

23. Paragraph 20 of the same section had been redrafted to read:

"Great and serious concerns were expressed at the Conference about the nuclear capability of South Africa and Israel and that the development of such a capability by South Africa and Israel would undermine the credibility and stability of the Non-Proliferation Treaty régime. The Conference noted the demands made on all States to suspend any co-operation which would contribute to the nuclear programme of South Africa and Israel. The Conference further noted the demands made on South Africa and Israel to accede to the NPT, to accept IAEA safeguards on all their nuclear facilities and to pledge themselves not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices."

24. Mr. SENE (Senegal) recalled that the delegations of the States members of the Group of Non-Aligned and Neutral States participating in the Conference had submitted three draft resolutions dealing respectively with a comprehensive nuclear test ban (NPT/CONF.III/L.1), a nuclear test ban moratorium (NPT/CONF.III/L.2) and a nuclear arms freeze (NPT/CONF.III/L.3). The objective pursued by the first of those draft resolutions had been achieved thanks to the approval by consensus of a text for inclusion in the Final Declaration, a text in which, with the exception indicated therein, it was unequivocally declared that the Conference

"deeply regretted that a comprehensive multilateral nuclear test ban treaty banning all nuclear tests by all States in all environments for all time had not been concluded so far and, therefore, called on the nuclear-weapon States party to the Treaty to resume trilateral negotiations in 1985 and called on all the nuclear-weapon States to participate in the urgent negotiation and conclusion of such a treaty as a matter of the highest priority in the Conference on Disarmament".

25. With regard to the other two draft resolutions, the sponsors had decided not to press them to a vote because there had been unanimous acceptance for the reproduction of the texts, together with the statement which he had just read, immediately following the text of the Final Declaration. Moreover, in the section entitled "Article VI, and preambular paragraphs 8 and 12" of the Final Declaration (NPT/CONF.III/61, annex, part II), in paragraphs B-7 and B-9, the Conference explicitly took note of the repeated appeals contained in many resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, as well as of "similar calls made at this Conference" in connection with a moratorium on nuclear weapons testing and a quantitative and qualitative freeze on all nuclear weapons.

26. The PRESIDENT said that that statement of the position of the Group of Non-aligned and Neutral States, and also draft resolutions NPT/CONF.III/L.2 and NPT/CONF.III/L.3, would appear in an annex.

27. Turning once more to the section under "Article IV and preambular paragraphs 6 and 7", he pointed out that, in paragraph 13, headed "Proposed texts under negotiation among delegations", subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) should be deleted. There remained only subparagraph (d), reading: "The Conference notes that the Islamic Republic of Iran states its concern regarding attacks on its nuclear facilities". Despite all the efforts made, no consensus had yet been reached on that passage. One possible solution would be to retain it in the document, while adding that it had not generated a consensus.

28. Mr. SHAHABI SIRJANI (Islamic Republic of Iran) said that, as the Conference was probably informed, the peaceful nuclear facility of Bushehr had been subjected on three occasions to military attacks: twice in 1985 and once in 1984. Those attacks had been deliberate in nature, in that there were no significant military objectives to be achieved by attacking the area or its surroundings. As a result of the attack carried out in February 1985 against the Bushehr nuclear power plant with two missiles, one of the members of the site personnel had been killed within the boundary of the plant and material damage had been caused to the plant. The third attack on the plant - and the second in 1985 - had occurred in the month of March, causing much more extensive damage. On that occasion, damage had been inflicted on the plant's operating diesel generator house and the concrete structures of the reactor building of the plant.

29. Each of those attacks had been appropriately reported to the Director-General of IAEA. In response to the attack carried out on 4 March 1985, the Director-General had declared, in his communication dated 8 March 1985, that he wished to express deep regret at the serious material losses reported. The Director-General had also pointed out that he continued to concur with the view expressed in resolution GC(XXVII)/RES/407 of the IAEA General Conference in 1983, that all armed attacks against nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes should be explicitly prohibited.

30. In the context of the recent attacks against peaceful nuclear facilities, it was also appropriate to refer to the statement made on 19 February 1985 in the General Conference of the IAEA to the effect that one of the most serious problems facing the Agency in recent years had been the threat of armed attack on peaceful nuclear facilities. At another point in the same meeting, the Director-General had observed that in view of proposals to construct nuclear-power reactors in several countries of the Middle East, those countries, and indeed the world at large, would naturally require without delay a firm assurance that such peaceful facilities be immune from attack.

31. At the 7th meeting of Committee III of the present Review Conference his delegation had made a very modest proposal to the effect that the Conference strongly deplored attacks against the peaceful nuclear facilities of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It was reflected in the formulation put forward by the Chairman of that Committee to be found in the subparagraph just referred