

the implementation of the relevant measures would require an environment of strategic stability.

51. His Government believed that all countries had the right to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. When exporting nuclear material to non-States parties, all States parties to the NPT should strictly abide by the provisions of the Treaty, in particular article III, in order to ensure that the exported items were under IAEA safeguards and were used only for peaceful purposes. China, for its part, would faithfully fulfil its obligations under the NPT and would continue to work towards the realization of the three main objectives of nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

52. **Mr. Grey** (United States of America) welcomed the fact that over 150 States parties to the NPT had clearly reaffirmed the vital importance of the Treaty to the promotion of international peace and security and had agreed to continue to work together in order to achieve its universality. The Conference had expressed profound concern about cases of non-compliance and had reaffirmed that strict observance of the Treaty remained central to achieving its objectives.

53. It had been agreed that any addition to the five nuclear-weapon States was unacceptable and would serve only to heighten instability and security concerns among States, making the world a more dangerous, uncertain place. Moreover, the five nuclear-weapon States had agreed on the need for further efforts to reduce nuclear arsenals and to work towards a world free from nuclear weapons.

54. Full agreement had been reached in many other areas. Thus, the critical importance of nuclear safety in realizing the many peaceful benefits of nuclear technology had been recognized, and strong support had been expressed for the work of IAEA, including its technical cooperation programme. The need for strong, effective international safeguards had been underscored and agreement had been reached to work towards further strengthening the review process for the Treaty. Finally, he wished to stress the importance of cooperation, compromise and consensus among States parties in the continued implementation of the Treaty and called upon the international community to rededicate itself to the fundamental goals of the NPT, to use nuclear techniques to build prosperity in a world made ever more secure with each step achieved under the Treaty towards the elimination of nuclear weapons.

55. **Mr. Widodo** (Indonesia), speaking on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, said the deliberations of the Review Conference had shown that States parties to the NPT had reached a critical stage in their concerted efforts to further strengthen the non-proliferation regime. In that regard, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries fervently hoped that, as a result of the decisions taken by the Conference, all the substantive issues contained in the working paper that had been submitted by the Movement would be addressed, so that the international community as a whole could lay a more solid foundation for non-proliferation that would serve the interests of all States parties to the Treaty. The highlight of the Review Conference had undoubtedly been the adoption of practical steps designed to bring about a systematic and progressive implementation of article VI of the NPT, as well as paragraphs 3 and 4 (c) of the 1995 Decision on Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament.

56. In the context of the strengthened review process, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries had noted the introduction of new principles and approaches in the context of nuclear and related issues. However, the Movement was at the same time conscious of various conditionalities that were often attached to action on disarmament matters. The challenge was how to further strengthen the consensus that already existed in order to achieve the goals enshrined in the Treaty. While the Conference might not have lived up to all expectations, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries was optimistic about the future viability of the Treaty. It hoped that the Conference would give a fresh impetus to efforts to build a world without nuclear weapons, where security and equality were guaranteed to all nations.

57. **Mr. Alborzy** (Islamic Republic of Iran) welcomed the Final Document adopted by the Conference, which provided the basis and framework for future work on non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament. Indeed, the document reaffirmed, *inter alia*, that no new nuclear-weapon State should be recognized; that States not parties to the Treaty should accede to it as non-nuclear-weapon States; and that nuclear-weapon States should refrain from assisting States not parties to the Treaty to acquire nuclear weapons. Agreement had also been reached on strengthened safeguards, while Israel had been called upon to accede to the NPT and to place all its nuclear