

**Work Paper Summaries of the 2005 NPT Review Conference
New York, 2 – 27 May 2005**

NPT/CONF.2005/WP.8:	
Working paper submitted by the Group of Non-Aligned States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	
Institutional issues	
General views on NPT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 3, Preamb., Para 1) The States parties to the Treaty [on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] emphasize the importance of the full and non-selective implementation of the Treaty in the areas of nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. • (Page 3, Preamb., Para 2) The State parties reaffirm the inalienable right of States parties to the Treaty to engage in research, production and the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination, and that free, unimpeded and non-discriminatory transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes should be fully ensured. Therefore, the State parties emphasize that nothing in the Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting this right. • (Page 3, Preamb., Para 3) The States parties underscore that the Treaty rests on three pillars — non-proliferation, disarmament and peaceful nuclear cooperation — and agree that these pillars represent a set of interrelated and mutually reinforcing obligations and rights of State parties. • Page 3, Preamb., Para 5) The States parties underscore that the indefinite extension of the Treaty does not imply the indefinite possession by the nuclear-weapon States of their nuclear arsenals, and consider, in this regard, that any assumption of indefinite possession of nuclear weapons is incompatible with the integrity and sustainability of the nuclear non-proliferation regime, both vertical and horizontal, and with the broader objective of maintaining international peace and security.
Strengthening the Review Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para 4) The Non-Aligned Movement States parties to the Treaty [on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] recall that, at the ministerial meeting of the Movement held in Durban, South Africa, the Foreign Ministers called for the full implementation of, and the firm commitment by all States parties to, the package agreed to at the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference at the 2005 Review Conference which comprises the decisions “Strengthening the Review Process for the Treaty”, “Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament” and “Extension of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons”, the resolution on the Middle East, as well as to the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference, in particular the 13 practical steps for the systematic and progressive efforts to implement article VI of the

	<p>Treaty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 3, Preamble, Para 4) The States parties agree that, in order to ensure the effective implementation of the Treaty and of decisions, resolutions and documents adopted at the Review Conference, an open-ended standing committee, which would work intersessionally to follow up recommendations concerning implementation of the Treaty should be established by the 2005 Review Conference. • (Page 9, Art 8, Para 43) To continue their endeavours to strengthen the review process of the operation of the Treaty, with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Treaty in their entirety are being realized.
Procedural matters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para 3) The Non-Aligned Movement States parties to the Treaty [on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] believe that the 2005 Review Conference should engage immediately, in good faith, in substantive work for the speedy and meaningful implementation of the obligations under the Treaty and the commitments contained in the 1995 principles and objectives document and the resolution on the Middle East, as well as the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference.
Subsidiary body in Main Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 3, Para 1) The Non-Aligned Movement States parties to the Treaty [on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] reiterate that the Durban ministerial conference reaffirmed and underlined the importance of establishing at the 2005 Review Conference subsidiary bodies to the relevant Main Committees to deliberate on practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons, to consider and recommend proposals on the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the NPT and to consider security assurances. • (Page 10, Para 46) The States parties call for the establishment of a subsidiary body on security assurances at the 2005 NPT Review Conference. • (Page 11, Para 53) The States parties agree to establish a subsidiary body to Main Committee II of the 2005 Review Conference to consider and recommend proposals on the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference.
Universality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 9, Art. 9, Para 44) The [Non-Aligned Movement] States parties [to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] also recall that the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference urged India and Pakistan to accede to the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States and to place all their nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards. The States parties call on Israel, the only country in the Middle East region that has not acceded to the Treaty, nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce the

	possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the Treaty without delay as a non-nuclear-weapon State, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards and to conduct all its nuclear-related activities in conformity with the non-proliferation regime.
Article X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 10, Art. 10, Para 45) [The Non-Aligned Movement States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] note the decision by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to withdraw from the Treaty, and express the view that the parties directly concerned should resolve, through dialogue and negotiations, all issues related to that withdrawal, as an expression of their goodwill.
Disarmament	
General views on disarmament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para 1) The Non-Aligned Movement States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] expressed their concern at the slow pace of progress towards nuclear disarmament, which constitutes their primary disarmament objective and remains their highest priority. ... At the 2004 ministerial conference in Durban, South Africa, the Foreign Ministers reiterated the Movement’s long-standing principled position in favour of the total elimination of all nuclear testing and expressed concern at the lack of progress by the nuclear-weapon States towards accomplishing the elimination of their nuclear arsenals, leading to nuclear disarmament. • (Page 3, Para 1) [The States parties] reiterate that the Durban ministerial conference reaffirmed and underlined the importance of establishing at the 2005 Review Conference subsidiary bodies to the relevant Main Committees to deliberate on practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons, to consider and recommend proposals on the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the NPT and to consider security assurances. • (Page 7, Art. 6, Para 26) The States parties note with regret that, despite the conclusion of limited agreements, the provisions of article VI and the ninth to twelfth preambular paragraphs of the Treaty have not been fulfilled since the Treaty came into force. The States parties stress the need to take effective measures towards nuclear disarmament, thus reaffirming their role in achieving that objective • (Page 7, Art. 6, Para 28) The States parties remain alarmed by the threat posed by the continued existence of nuclear weapons and convinced that nuclear disarmament is essential for the prevention of dangers of nuclear war and the strengthening of international peace and security, as well as for the economic and social advancement of all peoples. The goal is the complete elimination of

	<p>nuclear weapons. In the task of achieving nuclear disarmament, all States parties bear responsibility, in particular those nuclear-weapon States possessing the most important nuclear arsenals. The States parties remain alarmed by the threat posed by the continued existence of nuclear weapons and convinced that nuclear disarmament is essential for the prevention of dangers of nuclear war and the strengthening of international peace and security, as well as for the economic and social advancement of all peoples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 7, Art. 6, Para 32) The States parties reaffirm their commitment to fulfil with determination their obligations under article VI, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament.
Role of NWS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 7, Art. 6, Para 27) The [Non-Aligned Movement] States parties [to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] reaffirm the need for nuclear-weapon States to fully comply with all their obligations and commitments under article VI, including the 13 practical steps, to which they agreed at the 2000 NPT Review Conference, with a view to accomplishing the total elimination of nuclear weapons. • (Page 8, Art. 6, Para 37) The States parties call for the full implementation of the unequivocal commitment given by the nuclear-weapons States at the 2000 Review Conference to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals, leading to nuclear disarmament. They expect that that commitment will be demonstrated without delay through an accelerated process of negotiations and through full implementation of the 13 practical steps to advance systematically and progressively towards a nuclear-weapons-free world, as agreed to in 2000. They regret that, despite the expectation of the international community that the successful outcome of the 2000 Review Conference would lead to the fulfillment of the unequivocal commitment given by the nuclear-weapon States, as well as of the full implementation of the 13 practical steps, very little progress has been made.
Bilateral agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 7, Art. 6, Para 29) The [Non-Aligned Movement] States parties [to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] express their concern that the non-entry into force of START II is a setback to the 13 practical steps in the field of nuclear disarmament adopted at the 2000 Review Conference.
Humanitarian approach to disarmament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 7, Art. 6, Para 28) The [Non-Aligned Movement] States parties [to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] reaffirm that nuclear weapons pose the greatest danger to mankind and to the survival of civilization. Halting and reversing the nuclear arms race in all its aspects is essential in order to avert the danger of war involving nuclear weapons. The goal is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

Nuclear Testing	
General views on testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Para 4) The Non-Aligned Movement States parties to the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons recall that the 2000 Review Conference noted that India and Pakistan have declared moratoriums on further testing and have expressed their willingness to enter into legal commitments not to conduct any further nuclear testing by signing and ratifying the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. The Conference urged both States to sign the Treaty, in accordance with their pledges to do so • (Page 2, Para 1) At the 2004 ministerial conference in Durban, South Africa, the Foreign Ministers reiterate the Movement’s long-standing principled position in favour of the total elimination of all nuclear testing and expressed concern at the lack of progress by the nuclear-weapon States towards accomplishing the elimination of their nuclear arsenals, leading to nuclear disarmament, and at the recent negative developments regarding the ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.
CTBT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 6, Art. 5, Para 22) The [Non-Aligned Movement] States parties [to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] call upon the nuclear-weapon States to refrain from conducting all types of tests, in conformity with the objectives of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. They also call upon nuclear-weapon States to provide transparency on site and other confidence-building measures in the full implementation of the provisions of the Treaty in order to meet international concerns. • (Page 6, Art. 5, Para 25) The States parties express their concern at the recent negative developments with regard to the ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. • (Page 8, Art. 6, Para 38) The States parties reiterate that the development of new types of nuclear weapons is in contravention of the commitments provided by the nuclear-weapons States at the conclusion of the CTBT, ensuring that the Treaty would prevent improvement of existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons.
Security Assurances	
General views on security assurances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 3, Para 1) [The Non-Aligned Movement States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] reiterate that the Durban ministerial conference reaffirmed and underlined the importance of establishing at the 2005 Review Conference subsidiary bodies to the relevant Main Committees to deliberate on practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts...to consider security assurances. • (Page 8, Art. 6, Para 38) The States parties express serious concern that the development of new types of nuclear weapons are being considered by one nuclear-weapons State, and reiterated that the provision for the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against

	<p>non-nuclear-weapon States is in contravention of the security assurances provided by the nuclear-weapons States.</p>
Legally binding security assurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 10, Para 46) The [Non-Aligned Movement] States parties [to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] reaffirm that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. They reiterate the agreement at the 2000 Review Conference that legally binding security assurances by the five nuclear-weapon States to the non-nuclear-weapon States strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime. The States parties call for the establishment of a subsidiary body on security assurances at the 2005 NPT Review Conference.
NWFZ	
General views on NWFZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 9, Art. 7, Para 40) The [Non-Aligned Movement] States parties [to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] also welcome the decision by all five Central Asian States to sign the Central Asian nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty. The States parties reiterate their support for Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status, and consider that the institutionalization of that status would be an important measure towards strengthening the non-proliferation regime in that region. • (Page 9, Art. 7, Para 42) The States parties recall that the States parties and signatories to the Treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba that are parties to the Treaty reaffirmed their commitment to promote the common goals envisaged in those Treaties and to explore and implement further ways and means of cooperation, including the consolidation of the status of the nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas. • (Page 10, Para 53) The States parties agree to establish a subsidiary body to Main Committee II of the 2005 Review Conference to consider and recommend proposals on the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference.
NWFZ in Middle East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 11, Para 52) The [Non-Aligned Movement] States parties [to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] agree that specific time should be made available at meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference to review the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference.
Regional issues: the Middle East	
General views on NWFZ in Middle East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para 3) [The Non-Aligned Movement States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] believe that the 2005 Review Conference should engage immediately, in good faith, in substantive work for the speedy and meaningful implementation of the obligations under the Treaty and the

	<p>commitments contained in the 1995 principles and objectives document and the resolution on the Middle East, as well as the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 9, Art. 7, Para 41) The States parties reiterate their support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and to this end, they reaffirm the need for the speedy establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, in accordance with Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus.
<p>1995 Resolution on Middle East</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 3, Para 1) [The Non-Aligned Movement States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] reiterate that the Durban ministerial conference reaffirmed and underlined the importance of establishing at the 2005 Review Conference subsidiary bodies to the relevant Main Committees to deliberate on practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to...consider and recommend proposals on the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the NPT... • (Page 10, Para 47) The States parties recall that the adoption of the resolution on the Middle East by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference on 11 May 1995 constituted an integral part of the package of the 1995 outcome comprising three decisions and a resolution, and as such they reaffirm their firm commitment to work towards the full implementation of that resolution. The States parties recognize the special responsibility of the depository States, as co-sponsors of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East.
<p>Israel</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 9, Art. 7, Para 41) The [Non-Aligned Movement] States parties to the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons] recall that the 2000 Review Conference reaffirmed the importance of Israel's accession to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards, in realizing the goal of universal adherence to the Treaty in the Middle East. • (Page 9, Art. 9, Para 44) The States parties call on Israel, the only country in the Middle East region that has not acceded to the Treaty, nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce the possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the Treaty without delay as a non-nuclear-weapon State, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards and to conduct all its nuclear-related activities in conformity with the non-proliferation regime. • (Page 10, Para 48) To note that, since the adoption of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, all States in the region have become parties to the Treaty, with the exception of Israel. The States parties stress the urgent need for Israel to accede to the Treaty without further delay, to place all its nuclear facilities under full-scope IAEA

	<p>safeguards and to conduct its nuclear-related activities in conformity with the non-proliferation regime, in order to enhance the universality of the Treaty and to avert the risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 10, Para 50) The States parties, in conformity with the seventh preambular paragraph and article IV of the Treaty, hereby declare their commitment to exclusively prohibit the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices, and the extension of know-how or any kind of assistance in the nuclear, scientific or technological fields to Israel, as long as it remains a non-party to the Treaty and has not placed all its nuclear facilities under full-scope IAEA safeguards.
Safeguards and verification	
General views on safeguards / verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 4, Art. 3, Para 12) The [Non-Aligned Movement] States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] that have concerns regarding non-compliance with the safeguards agreements of the Treaty by any States party should direct such concerns, along with supporting evidence and information, to the Agency to consider, investigate, draw conclusions and decide on necessary actions in accordance with its mandate. Measures should be taken to ensure that the inalienable rights of all States parties, under the provisions of the preamble and articles of the Treaty, are fully protected and that no State party is limited in the exercise of this right based on allegations of non-compliance not verified by IAEA. • (Page 5, Art. 3, Para 13) The States parties support the principles that new supply arrangements for the transfer of source or special fissionable material or equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material to non-nuclear-weapon States should require, as a necessary precondition, acceptance by all States parties of IAEA full-scope safeguards, and that excess nuclear material in military stockpiles and nuclear materials removed from nuclear weapons as a result of nuclear weapons reduction agreements should be placed under IAEA safeguards.
IAEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 4, Art. 3, Para 10) The [Non-Aligned Movement] States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] reaffirm that IAEA is the competent authority responsible for verifying and assuring, in accordance with the statute of IAEA and its safeguards system, compliance with its safeguards agreements with States parties undertaken in fulfillment of their obligations under article III, paragraph 1, of the Treaty, with a view to preventing diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. It is the conviction of the Conference that nothing should be done to undermine the authority of IAEA in this regard.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 4, Art. 3, Para 11) The States parties call on the nuclear-weapon States and all States not party to the Treaty to place their nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards. • (Page 4, Art. 3, Para 12) The States parties that have concerns regarding non-compliance with the safeguards agreements of the Treaty by any States party should direct such concerns, along with supporting evidence and information, to the Agency to consider, investigate, draw conclusions and decide on necessary actions in accordance with its mandate. Measures should be taken to ensure that the inalienable rights of all States parties, under the provisions of the preamble and articles of the Treaty, are fully protected and that no State party is limited in the exercise of this right based on allegations of non-compliance not verified by IAEA.
Peaceful Uses	
Access to / transfer of equipment, materials, and scientific and technological information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 5, Art. 4, Para 18) The [Non-Aligned Movement] States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] reaffirm the responsibility of nuclear supplier States parties to the Treaty to promote the legitimate needs of nuclear energy of the States parties to the Treaty, with preferential treatment rendered to developing ones, by allowing the latter to fully participate in possible transfer of nuclear equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for peaceful purposes, with a view to achieving the largest benefits and applying pertinent elements of sustainable development in their activities.
General views on Peaceful purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 3, Preamb., Para 1) The [Non-Aligned Movement] States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] emphasize the importance of the full and non-selective implementation of the Treaty in the areas of nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. • (Page 3, Preamb., Para 2) The States parties recall that the Treaty fosters the development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy by providing a framework of confidence and cooperation within which those uses can take place. The State parties reaffirm the inalienable right of States parties to the Treaty to engage in research, production and the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination, and that free, unimpeded and non-discriminatory transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes should be fully ensured. Therefore, the State parties emphasize that nothing in the Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting this right. • (Page 5, Art. 4, Para 15) The States parties reaffirm their inalienable right to engage in research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination; and that free and unimpeded and non-discriminatory transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes to all States parties should be fully ensured. • (Page 5, Art. 4, Para 16) The States parties emphasize once more

	<p>that nothing in the Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with articles I, II and III of the Treaty. The States parties stress that this right constitutes one of the fundamental objectives of the Treaty. In this connection, the States parties confirm that each country's choices and decisions in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be respected without jeopardizing its policies or international cooperation agreements and arrangements for peaceful uses of nuclear energy and its fuel-cycle policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 5, Art. 4, Para 17) The States parties recall that the 2000 Review Conference recognized the benefits of the peaceful applications of nuclear energy and nuclear techniques in the fields referred to in articles II and III of the IAEA statute, and their contribution to achieving sustainable development in developing countries and for generally improving the well-being and the quality of life of the peoples of the world.
IAEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 4, Art. 3, Para 10) The [Non-Aligned Movement] States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] reaffirm that IAEA is the competent authority responsible for verifying and assuring, in accordance with the statute of IAEA and its safeguards system, compliance with its safeguards agreements with States parties undertaken in fulfillment of their obligations under article III, paragraph 1, of the Treaty, with a view to preventing diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. It is the conviction of the Conference that nothing should be done to undermine the authority of IAEA in this regard. • (Page 5, Art. 4, Para 17) The States parties express their strong rejection of attempts by any member State to use the IAEA technical cooperation programme as a tool for political purposes in violation of the IAEA statute. The States parties recall that the 2000 Review Conference recognized the benefits of the peaceful applications of nuclear energy and nuclear techniques in the fields referred to in articles II and III of the IAEA statute, and their contribution to achieving sustainable development in developing countries and for generally improving the well-being and the quality of life of the peoples of the world. • (Page 6, Art. 4, Para 19) The States parties reaffirm the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities emanating from the international norms prohibiting the use of force in international relations, in particular Article 2 (4) of the Charter of the United Nations, in considering that any attack or threat of attack on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the Charter

	<p>and regulations of IAEA, and would entail highly dangerous political, economic and environmental implications, particularly for civilian inhabitants...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 6, Art. 4, Para 20) The States parties call for effective implementation of the IAEA Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste as a means of enhancing the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes in their territories. • (Page 6, Art. 4, Para 20) The States parties encourage the adoption of appropriate measures to regulate international maritime transportation of radioactive waste and spent fuel to the highest standards in international security and support current efforts within IAEA to adopt and improve international regulations in that regard. The States parties call for effective implementation of the IAEA Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste as a means of enhancing the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes in their territories.
Attack or threat of attack on peaceful nuclear facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 6, Art. 4, Para 19) The [Non-Aligned Movement] States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] reaffirm the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities emanating from the international norms prohibiting the use of force in international relations, in particular Article 2 (4) of the Charter of the United Nations, in considering that any attack or threat of attack on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the Charter and regulations of IAEA, and would entail highly dangerous political, economic and environmental implications, particularly for civilian inhabitants... • (page 6, Art. 4, Para 19) The States parties believe that they bear a solemn responsibility to continue to play a leading role towards the establishment of comprehensive and universal norms and standards specifically prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks, on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
Nuclear safety and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 6, Art. 4, Para 20) The [Non-Aligned Movement] States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] call for effective implementation of the IAEA Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste as a means of enhancing the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes in their territories.
Nonproliferation	
General views on nonproliferation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 3, Preamb., Para 5) The [Non-Aligned Movement] States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] underscore that the indefinite extension of the Treaty does not imply the indefinite possession by the nuclear-weapon States of their nuclear arsenals, and consider, in this regard, that any assumption of indefinite possession of nuclear weapons is incompatible with the

	<p>integrity and sustainability of the nuclear non-proliferation regime, both vertical and horizontal, and with the broader objective of maintaining international peace and security.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 4, Art. I, Para 6) The States parties agree that strict observance of the terms of article I remain central to achieving the shared objectives of preventing, under any circumstances, further proliferation of nuclear weapons and of preserving the Treaty’s vital contribution to peace and security. The States parties recall that the nuclear-weapon States reaffirmed their commitment not to transfer to any recipients nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, or control over such weapons or explosive devices, directly or indirectly, and not, in any way, to assist, encourage or induce any non-nuclear-weapon States to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, or control over such weapons or explosive devices. The States parties call upon them to adhere to this commitment. • (Page 4, Art. I, Para 7) The nuclear-weapon States parties reaffirm their commitments to the fullest implementation of this article and to refrain from nuclear sharing for military purposes under any kind of security arrangements, among themselves, with non-nuclear-weapon States and with States not party to the Treaty.
Export control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 6, Art. 4, Para 20) The [Non-Aligned Movement] States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] encourage the adoption of appropriate measures to regulate international maritime transportation of radioactive waste and spent fuel to the highest standards in international security and support current efforts within IAEA to adopt and improve international regulations in that regard. The States parties call for effective implementation of the IAEA Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste as a means of enhancing the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes in their territories.
Other Fora	
Conference on Disarmament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 8, Art. 6, Para 34) The [Non-Aligned Movement] States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] call upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish, as soon as possible and as the highest priority, an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament, taking into account all proposals that have been submitted by members of the Group of 21 and the five ambassadors, and to commence negotiations on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament and for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified framework of time, including a nuclear weapons convention prohibiting the development, production, testing, employment, stockpiling, transfer, threat or use of nuclear weapons and providing for their elimination. • (Page 8, Art. 6, Para 36) The State parties regret the continuing lack

	of progress on items relevant to nuclear issues an the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament.
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Procedural and other arrangements for the effective and successful outcome of the 2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	
Institutional issues	
Strengthening the Review Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para 3) The Group of Non-Aligned States parties to the Treaty [on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] furthermore calls on the Review Conference to: Consider the further strengthening or enhancement of the review process, including with regard to new institutions of the Treaty; The further strengthening or enhancement of the regular reporting mechanism provided for in accordance with the Final document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; Consider the steps and other actions that could be undertaken to promote disarmament and non-proliferation education, with particular reference to the Treaty; (d) Support the recommendation of the third session of the Preparatory Committee regarding the participation of non-governmental organizations.
Subsidiary body in Main Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para 1) The Group of Non-Aligned States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons recalls that the Preparatory Committee for the 2005 Review Conference was mandated and tasked to undertake the following: ... (e)The establishment of such subsidiary bodies would be recommended by the Preparatory Committee for each Review Conference in relation to the specific objectives of the Review Conference. (Final document of the 2000 Review Conference and decision 1, “Strengthening the Review Process for the Treaty” adopted in 1995). • (Page 2, Para 2) In the context of the above-mentioned tasks and mandates, the Group of Non-Aligned States parties to the Treaty calls for: ... (b) An agreement on the establishment of subsidiary bodies, in accordance with rule 34 of the draft rules of procedure for the 2005 Review Conference, to consider, respectively, issues related to nuclear disarmament, security assurances and regional issues, with particular reference to the 1995 resolution on the Middle East.
NGO participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para 3) The Group of Non-Aligned States parties to the Treaty furthermore calls on the Review Conference to: ... (d) Support the recommendation of the third session of the Preparatory Committee regarding the participation of non-governmental organizations.
Security Assurances	

<p>Legally binding security assurance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Page 1, Para 1) The Group of Non-Aligned States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons recalls that the Preparatory Committee for the 2005 Review Conference was mandated and tasked to undertake the following: ... (d)The Conference agrees that legally binding security assurances by the five nuclear-weapon States to the non-nuclear-weapons States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime. The Conference calls upon the Preparatory Committee to make recommendations to the 2005 Review Conference on this issue. (Final document of the 2000 Review Conference);
<p>Regional issues: the Middle East</p>	
<p>1995 Resolution on the Middle East</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Page 1 Para 1) The Group of Non-Aligned States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons recalls that the Preparatory Committee for the 2005 Review Conference was mandated and tasked to undertake the following: ... (a) Consider specific matters of substance relating to the implementation of the Treaty and decisions 1 and 2, as well as the resolution on the Middle East adopted in 1995, and the outcomes of subsequent Review Conferences, including developments affecting the operation and purpose of the Treaty. (Final document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons);
<p>Disarmament</p>	
<p>Disarmament education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Page 2, Para 3) The Group of Non-Aligned States parties to the Treaty [on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] furthermore calls on the Review Conference to: ... (c) Consider the steps and other actions that could be undertaken to promote disarmament and non-proliferation education, with particular reference to the Treaty...

<p>NPT/CONF.2005/WP.18: Substantive issues to be considered by Main Committee I of the 2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons</p>	
<p>Disarmament</p>	
<p>General views on disarmament</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Page 1, Para 3) The Group of Non-Aligned States parties to the Treaty [on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] reiterates its call for a full implementation of the unequivocal undertaking given by the nuclear-weapon States at the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament. That undertaking should be demonstrated without delay through an accelerated process of negotiations and through the full implementation of the 13 practical steps to advance systematically and progressively towards a nuclear-weapon-free

	<p>world as agreed to at the 2000 Review Conference.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para 6) The Group of Non-Aligned States parties to the Treaty remains deeply concerned by the lack of progress towards achieving the total elimination of nuclear weapons despite some reports of bilateral and unilateral reductions. The Group is also concerned by the existence and continued deployment of tens of thousands of such weapons, whose exact number remains unconfirmed, owing to the lack of transparency in various nuclear weapons programmes. • (Page 5, Para 21) The Group of Non-Aligned States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons reaffirms that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee that there will be no use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and further reaffirms that non-nuclear-weapon States should be effectively assured by nuclear-weapon States that there will be no use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.
<p>Bilateral agreements (START)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para 6) While noting the signing of the [Strategic Offensive Reduction] Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Strategic Offensive Reduction on 24 May 2002, the Group stresses that reductions in deployments and in operational status cannot take the place of irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of, nuclear weapons. The non-entry into force of START II is a setback to the 13 practical steps in the field of nuclear disarmament adopted at the 2000 Review Conference. In that regard, the Group calls for the application of the principles of irreversibility and increased transparency by the nuclear-weapon States regarding nuclear disarmament and nuclear and other related arms control and reduction measures.
<p>Fissile material / FMCT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para 5) The Group [of Non-Aligned States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] remains concerned by the continued inability of the Conference on Disarmament to resume its negotiation of a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices, taking into account both nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation objectives. In this context, the Conference on Disarmament is urged to agree a programme of work that includes the immediate commencement of negotiations on such a treaty with a view to their conclusion within five years. The Group is also concerned by attempts to limit the scope of the negotiations on a fissile material treaty as contained in the statement of the Special Coordinator in 1995 and the mandate contained therein, which was endorsed at both the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the 2000 Review Conference.
<p>Security Assurances</p>	

<p>General views on security assurances</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 4, Para 18) The Group of Non-Aligned States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons believe that the Conference should also substantially focus on the issue of security assurances. At the 2000 Review Conference, the States parties to the Treaty had agreed that legally binding security assurances by the five nuclear-weapon States to the non-nuclear-weapon States parties ... strengthened the nuclear non-proliferation regime and called on the Preparatory Committee to make recommendations to the 2005 Review Conference of the States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on this issue. • (Page 4, Para 19) The The Group of Non-Aligned States parties to the Treaty recalls that the thirteenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries expressed serious concern that the development of new types of nuclear weapons was being considered, and reiterated that the provision for the use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States was in contravention of the negative security assurances that had been provided by the nuclear-weapon States. The Group also recalls that the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries also restated that the development of new types of nuclear weapons contravened the assurances provided by the nuclear-weapon States at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty that the Treaty would prevent the improvement of existing nuclear weapons and development of new types of nuclear weapons. • (Page 5, Para 21) The Group of Non-Aligned States parties to the Treaty reaffirms that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee that there will be no use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and further reaffirms that non-nuclear-weapon States should be effectively assured by nuclear-weapon States that there will be no use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. • (Page 5, Para 22) The Group of Non-Aligned States parties to the Treaty stresses that it is the legitimate right of States that have given up the nuclear-weapon option to receive security assurances. In that regard, the Group calls for the negotiation of a universal, unconditional and legally binding instrument on security assurances, believing that such assurances to the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty fulfil the undertaking to the States that have voluntarily given up the nuclear-weapons option by becoming parties to the Treaty. The Group believes that legally binding security assurances within the context of the Treaty would provide an essential benefit to the States parties.
<p>Legally binding security assurance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 4, Para 18) At the 2000 Review Conference, the States parties to the Treaty [on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] had agreed that legally binding security assurances by the five nuclear-weapon States to the non-nuclear-weapon States parties ...

	<p>strengthened the nuclear non-proliferation regime...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 5, Para 21) Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, the Group reiterates that efforts to conclude a universal, unconditional and legally binding instrument on security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon-States should be pursued as a matter of priority. • (Page 5, Para 22) ...the Group [of Non-Aligned States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] calls for the negotiation of a universal, unconditional and legally binding instrument on security assurances, believing that such assurances to the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty fulfill the undertaking to the States that have voluntarily given up the nuclear-weapons option by becoming parties to the Treaty. The Group believes that legally binding security assurances within the context of the Treaty would provide an essential benefit to the States parties. • (Page 5, Para 23) In keeping with the above-mentioned position and in accordance with the decision at the 2000 Review Conference, the Group of Non-Aligned States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons has called for the establishment of a subsidiary body on security assurances for further work to be undertaken to consider legally binding security assurances by nuclear-weapon States.
Institutional issues	
Strengthening review process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 4, Para 18) At the 2000 Review Conference, the [Non-Aligned] States parties to the Treaty [on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] had agreed that legally binding security assurances by the five nuclear-weapon States to the non-nuclear-weapon States parties ... strengthened the nuclear non-proliferation regime and called on the Preparatory Committee to make recommendations to the 2005 Review Conference of the States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on this issue.
Subsidiary body in Main Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 5, Para 23) In keeping with the above-mentioned position and in accordance with the decision at the 2000 Review Conference, the Group of Non-Aligned States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons has called for the establishment of a subsidiary body on security assurances for further work to be undertaken to consider legally binding security assurances by nuclear-weapon States.
Nuclear Testing	
General views on testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 3, Para 12) The Group of Non-Aligned States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons believes that the significance of achieving universal adherence to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, including by the five nuclear-weapon States, would contribute towards the process of nuclear disarmament and therefore towards the enhancement of

	<p>international peace and security. The Group also believes that if the objectives of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty were to be fully realized, the continued commitment of all States signatories, especially the five nuclear-weapon States, to nuclear disarmament, would be essential.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 4, Para 15) The Group of Non-Aligned States parties to the Treaty recalls the undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States at the time of negotiation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty to ensure that the Treaty would halt both vertical and horizontal proliferation, thereby preventing the appearance of new types of nuclear devices, as well as nuclear weapons based on new physical principles. The nuclear-weapon States stated at that time that the only steps to be followed would be to maintain the safety and reliability of the remaining or existing weapons, which would not involve nuclear explosions. In that regard, the Group calls upon those States to continue to refrain from conducting nuclear test explosions for the development or further improvement of nuclear weapons. The Group wishes to re-emphasize the principles of the non-proliferation regime, both vertically and horizontally. • (Page 4, Para 16) The Group of Non-Aligned States parties to the Treaty underscores the importance of the five nuclear-weapon States maintaining their voluntary moratoriums on nuclear weapon test explosions since the opening for signature of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. However, the Group believes that moratoriums do not take the place of the signing, ratification and entry into force of the latter.
CTBT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 3, Para 11) The Group of Non-Aligned States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons welcome the signature of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty by 175 States and its ratification by 120 States. The Group, in accordance with its long-standing and principled position in favour of the total elimination of all forms of nuclear weapons, supports the objectives of the Treaty, which is intended to enforce a comprehensive ban on all nuclear test explosions, and to stop the qualitative development of nuclear weapons that would pave the way towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons. • (Page 3, Para 12) The Group of Non-Aligned States parties to the Treaty believes that the significance of achieving universal adherence to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, including by the five nuclear-weapon States, would contribute towards the process of nuclear disarmament and therefore towards the enhancement of international peace and security. The Group also believes that if the objectives of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty were to be fully realized, the continued commitment of all States signatories, especially the five nuclear-weapon States, to nuclear disarmament, would be essential.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 3, Para 14) The Group of Non-Aligned States parties to the Treaty regrets the fact that one nuclear-weapon State has taken the decision not to proceed with the ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Positive decisions by the nuclear-weapon States would have the desired impact on progress towards entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. • (Page 4, Para 17) The Group of Non-Aligned States parties to the Treaty emphasizes that the development of new types of nuclear weapons is contrary to the guarantee given by the five nuclear-weapon States at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, namely, that the Treaty would prevent the improvement of existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons. Pending the entry into force of the Treaty, States should refrain from any actions contrary to its objectives and purpose. In this context, the Group is seriously concerned by the decision by a nuclear-weapon State to reduce the time necessary to resume nuclear testing to 18 months as a setback to the 2000 Review Conference agreements. The lack of progress in the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty also remains a cause for concern...
Other Fora	
Conference on Disarmament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Para 4) The Group of Non-Aligned States parties to the Treaty [on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] deeply regret the continued inflexible postures of some nuclear-weapon States that have prevented the Conference on Disarmament from establishing an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament. The negotiation of a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified time frame, including a nuclear weapons convention, is necessary and should commence without delay. In that regard, the Group reiterates its call to establish, as soon as possible, and as the highest priority, an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament. • (Page 2, Para 5) The Group remains concerned by the continued inability of the Conference on Disarmament to resume its negotiation of a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices, taking into account both nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation objectives. In this context, the Conference on Disarmament is urged to agree a programme of work that includes the immediate commencement of negotiations on such a treaty with a view to their conclusion within five years. The Group is also concerned by attempts to limit the scope of the negotiations on a fissile material treaty as contained in the statement of the Special Coordinator in 1995 and the mandate contained therein, which was endorsed at both the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to

	the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the 2000 Review Conference.
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**NPT/CONF.2005/WP.19:
Substantive issues to be considered by Main Committee II of the 2005 Review Conference
of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

Institutional issues

Procedural matters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 5, Para 25) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty [on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] agrees that specific time should be made available at Preparatory Committee meetings of the 2010 Review Conference to review the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference. • (Page 5, Para 27) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty calls for the establishment of a Standing Committee composed of members of the Bureau of the 2005 Review Conference to follow up intersessionally the implementation of the recommendations concerning the Middle East...
Subsidiary body in Main Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 5, Para 26) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty [on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] agrees to establish a subsidiary body to Main Committee II of the 2005 Review Conference to consider and recommend proposals on the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference.

NWFZ

General views on Nuclear Weapon Free Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Para 1) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons continues to consider the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones created by the Treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament. The Group welcomes the efforts aimed at establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones in all regions of the world and calls for cooperation and broad consultations in order to achieve agreements freely arrived at among the States of the regions concerned. • (Page 1, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reiterates that, in the context of nuclear-weapon-free zones, it is essential that nuclear-weapon States should provide unconditional assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons to all States of the zone. The Group urges States to conclude agreements with a view to establishing new nuclear-weapon-free zones in regions where they do not exist in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament and the principles and
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	<p>guidelines adopted by the United Nations Disarmament Commission at its 1999 substantive session. In this context, the Group considers that the further institutionalization of Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status would be an important measure towards strengthening the non-proliferation regime in that region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para 5) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty stresses the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaties of Rarotonga and Pelindaba by all regional States, as well as the signature and ratification by the nuclear-weapon States that have not yet done so of the relevant Protocols to those treaties. The Group also welcomes the decision by all five Central Asian States to sign the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty as soon as possible. • (Page 2, Para 6) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty has also expressed its support for the initiative of convening an international conference of States parties and signatories of the Treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba in order to support the common objectives established in those treaties and to discuss and implement further ways and means of cooperation among themselves, their Treaty agencies and other interested States as soon as possible. In this context, the Group welcomes the outcome of the Conference of States Parties and Signatories of Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, which was held in Mexico City from 26 to 28 April 2005.
Treaty of Tlatelolco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Para 3) With the ratification by Cuba of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, all the Latin American and Caribbean States are now parties to the Treaty and this has brought the Treaty into full force in its area of application. The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons emphasizes the need to strengthen the integrity of the statute of denuclearization provided for in the Treaty of Tlatelolco by a review of the declarations that were formulated by the nuclear-weapon States parties to Protocols I and II for possible withdrawal or modification.
Treaty of Bangkok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Para 4) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty [on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] welcomes the ongoing consultations between the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the nuclear-weapon States on the Protocol of the South-East Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty and urges the nuclear-weapon States to become parties to the Protocol of the Treaty as soon as possible.
NWFZ and security assurances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty [on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] reiterates that, in the context of nuclear-weapon-free zones, it is essential that nuclear-weapon States should provide unconditional assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons to all States of the zone.

Safeguards and verification	
General views on safeguards / verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty [on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] expresses its strong concern at the growing resort to unilateralism and unilaterally imposed prescriptions and, in this context, strongly underlines and affirms that multilateralism and multilaterally agreed solutions, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, provide the only sustainable method of addressing disarmament and international security issues. In this regard, the Group underlines that the IAEA-established multilateral mechanism is the most appropriate way to address verification and safeguards issues. • (Page 3, Para 14) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reaffirms that IAEA is the competent authority responsible for verifying and assuring compliance by States Parties with their safeguards agreements undertaken in fulfilment of their obligations under article III, paragraph 1, of the Treaty, with a view to preventing diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Therefore, nothing should be done to undermine the authority of IAEA in this regard. States Parties that have concerns regarding non-compliance by the States Parties with the safeguards agreements of the Treaty should direct such concerns, along with supporting evidence and information, to IAEA to consider, investigate, draw conclusions and decide on necessary actions in accordance with its mandate.
IAEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para 8) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty [on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] stresses the importance of the IAEA safeguards system. In this regard, the Group urges all States that have yet to bring into force comprehensive safeguards agreements to do so as soon as possible. The 2000 Review Conference considered this as a main objective to consolidate and enhance the verification system for the non-proliferation regime. However, the Group does not desire to see international efforts towards achieving universality of comprehensive safeguards to wither away in favour of pursuing additional measures and restrictions on non-nuclear-weapon States, which are already committed to non-proliferation norms and which have renounced the nuclear-weapon option. The Group also expresses its strong rejection of attempts by any Member State to use the technical cooperation programme of IAEA as a tool for political purposes in violation of its statute. • (Page 2, Para 9) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty fully recognizes the role of IAEA as an independent intergovernmental, science and technology-based organization in the United Nations system, which serves as the sole verification agency for nuclear safeguards and the global focal point for nuclear technical cooperation.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 3, Para 10) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reiterates that IAEA’s work with regard to safeguards and verification needs to be conducted in accordance with the provisions of its statute and relevant safeguards agreements, including the Model Additional Protocol, where applicable. The Group emphasizes that it is fundamental to make the distinction between legal obligations and voluntary confidence-building measures. In this regard, the Group also emphasizes that IAEA shall ensure avoiding any ultra vires acts jeopardizing its integrity and credibility. The Group urges States Parties to the Treaty to maintain and strengthen the technical character of IAEA consistent with the role defined for it in the statute. • (Page 3, Para 11) With respect to safeguards, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty believes that the differentiated nature of the financial obligations undertaken by States members of IAEA should be recognized and respected by IAEA in its work. • (Page 3, Para 15) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty emphasizes the need to achieve worldwide application of the safeguards system and proposes that nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Treaty undertake to accept full-scope safeguards. This is to be set forth in an agreement to be negotiated and concluded with IAEA in accordance with its statute and the IAEA safeguards system, for the exclusive purpose of verification of the fulfilment of nuclear-weapon States’ obligations assumed under this Treaty with a view to providing baseline data for future disarmament and preventing further diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.
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Regional issues: the Middle East	
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<p>1995 Resolution and ME</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 4, Para 17) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty [on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] recalls the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and its operative paragraph 4, as well as the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference (Part I), which “calls upon all States in the Middle East that have not yet done so, without exception, to accede to the Treaty as soon as possible and to place their facilities under full-scope International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards”. • (Page 5, Para 25) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty agrees that specific time should be made available at Preparatory Committee meetings of the 2010 Review Conference to review the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference. • (Page 5, Para 26) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty agrees to establish a subsidiary body to Main Committee II of the 2005 Review Conference to consider and recommend
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	<p>proposals on the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 5, Para 27) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty calls for the establishment of a Standing Committee composed of members of the Bureau of the 2005 Review Conference to follow up intersessionally the implementation of the recommendations concerning the Middle East, in particular Israel's prompt accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards, and report to the 2010 Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee.
Israel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 4, Para 19) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty [on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] recalls that the 2000 Review Conference reaffirmed the importance of Israel's accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards, in realizing the goal of universal adherence to the Treaty in the Middle East. • (Page 4, Para 20) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty notes with regret that no progress has been achieved since 2000 with regard to Israel's accession to the Treaty, extension of full-scope safeguards to its nuclear facilities or establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, all of which are objectives and priorities that were stressed in both Review Conferences of 1995 and 2000. • (Page 4, Para 21) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty reaffirms the importance of Israel's prompt accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards, in realizing the goal of universal adherence to the Treaty in the Middle East. • (Page 4, Para 22) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that nuclear-weapon States, in conformity with their obligations under article I of the Treaty, solemnly undertake not to transfer nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices directly or indirectly to Israel, and further undertake not in any way to assist, encourage or induce Israel to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices under any circumstances whatsoever. • (Page 4, Para 23) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty, in conformity with the seventh preambular paragraph and article IV of the Treaty, hereby declares its commitment to exclusively prohibit the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment,

	<p>information, material and facilities, resources or devices, and the extension of know-how or any kind of assistance in the nuclear, scientific or technological fields to Israel, as long as it remains a non-party to the Treaty and has not placed all its nuclear facilities under full-scope IAEA safeguards. The States Parties express their serious concern over the continuing development whereby Israeli scientists are provided access to the nuclear facilities of one nuclear-weapon State. 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 5, Para 27) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty calls for the establishment of a Standing Committee composed of members of the Bureau of the 2005 Review Conference to follow up intersessionally the implementation of the recommendations concerning the Middle East, in particular Israel’s prompt accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards, and report to the 2010 Review Conference and its Preparatory Committee.
Nonproliferation	
General views on nonproliferation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para 8) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty [on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] stresses the importance of the IAEA safeguards system. In this regard, the Group urges all States that have yet to bring into force comprehensive safeguards agreements to do so as soon as possible. The 2000 Review Conference considered this as a main objective to consolidate and enhance the verification system for the non-proliferation regime. However, the Group does not desire to see international efforts towards achieving universality of comprehensive safeguards to wither away in favour of pursuing additional measures and restrictions on non-nuclear-weapon States, which are already committed to non-proliferation norms and which have renounced the nuclear-weapon option. • (Page 4, Para 22) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that nuclear-weapon States, in conformity with their obligations under article I of the Treaty, solemnly undertake not to transfer nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices directly or indirectly to Israel, and further undertake not in any way to assist, encourage or induce Israel to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices under any circumstances whatsoever.
Israel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 4, Para 22) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty [on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] recalls that nuclear-weapon States, in conformity with their obligations under

	<p>article I of the Treaty, solemnly undertake not to transfer nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices directly or indirectly to Israel, and further undertake not in any way to assist, encourage or induce Israel to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices under any circumstances whatsoever.</p>
Safeguards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para 8) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty [on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] stresses the importance of the IAEA safeguards system. In this regard, the Group urges all States that have yet to bring into force comprehensive safeguards agreements to do so as soon as possible. The 2000 Review Conference considered this as a main objective to consolidate and enhance the verification system for the non-proliferation regime. However, the Group does not desire to see international efforts towards achieving universality of comprehensive safeguards to wither away in favour of pursuing additional measures and restrictions on non-nuclear-weapon States, which are already committed to non-proliferation norms and which have renounced the nuclear-weapon option
Nonproliferation and peaceful uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 3, Para 14) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty [on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] reaffirms that IAEA is the competent authority responsible for verifying and assuring compliance by States Parties with their safeguards agreements undertaken in fulfilment of their obligations under article III, paragraph 1, of the Treaty, with a view to preventing diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

NPT/CONF.2005/WP.20: Substantive issues to be considered by Main Committee III of the 2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	
Peaceful uses	
General views on Peaceful purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Para 1) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons recalls that article IV of the Treaty reaffirms the inalienable right of all the Parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with articles I, II and III of the Treaty, and their right to technical cooperation among themselves or other international organizations keeping in view the needs of the developing areas of the world. • (Page 1, Para 2) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recognizes the major and important role of IAEA in assisting, in particular, developing States Parties to the Treaty in planning for

	<p>and the use of nuclear science and technology for various peaceful purposes, especially in the context of accelerating socio-economic development, including sustainable transfer of such technology and knowledge towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Para 3) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty recalls that the statute of IAEA stipulated Member States' right to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes, to promote socio-economic development by way of technical cooperation and the production of electric power with due consideration for the needs of developing countries. To ensure the realization of these goals, all States Parties, developed ones in particular, shall extend their assistance, as requested by States Parties which are States members of IAEA, in the provision of equipment, material and technology for peaceful purposes. • (Page 2, Para 6) The Group reaffirms that each country's choices and decision in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be respected without jeopardizing its policies or international cooperation agreements and arrangements for peaceful uses of nuclear energy and its fuel-cycle policies.
<p>Access to/transfer of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Para 4) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty [on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] continues to note with concern that undue restrictions on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes persist. In this regard, the Group believes that any undue restrictions or limitations on peaceful uses of nuclear energy, incompatible with the provisions of the Treaty, should be removed. The Group emphasizes that proliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements. The Group further emphasizes that non-proliferation control arrangements should be transparent and open to participation by all States and should ensure that they do not impose restrictions on access to material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes required by developing countries for continued development. Furthermore, such arrangements must pursue and implement, without exception, the condition of adherence to IAEA comprehensive safeguards and to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a condition for supply to or cooperation with States not parties to the Treaty. • (Page 2, Para 6) The Group stresses the responsibility of developed countries to facilitate and assist the legitimate development of nuclear energy of the developing countries by allowing them to participate to the fullest in possible transfer of nuclear equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for peaceful purposes with a view to achieving the maximum benefits and applying pertinent elements of sustainable development in their activities.

<p>Attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para 7) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty [on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] reaffirms 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, the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and the regulations of IAEA. The Group recognizes the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument, prohibiting attacks, or the threat of attacks, on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
<p>IAEA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Para 3) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty [on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] recalls that the statute of IAEA stipulated Member States’ right to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes, to promote socio-economic development by way of technical cooperation and the production of electric power with due consideration for the needs of developing countries. To ensure the realization of these goals, all States Parties, developed ones in particular, shall extend their assistance, as requested by States Parties which are States members of IAEA, in the provision of equipment, material and technology for peaceful purposes. • (Page 2, Para 5) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty underscores that IAEA, under its statutory obligations, pursues the goals of technical cooperation in peaceful applications of nuclear energy as one of the three pillars of its activities. In order to meet the objectives of technical cooperation for peaceful purposes as enshrined in the statute of IAEA and in the Treaty, IAEA has to maintain the balance between the technical cooperation and other activities. The Group believes that all States Parties to the Treaty that are States members of IAEA have to ensure that the technical cooperation programme remains firm and sustainable through adequate financial and human resources in an assured and predictable manner. In this regard, the efficacy of the technical cooperation programme can best be ensured by formulation of the programme and the strategies strictly in accordance with the needs of the developing countries. • (Page 2, Para 6) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty expresses its rejection of any attempts by any State Party to use the IAEA technical cooperation programme as a tool for political purposes, which is in violation of the statute of IAEA.
<p>Nonproliferation</p>	
<p>General views on nonproliferation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Para 4) The Group [of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] emphasizes that proliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory

	<p>agreements. The Group further emphasizes that non-proliferation control arrangements should be transparent and open to participation by all States and should ensure that they do not impose restrictions on access to material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes required by developing countries for continued development. Furthermore, such arrangements must pursue and implement, without exception, the condition of adherence to IAEA comprehensive safeguards and to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a condition for supply to or cooperation with States not parties to the Treaty.</p>
<p>Export control</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Para 4) The Group [of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] further emphasizes that non-proliferation control arrangements should be transparent and open to participation by all States and should ensure that they do not impose restrictions on access to material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes required by developing countries for continued development. Furthermore, such arrangements must pursue and implement, without exception, the condition of adherence to IAEA comprehensive safeguards and to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a condition for supply to or cooperation with States not parties to the Treaty.
<p>Nonproliferation and peaceful uses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Para 4) The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty [on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons] continues to note with concern that undue restrictions on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes persist. In this regard, the Group believes that any undue restrictions or limitations on peaceful uses of nuclear energy, incompatible with the provisions of the Treaty, should be removed.