step towards such confidence-building, and was necessary for establishing an NWFZ in that region.</p> <p>(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 83) In its conviction that the establishment of an NWFZ in the Middle East would be a positive step towards global nuclear disarmament, NAM reiterated its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with the relevant UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.</p>
<p>Middle East WMDfZ</p>	<p>(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 15) Mr CHACÓN ESCAMILLO (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela), speaking on behalf of NAM, welcomed the report set out in document GOV/2019/35-GC(63)/14(Corrected) and said that NAM was still committed to 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 a continuing massive imbalance in military capabilities, in particular owing to the possession of nuclear weapons, allowed one party to threaten its neighbours and others in the region. In its conviction that the establishment of an NWFZ in the Middle East would be a positive step towards global nuclear disarmament, NAM reiterated its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with the relevant UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. NAM was also convinced that the effective and efficient application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East promoted greater confidence among States in the region. Achieving the universality of comprehensive Agency safeguards in the Middle East was the first practical step towards such confidence-building, and was necessary for establishing an NWFZ in that region.</p> <p>(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 19) NAM States Parties to the NPT recalled the consensus decision contained in the Final Document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference on convening, in 2012, a conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. Those States reiterated their profound disappointment that the related 2010 action plan had not been implemented, contrary to the letter and spirit of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and in violation of the collective agreement reached at the 2010 NPT Review Conference.</p>

(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 20) NAM States Parties to the NPT regretted that the 2015 NPT Review Conference had not been able to reach agreement on its draft final document, which could have a negative impact on the NPT regime. In that connection, NAM requested the Secretariat to continue its efforts and consultations with all Member States on arrangements conducive towards the establishment of an NWFZ in the Middle East region.

(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 21) Highlighting the importance of the adoption of UN General Assembly decision 73/546 on convening a conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other WMDs, NAM called upon all States in the region, without exception, to participate actively in the conference, negotiate in good faith and bring to a conclusion a legally binding treaty on the establishment of such a zone. NAM looked forward to the Agency's participation in the conference and requested the Secretariat to provide its expertise and the background documents for the conference, as mandated by decision 73/546.

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(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 23) NAM was fully committed to supporting efforts to implement resolution GC(62)/RES/12 and expected all other Member States to do the same. It requested continued consultations between the Director General and Member States on arrangements for establishing an NWFZ in the Middle East.

(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 83) In its conviction that the establishment of an NWFZ in the Middle East would be a positive step towards global nuclear disarmament, NAM reiterated its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with the relevant UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.

Country Specific

Israel	<p>(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 15) Mr CHACÓN ESCAMILLO (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela), speaking on behalf of NAM, welcomed the report set out in document GOV/2019/35-GC(63)/14(Corrected) and said that NAM was still committed to 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 a continuing massive imbalance in military capabilities, in particular owing to the possession of nuclear weapons, allowed one party to threaten its neighbours and others in the region. In its conviction that the establishment of an NWFZ in the Middle East would be a positive</p>
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(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 17) He expressed NAM's regret at Israel's continued insistence that the issue of Agency safeguards could not be addressed in isolation from the regional peace process. There was no automatic sequence rendering the application of comprehensive safeguards to all nuclear activities in the Middle East dependent on a peace settlement there: in fact, the former would contribute to the latter.

(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 81) Mr CHACÓN ESCAMILLO (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela), speaking on behalf of NAM, said that NAM strongly believed that stability could not be achieved in a region where a continuing massive imbalance in military capabilities, in particular owing to the possession of nuclear weapons, allowed one party to threaten its neighbours and others in the region.

(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 82) NAM welcomed the fact that its members which were party to the NPT had concluded CSAs with the Agency as non-nuclear-weapon States. All States in the Middle East, except Israel, were party to the NPT and had undertaken to accept comprehensive Agency safeguards.

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<p style="text-align: center;">South Africa</p>	<p>(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 87) Referring to past statements by Israel to the effect that it valued the non-proliferation regime, acknowledged its importance and had conducted a responsible policy of restraint in the nuclear domain, NAM noted with regret that Agency documents had attested to the contrary, including General Conference resolutions adopted prior to 1994 condemning Israel’s military and nuclear collaboration with the racist regime of apartheid South Africa.</p>
<p>Non-Proliferation Treaty Related</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Disarmament Through the NPT</p>	<p>(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 19) NAM States Parties to the NPT recalled the consensus decision contained in the Final Document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference on convening, in 2012, a conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. Those States reiterated their profound disappointment that the related 2010 action plan had not been implemented, contrary to the letter and spirit of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and in violation of the collective agreement reached at the 2010 NPT Review Conference.</p> <p>(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 20) NAM States Parties to the NPT regretted that the 2015 NPT Review Conference had not been able to reach agreement on its draft final document, which could have a negative impact on the NPT regime. In that connection, NAM requested the Secretariat to continue its efforts and consultations with all Member States on arrangements conducive towards the establishment of an NWFZ in the Middle East region.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">1995 Review and Extension of the NPT</p>	<p>(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 19) NAM States Parties to the NPT recalled the consensus decision contained in the Final Document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference on convening, in 2012, a conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. Those States reiterated their profound disappointment that the related 2010 action plan had not been implemented, contrary to the letter and spirit of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and in violation of the collective agreement reached at the 2010 NPT Review Conference.</p> <p>(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 22) He stressed that the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and other decisions on the subject adopted within the context of the NPT Review Conferences remained valid until such time as their goals were achieved. Decision 73/546 could be implemented without prejudice to their validity and should not be construed as their replacement.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Access to Technology and Technology Transfer</p>	<p>(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 86) NAM reiterated its call for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of nuclear-related equipment, information, material, facilities, devices and other resources, and of the extension of assistance in nuclear-related scientific or technological fields to Israel.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">2000 and 2010 Action Plans</p>	<p>(GC(63)/OR.8, Para 19) NAM States Parties to the NPT recalled the consensus decision contained in the Final Document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference on convening, in 2012, a conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. Those States reiterated their profound disappointment that the related 2010 action plan had not been implemented, contrary to the letter and spirit of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and in violation of the collective agreement reached at the 2010 NPT Review Conference.</p>