

| Summary of the 15 th Heads of State Summit, Sharm el Sheikh, Egypt (2009) | |
|---|--|
| General Views on Disarmament and NAM Involvement | |
| DISARMAMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Summit Declaration, Page 2) Continue to promote disarmament and international security and stability on the basis of equal and undiminished security for all...we will engage constructively with concrete actions towards the implementation of the unequivocal undertaking by the NWS...to eliminate their nuclear arsenals. • (Final Document, Para 6) Global peace and security continue to elude humankind as a result of, inter alia, increasing tendency by certain States to resort to unilateralism and unilaterally imposed measures, non-fulfillment of the commitments and obligations assumed under the relevant international legally binding instruments especially on weapons of mass destruction • (Final Document, Para 24.5) Condemn the categorization of countries as good or evil based on unilateral and unjustified criteria, and the adoption of the doctrine of pre-emptive attack, including attack by nuclear weapons by certain States, which is inconsistent with international law, in particular the international legally-binding instruments concerning nuclear disarmament. • (Final Document, Para 45) Expressed their disappointment at the inability of the World Summit to agree on the issue of disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. • (Final Document, Para 105) reiterated their strong concern at the growing resort to unilateralism and in this context, underlined that multilateralism and multilaterally agreed solutions, in accordance with the UN Charter, provide the only sustainable method of addressing disarmament and international security issues. • (Final Document, Para 106) They stressed their concern at the threat to humanity posed by the continued existence of nuclear weapons and of their possible use or threat of use • (Final Document, Para 110) They reaffirmed that efforts toward nuclear disarmament, global and regional approaches and confidence building measures complement each other and should, wherever possible, be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security. • (Final Document, Para 162) The Heads of State and Government commended the continued work of the NAM Working Group on Disarmament, under the chairmanship of Indonesia, in coordinating issues of common concern to the Movement in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation. • (Final Document, Para 162) They encouraged all NAM delegations to actively participate at the international disarmament meetings with a view to promote and achieve the objectives of the Movement. |

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| DISARMAMENT | Verification |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 118) Take note of conclusion of Moscow Treaty and negotiations for a replacement to START; when negotiating the replacement of START, cuts should be irreversible, verifiable and transparent. • (Final Document, Para 112) They reaffirmed the importance of the unanimous conclusion of the ICJ that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and to bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control. |
| | Nuclear Weapons Convention |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 112) Emphasized necessity to start negotiations on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, including negotiations on a Nuclear Weapons Convention. • (Final Document, Para 115) Called for an international conference to identify ways and means of eliminating nuclear dangers, at the earliest possible date, with the objective of arriving at an agreement on a phased program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time to eliminate all nuclear weapons. |
| | Nonproliferation and Disarmament |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 103) Called for renewed efforts to resolve the current impasse in achieving nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects. • (Final Document, Para 103) The Heads of State and Government reiterated their continued grave concern over the current difficult and complex situation in the field of disarmament and international security. In this regard, they called for renewed efforts to resolve the current impasse in achieving nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects • (Final Document, Para 106) The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the Movement's principled positions on nuclear disarmament, which remains its highest priority, and on the related issue of nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects and stressed the importance that efforts aiming at nuclear non-proliferation should be parallel to simultaneous efforts aiming at nuclear disarmament. • (Final Document, Para 106) The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the Movement's principled positions on nuclear disarmament, which remains its highest priority, and on the related issue of nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects and stressed the importance that efforts aiming at nuclear non-proliferation should be parallel to simultaneous efforts aiming at nuclear disarmament. |

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| DISARMAMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 110) The Heads of State and Government emphasized that progress in nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects is essential to strengthening international peace and security. |
| | Disarmament and Development |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 6) noted that the existing, new and emerging threats...continue to impede efforts by States to attain greater economic development...non-fulfillment of the commitments and obligations assumed under the relevant international legally binding instruments especially on weapons of mass destruction. |
| | Nuclear Weapons States, Arms Race and Bilateral Disarmament |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 106) Reiterated deep concern over the slow pace of progress towards nuclear disarmament and the lack of progress by the Nuclear Weapons-States (NWS) to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals. • (Final Document, Para 107) While noting the recent statements by NWS of their intention to pursue actions in achieving a world free of nuclear weapons, reaffirmed the need for urgent concrete actions by the NWS to achieve this goal. • (Final Document, Para 108) Concerned about strategic defense doctrines of NWS, including the “NATO Alliance Strategic Concept” which maintains nuclear deterrence policies. • (Final Document, Para 118) Take note of conclusion of Moscow Treaty and negotiations for a replacement to START; when negotiating the replacement of START, cuts should be irreversible, verifiable and transparent. • (Final Document, Para 118) The Heads of State and Government...stressed that reductions in deployments and in operational status cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of, nuclear weapons, and called on the United States and the Russian Federation to apply the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to further reduce their nuclear arsenals, both warheads and delivery systems, under the Treaty. • (Final Document, Para 118) While taking note of the positive signals by the United States and the Russian Federation on their negotiations on the replacement of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I), which is due to expire by the end of 2009, the Heads of State and Government urged them to conclude such negotiations urgently in order to achieve further deep cuts in their strategic and tactical nuclear weapons. The Heads of State and Government further stressed that such cuts should be irreversible, verifiable and transparent. • (Final Document, Para 119) They remained concerned that the implementation of a national missile defence system could trigger |

| | |
|---|--|
| DISARMAMENT | <p>an arms race(s) and the further development of advanced missile systems and an increase in the number of nuclear weapons.</p> |
| | Disarmament and the Environment |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 126) Stressed importance of the observance of environmental norms in the preparation and implementation of disarmament and arms limitations agreements, and in this regard, welcomed the adoption of UNGA Resolution 63/51 in this matter for the first time without a vote. |
| | International Humanitarian Law and International Court of Justice |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 45) They noted that the World Summit Outcome, in spite of its limitations, could serve as a workable basis for UN Member States to move forward the process of strengthening and updating the UN to meet existing and emerging threats to economic and social development, peace and security, and human rights and the rule of law. • (Final Document, Para 112) They reaffirmed the importance of the unanimous conclusion of the ICJ that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and to bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control. |
| | Modernization of Nuclear Weapons |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 109) The Heads of State and Government reiterated that improvements in existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons as envisaged in the United States Nuclear Posture Review contravene the security assurances provided by the NWS. • (Final Document, Para 109) They further reaffirmed that these improvements as well as the development of new types of such weapons violate the commitments undertaken by the NWS at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). • (Final Document, Para 149) Mindful of the threat posed to humankind by the existing weapons of mass destruction and underlining the need for the total elimination of such weapons, the Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the need to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and therefore supported the necessity of monitoring the situation and triggering international action as required. | |
| Missiles | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 121) The Heads of State and Government remained convinced of the need for a multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive, transparent, and non- | |

| | |
|----------------|---|
| | <p>discriminatory approach toward the issue of missiles in all its aspects as a contribution to international peace and security.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 121) They expressed their support for efforts to be continued within the UN to explore further the issue of missiles in all its aspects. In this regard, they emphasized the contribution of peaceful uses of space technologies, including space launch vehicle technologies, to human advancement, such as for telecommunications and data gathering on natural disasters. • (Final Document, Para 121) They also emphasized the need to keep the issue of missiles in all its aspects on the agenda of the UN General Assembly and welcomed that the Panel of Governmental Experts established in accordance with Resolution 59/67 successfully concluded its work in 2008 and submitted its report to the 63rd session of the UN General Assembly. • (Final Document, Para 121) Pending the achievement of such a universal approach related to delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction, any initiative to address these concerns effectively and in a sustainable and comprehensive manner should be through an inclusive process of negotiations in a forum where all States could participate as equals. |
| UN FORA | UN General Assembly and Special Sessions on Disarmament |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 45) They further expressed their disappointment at the inability of the World Summit to agree on the issue of disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. • (Final Document, Para 45) They noted that the World Summit Outcome, in spite of its limitations, could serve as a workable basis for UN Member States to move forward the process of strengthening and updating the UN to meet existing and emerging threats to economic and social development, peace and security, and human rights and the rule of law. • (Final Document, Para 53) The Heads of State and Government agreed to continue to undertake the following measures, among others: Pursue the issues of fundamental importance to the Movement in the context of follow-up to the 2005 World Summit Outcome and the Millennium Declaration, that have been omitted from the outcome document or yet to be explored in the UN such as disarmament, non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and arms control • (Final Document, Para 114) The Heads of State and Government reiterated their support for the convening of the Fourth Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-IV) and further reiterated their deep concern over the persistent lack of consensus to date, despite efforts made in 2007... The Heads of State and Government also stressed the importance of the General Assembly to continue its active consideration with a view to reaching consensus on the objectives, agenda, and the establishment of a preparatory committee for the |

UN FORA

SSOD-IV, including by reconvening the open-ended working group to consider the objectives and agenda, including the possible establishment of the preparatory committee for SSOD-IV.

- **(Final Document, Para 121)** They also emphasized the need to keep the issue of missiles in all its aspects on the agenda of the UN General Assembly and welcomed that the Panel of Governmental Experts established in accordance with Resolution 59/67 successfully concluded its work in 2008 and submitted its report to the 63rd session of the UN General Assembly.
- **(Final Document, Para 147)** They welcomed the adoption by consensus of the General Assembly Resolution 63/60 entitled “Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction” and underlined the need for this threat to humanity to be addressed within the UN framework and through international co-operation.
- **(Final Document, Para 148)** While noting the adoption of resolution 1540 (2004), resolution 1673 (2006) and resolution 1810 (2008) by the Security Council, the Heads of State and Government underlined the need to ensure that any action by the Security Council does not undermine the UN Charter and existing multilateral treaties on weapons of mass destruction and of international Organisations established in this regard, as well as the role of the General Assembly...

Test Ban and CTBT

- **(Final Document, Para 109)** They further reaffirmed that these improvements as well as the development of new types of such weapons violate the commitments undertaken by the NWS at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).
- **(Final Document, Para 117)** The Heads of State and Government stressed the significance of achieving universal adherence to the CTBT, including by all NWS, which, inter alia, should contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament. They reiterated that if the objectives of the Treaty were to be fully realized, the continued commitment of all States signatories, especially the NWS, to nuclear disarmament would be essential.

| | |
|----------------|---|
| UN FORA | 18-Nation Committee on Disarmament & Conference on Disarmament |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 112) The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the importance of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) as the sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, and reiterated their call on the CD to agree on a balanced and comprehensive program of work by, inter alia, establishing an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament as soon as possible and as the highest priority. • (Final Document, Para 113) The Heads of State and Government, reaffirming the importance of the Conference on Disarmament (CD), as the sole multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, noted the adoption of the Program of Work for the 2009 session (CD/1864) by the CD on 29 May 2009 after years of stalemate. They expressed their appreciation to the Members and Presidents of the Conference, in particular Algeria, for their tireless efforts in this regard. The Heads of State and Government agreed to continue coordination of efforts at the NAM Chapter in Geneva. • (Final Document, Para 116) They noted the establishment in 1998 of an Ad Hoc Committee on effective international arrangements to assure Non-nuclear-weapons States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in the Conference on Disarmament to negotiate universal, unconditional and legally binding security assurances to all non-NWS. • (Final Document, Para 120) They also reemphasized the urgent need for the commencement of substantive work in the CD on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, taking note of the joint Russian-Chinese initiative of a draft treaty on the “Prevention of the Placement of Weapons in Outer Space, the Threat or Use of Force Against Outer Space Objects” (PPWT) presented in the Conference on Disarmament on 12 February 2008. |
| | UN Disarmament Commission |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 111) The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the importance and the relevance of the UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC) as the sole specialised, deliberative body within the UN multilateral disarmament machinery. • (Final Document, Para 111) The Heads of State and Government, while recalling the proposals submitted by the Movement, during the 2009 substantive session, called upon UN Member States to display the necessary political will and flexibility in order to achieve agreement on its recommendations in the UNDC’s future sessions. |

| | |
|----------------|---|
| UN FORA | International Atomic Energy Agency |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 123) They reaffirmed the need for the speedy establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and Paragraph 14 of the Security Council Resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus... They called for the earliest implementation of relevant IAEA resolutions on “Application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East”... • (Final Document, Para 123) They called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the fulfillment of the proposal initiated by Iran in 1974 for the establishment of such a zone and, pending its establishment, they demanded on Israel, the only country in the region that has not joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards • (Final Document, Para 123) They urged the continued consideration of the issue of Israeli nuclear capabilities in the context of the IAEA, including at the General Conference at its 53rd Session • (Final Document, Para 124) The Heads of State and Government expressed their support for the efforts of the Arab Group in Vienna to keep the question of the Israeli Nuclear capabilities under consideration of the General Conference of the IAEA at its 53rd Session. • (Final Document, Para 125) The Heads of State and Government underscored the Movement’s principled position concerning non-use or threat of use of force against the territorial integrity of any State. In this regard, they condemned the Israeli attack against a Syrian facility on September 6, 2007, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and welcomed Syria’s cooperation with the IAEA in this regard. • (Final Document, Page 131) The Heads of State and Government expressed their full confidence in the impartiality and professionalism of the IAEA and strongly rejected attempts by any State to politicize the work of the IAEA, including its technical co-operation programme, in violation of the IAEA Statute. • (Final Document, Para 134) The Heads of State and Government emphasized that decisions should be made by consensus, with the participation of all IAEA member States, and any proposal from IAEA must be consistent with its Statute, without any prejudice to the inalienable right of its member States to research, develop and use for peaceful purposes of nuclear sciences, in all its aspects. |

UN FORA

- **(Final Document, Para 135)** The Heads of State and Government emphasizing the importance of the positive role played by the Non-Aligned Members in the IAEA, stressed the necessity that all members of the IAEA strictly observe its Statute.
- **(Final Document, Para 135)** They stressed that any undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, especially its verification process, which could jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency, should be avoided.
- **(Final Document, Para 135)** They recognised that the IAEA is the sole competent authority for verification of compliance with the obligations under the respective safeguard agreements of the Member States
- **(Final Document, Para 135)** They also reaffirmed that a clear distinction has to be made between the legal obligations of Member States under their respective safeguards agreements and their voluntary undertakings, in order to ensure that such voluntary undertakings are not turned into legal safeguards obligations.
- **(Final Document, Para 136)** The Heads of State and Government stressed that the discussion of the IAEA's future role until 2020 and beyond is an issue of extraordinary importance for all IAEA member States, in particular for NAM members. Therefore it should be conducted through a transparent and careful deliberation process, with active participation of all IAEA member States. Any decision in this regard should take into account the interests of all IAEA member States in order to achieve consensus.
- **(Final Document, Para 138)** While reiterating the need to take appropriate measures to prevent any dumping of nuclear or radioactive wastes, they called for effective implementation of the Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste of the IAEA as a means of enhancing the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes on their territories.

UN Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament

- **(Final Document, Para 127)** The Heads of State and Government emphasized the importance of the UN activities at the regional level to increase the stability and security of its Member States, which could be promoted in a substantive manner by the maintenance and revitalization of the three regional centres for peace and disarmament.

| | |
|--|---|
| CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS | Chemical Weapons |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 142) The Heads of State and Government of the States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) invited all States that have not yet signed or ratified the Convention to do so as soon as possible with a view to its universality. • (Final Document, Para 142) They reaffirmed that the effective contribution of the Convention to international and regional peace and security can be enhanced through its full implementation. The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the importance of international cooperation in the field of chemical activities for purposes not prohibited under the Chemical Weapons Convention. • (Final Document, Para 142) They reiterated their call on the developed countries to promote international cooperation for the benefit of States Parties through the transfer of technology, material and equipment for peaceful purposes in the chemical field and the removal of all and any discriminatory restrictions that are contrary to the letter and spirit of the Convention. • (Final Document, Para 142) They recalled that the full, balanced, effective and non-discriminatory implementation of all provisions of the Convention in particular economic and technical development through international cooperation, is fundamental to the achievement of its object and purpose. • (Final Document, Para 142) While expressing their serious concern that more than 57% of chemical weapons still remain to be destroyed, they called upon States having declared possession of chemical weapons to ensure full and complete compliance with the final extended deadline (29th of April 2012) for the destruction of their chemical weapons, in order to uphold the credibility and integrity of the Convention. • (Final Document, Para 142) They stressed that the obligation and responsibility for the destruction of chemical weapons lies solely with the possessor States Parties and that fulfillment of this obligation is fundamental to achieve the object and purpose of the Convention. In this regard, they called on the relevant possessor States Parties to intensify the rate of destruction of their chemical weapons stockpiles by taking every necessary measure to meet their final extended deadlines for the destruction of their chemical weapons in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. • (Final Document, Para 143) The Heads of State and Government of the States Parties to the CWC reaffirmed that the implementation of the Article X of the CWC on assistance and protection against chemical weapons make a significant contribution to countering the threats of use of chemical weapons. • (Final Document, Para 143) They stressed the importance of achieving and maintaining a high level of readiness of the OPCW to provide timely and needed assistance and protection against use or threat of use of chemical weapons, including assistance to the |

| | |
|--|--|
| CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS | <p>victims of chemical weapons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 144) The Heads of State and Government of the States Parties to the CWC, while paying due respect to the chemical weapons victims and their families, declare their firm conviction that international support to provide special care and assistance to all victims suffering the effects of exposure to chemical weapons is an urgent humanitarian need and that the States Parties to the Convention as well as the OPCW should pay urgent attention to meeting these needs including through the possible establishment of an international support network. |
| | Biological Weapons |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 140) The Heads of State and Government of the States Parties to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) reaffirmed that the possibility of any use of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins as weapons should be completely excluded, and the conviction that such use would be repugnant to the conscience of humankind. • (Final Document, Para 140) They recognised the particular importance of strengthening the Convention through multilateral negotiations for a legally binding Protocol and universal adherence to the Convention. They reiterated their call to promote international cooperation for peaceful purposes, including scientific-technical exchange. • (Final Document, Para 140) They underlined the importance to maintain close coordination among the NAM States Parties to the Convention and highlighted that the Convention on Biological and Toxin Weapons forms a whole and that, although it is possible to consider certain aspects separately, it is critical to deal with all of the issues interrelated to this Convention in a balanced and comprehensive manner. • (Final Document, Para 141) The Heads of State and Government of the States Parties to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention stressed the importance of the active participation by NAM States Parties to the BTWC in this year's Experts and Annual Meeting in the framework of the Convention, in August and December 2009, respectively, on enhancing international cooperation...which are items of utmost interest not only to the NAM States Parties to the BTWC but also to all developing countries. • (Final Document, Para 141) They further encouraged the BTWC States Parties to provide information, as set forth in Paragraph 54 of the Final Document of the Sixth BTWC Review Conference, on how Article X of the BTWC on the issue of international assistance and cooperation is being implemented. |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| OUTER SPACE | General Views on Outer Space |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 120) They further emphasized the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space. • (Final Document, Para 120) The Heads of State and Government recognized the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, and emphasized that prevention of an arms race in outer space, including a ban to deploy or use weapons therein, would avert a grave danger for international peace and security. |
| | Missile Defense Systems |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 119) The Heads of State and Government continued to be concerned over the negative implications of the development and deployment of anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defence systems and the threat of weaponization of outer space which have, inter alia, contributed to the further erosion of an international climate conducive to the promotion of disarmament and the strengthening of international security. • (Final Document, Para 119) The abrogation of the ABM Treaty brings new challenges to strategic stability and the prevention of the arms race in outer space. |
| | International Cooperation on Outer Space |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 120) They also reemphasized the urgent need for the commencement of substantive work in the CD on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, taking note of the joint Russian-Chinese initiative of a draft treaty on the “Prevention of the Placement of Weapons in Outer Space, the Threat or Use of Force Against Outer Space Objects” (PPWT) presented in the Conference on Disarmament on 12 February 2008. They noted that this initiative is a constructive contribution to the work of the Conference, and is a good basis for further discussion toward adopting an international binding instrument. |

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| NONPROLIFERATION | General Views on Nonproliferation |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 106) On the related issue of nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects and stressed the importance that efforts aiming at nuclear non-proliferation should be parallel to simultaneous efforts aiming at nuclear disarmament. • (Final Document, Para 131) They again emphasized that proliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements. • (Final Document, Para 139) The Heads of State and Government stressed that the issue of proliferation should be resolved through political and diplomatic means, and that measures and initiatives taken in this regard should be within the framework of international law; relevant conventions; the UN Charter, and should contribute to the promotion of international peace, security and stability. |
| | Nonproliferation and Noncompliance |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 135) They recognised that the IAEA is the sole competent authority for verification of compliance with the obligations under the respective safeguard agreements of the Member States. • (Final Document, Para 135) They stressed that any undue pressure or interference in the Agency’s activities, especially its verification process, which could jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency, should be avoided. • (Final Document, Para 135) They also reaffirmed that a clear distinction has to be made between the legal obligations of Member States under their respective safeguards agreements and their voluntary undertakings, in order to ensure that such voluntary undertakings are not turned into legal safeguards obligations • (Final Document, Para 146) The Heads of State and Government regretted unsubstantiated allegations of non-compliance with relevant instruments on weapons of mass destruction and called on States Parties to such instruments that make such allegations to follow procedures set out in those instruments and to provide necessary substantiation for their allegations... |
| | Nonproliferation and Peaceful Uses |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 131) 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 their continued development. |

| | |
|--|--|
| NONPROLIFERATION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 131) They continued to note with concern that undue restrictions on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology, for peaceful purposes persist. |
| | <p>Non-State Proliferation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 147) While stressing that the most effective way of preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction is through the total elimination of such weapons, they emphasized that progress was urgently needed in the area of disarmament and non- proliferation in order to help maintain international peace and security and to contribute to global efforts against terrorism. • (Final Document, Para 147) The Heads of State and Government expressed their satisfaction with the consensus among States on measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. • (Final Document, Para 147) They called upon all Member States to support international efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. They also urged all Member States to take and strengthen national measures, as appropriate, to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture. • (Final Document, Para 148) While noting the adoption of resolution 1540 (2004), resolution 1673 (2006) and resolution 1810 (2008) by the Security Council, the Heads of State and Government underlined the need to ensure that any action by the Security Council does not undermine the UN Charter and existing multilateral treaties on weapons of mass destruction and of international Organisations established in this regard, as well as the role of the General Assembly... |
| PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY | <p>General Peaceful Uses</p> |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Page 2)...bearing in mind that total and complete Nuclear Disarmament remains the only route to establish a world free from Nuclear Weapons, taking into consideration related issue of Nuclear Non Proliferation in all its aspects and the inalienable right of all states to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. • (Final Document, Para 131) The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the inalienable right of developing countries to engage in research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. • (Final Document, Para 131) 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 |

PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

purposes required by developing countries for their continued development.

- **(Final Document, Para 132)** The Heads of State and Government of the States Parties to the NPT emphasized once more that nothing in the Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting 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
- **(Final Document, Para 132)** they confirmed 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 co- operation agreements and arrangements for peaceful uses of nuclear energy and its fuel-cycle policies.
- **(Final Document, Para 134)** The Heads of State and Government highlighted that the issue of multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle should be conducted through wide, integral and transparent consultations and negotiations, focusing on its technical, legal, political and economical implications, before any decision is taken about this complex and sensitive matter.

Matters on UN and IAEA

- **(Final Document, Page 131)** The Heads of State and Government expressed their full confidence in the impartiality and professionalism of the IAEA and strongly rejected attempts by any State to politicize the work of the IAEA, including its technical co-operation programme, in violation of the IAEA Statute.
- **(Final Document, Para 134)** The Heads of State and Government emphasized that decisions should be made by consensus, with the participation of all IAEA member States, and any proposal from IAEA must be consistent with its Statute, without any prejudice to the inalienable right of its member States to research, develop and use for peaceful purposes of nuclear sciences, in all its aspects.

Attack or Threat of Attack Against Peaceful Nuclear Facilities

- **(Final Document, Para 125)** The Heads of State and Government underscored the Movement’s principled position concerning non-use or threat of use of force against the territorial integrity of any State. In this regard, they condemned the Israeli attack against a Syrian facility on September 6, 2007, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and welcomed Syria’s cooperation with the IAEA in this regard.
- **(Final Document, Para 137)** The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful

| | |
|--|--|
| PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY | <p>nuclear facilities –operational or under construction- poses a great danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the UN Charter and regulations of the IAEA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 137) They recognised the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy. |
| | <p>Access to Nuclear Technology</p> |
| NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 171) They continued to note with concern that undue restrictions on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology, for peaceful purposes persist • (Final Document, Para 173) The Ministers stressed particularly the responsibility of developed countries to promote the legitimate need of nuclear energy of the developing countries, by allowing them to participate to the fullest extent possible in the transfer of nuclear equipment, materials, 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. |
| | <p>General Views on Nuclear Weapon Free Zones</p> |
| NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Declaration, Page 2) We will...engage constructively with concrete actions towards the implementation of the unequivocal undertaking by the Nuclear Weapon States, as well as the recent statements made by leaders of some Nuclear Weapons States to eliminate their nuclear arsenals and work towards realizing a World Free of Nuclear Weapons, including through the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free-Zones, particularly in the Middle East region. • (Final Document, Para 122) The Heads of State and Government believed that the establishment NWFZ’s created by the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok, Pelindaba, the Central Asian nuclear-weapon-free zone treaty as well as Mongolia’s nuclear- weapon-free-status are positive steps and important measures towards strengthening global nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation • (Final Document, Para 122) They welcomed the entry into force of the Treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia on 21 March 2009 as an effective contribution to strengthening regional and global peace and security. • (Final Document, Para 130) The Heads of State and Government of the States Parties to the NPT called upon the NWS to implement their commitments not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-NWS parties to the Treaty or |
| | <p>General Views on Nuclear Weapon Free Zones</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONES | NWFZs at any time or under any circumstances, pending the conclusion of a legally binding instrument on security assurances. |
| | Central Asian NWFZ |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 122) They welcomed the entry into force of the Treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia on 21 March 2009 as an effective contribution to strengthening regional and global peace and security. |
| | Mongolia as Nuclear-Weapon-Free State |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 122) They reiterated that in the context of NWFZs, it is essential that NWS should provide unconditional assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons to all States of the zone.... They expressed their support for Mongolia’s policy in institutionalizing its nuclear-weapon-free status. In this regard they welcomed the start of the talks by Mongolia with its two neighbors to conclude the required legal instrument and expressed their hope that it would soon result in the conclusion of an international instrument institutionalizing the status. |
| NUCLEAR SECURITY ASSURANCES | Middle East NWFZ |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 123) The Heads of State and Government reiterated their support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction. • (Final Document, Para 123) As a priority step to this end, they reaffirmed the need for the speedy establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and Paragraph 14 of the Security Council Resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus... They called for the earliest implementation of relevant IAEA resolutions on “Application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East”... They further welcomed the initiative by H.E. Mr. Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, and in this context, they took into consideration the draft resolution tabled by the Syrian Arab Republic, on behalf of the Arab Group, before the Security Council on 29 December 2003 on the establishment of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. |
| | General Views on Nuclear Security Assurances |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 109) The Heads of State and Government reiterated that improvements in existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons as envisaged in the United States Nuclear Posture Review |

| | |
|--|--|
| NUCLEAR SECURITY ASSURANCES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> contravene the security assurances provided by the NWS. (Final Document, Para 116) The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and reaffirmed further that non-NWS should be effectively assured by NWS against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. |
| | Role of Nuclear Weapon States |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Final Document, Para 129)...Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, they also recalled that the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the NPT reiterated that legally binding security assurances by the five NWS to the non-NWS parties to the Treaty strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime |
| | International Convention or Instrument |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Final Document, Para 116) Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, they reaffirmed the need for the conclusion of a universal, unconditional and legally binding instrument on security assurances to non-NWS as a matter of priority. (Final Document, Para 116) They noted the establishment in 1998 of an Ad Hoc Committee on effective international arrangements to assure Non-nuclear-weapons States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in the Conference on Disarmament to negotiate universal, unconditional and legally binding security assurances to all non-NWS. (Final Document, Para 129) They underlined the importance to establish subsidiary bodies to the relevant Main Committees of the 2010 Review Conference of the NPT ...to consider and adopt a legally binding international instrument on unconditional security assurances to nonnuclear weapon states... |
| COUNTRY SPECIFIC | Syria |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Final Document, Para 125) The Heads of State and Government underscored the Movement's principled position concerning non-use or threat of use of force against the territorial integrity of any State. In this regard, they condemned the Israeli attack against a Syrian facility on September 6, 2007, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and welcomed Syria's cooperation with the IAEA in this regard. |
| | Israel |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Final Document, Para 123) They demanded on Israel, the only country in the region that has not joined the Treaty on the Non- |

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| COUNTRY SPECIFIC | <p>Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards according to Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and to conduct its nuclear related activities in conformity with the non-proliferation regime.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 123) They expressed great concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel, which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighboring and other States, and condemned Israel for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals. • (Final Document, Para 123) In this context they also condemned the statement made by the Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006, related to the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel. • (Final Document, Para 123) They urged the continued consideration of the issue of Israeli nuclear capabilities in the context of the IAEA, including at the General Conference at its 53rd Session... They also called for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear related scientific or technological fields to Israel. • (Final Document, Para 123) In this regard, they expressed their serious concern over the continuing development whereby Israeli scientists are provided access to the nuclear facilities of one NWS. This development will have potentially serious negative implications on security in the region as well as the reliability of the global non-proliferation regime. • (Final Document, Para 124) The Heads of State and Government expressed their support for the efforts of the Arab Group in Vienna to keep the question of the Israeli Nuclear capabilities under consideration of the General Conference of the IAEA at its 53rd Session. • (Final Document, Para 125) The Heads of State and Government underscored the Movement’s principled position concerning non-use or threat of use of force against the territorial integrity of any State. In this regard, they condemned the Israeli attack against a Syrian facility on September 6, 2007, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and welcomed Syria’s cooperation with the IAEA in this regard |
| | United States of America |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 109) The Heads of State and Government reiterated that improvements in existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons as envisaged in the United States Nuclear Posture Review contravene the security assurances provided by the NWS |

| | |
|--|---|
| NONPROLIFERATION TREATY RELATED | NWS Obligation on Disarmament |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Summit Declaration, Page 2) We will engage constructively with concrete actions towards the implementation of the unequivocal undertaking by the NWS...to eliminate their nuclear arsenals. • (Final Document, Para 106) They reiterated deep concern over the slow pace of progress towards nuclear disarmament and the lack of progress by the Nuclear Weapons-States (NWS) to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals. They underscored the need for the NWS to implement the unequivocal undertaking that they provided in 2000 so as to accomplish the total elimination of nuclear weapons and emphasized, in this regard, the urgent need to commence negotiations on nuclear disarmament without delay. • (Final Document, Para 128) While recognizing the crucial role of the NPT in nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the Heads of State and Government of the States Parties to the NPT agreed to make every effort to reach a successful outcome at the 2010 Review Conference of the NPT and called upon nuclear weapon States, to reiterate their full respect to their obligations under the Treaty, in particular in the area of nuclear disarmament, and the outcomes of its Review Conferences, in particular the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and the 2000 Review Conference and undertake practical measures thereto in order to arrive at a successful outcome of the 2010 Review Conference. • (Final Document, Para 129) The Heads of State and Government of the States Parties to the NPT reiterated their call for the firm commitment by all States parties to the Treaty to the implementation of all the provisions of the Treaty and called for the full implementation of the 13 practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to implement Article VI of the Treaty, particularly an unequivocal undertaking by the NWS to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament. |
| | Security Assurance and the NPT |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 129)...Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, they also recalled that the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the NPT reiterated that legally binding security assurances by the five NWS to the non-NWS parties to the Treaty strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime • (Final Document, Para 130) The Heads of State and Government of the States Parties to the NPT called upon the NWS to implement their commitments not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-NWS parties to the Treaty or NWFZ's at any time or under any circumstances, pending the |

| | |
|--|--|
| NONPROLIFERATION TREATY RELATED | conclusion of a legally binding instrument on security assurances. |
| | Access to Technology and Transfers |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 132) The Heads of State and Government of the States Parties to the NPT emphasized once more that nothing in the Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting 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... In this connection, they confirmed 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 co- operation agreements and arrangements for peaceful uses of nuclear energy and its fuel-cycle policies. |
| | Review and Extension of the NPT |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 128) The Heads of State and Government of the States Parties to the NPT, while reaffirming the package of agreements of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the NPT and the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the NPT, reiterated their disappointment at the inability of the 2005 Review Conference of the NPT to agree on substantive recommendations. |
| Specific Modalities for Specific Deliberations | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 123) [Pending the establishment of a Middle East NWFZ,] they demanded on Israel, the only country in the region that has not joined the NPT nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons [and] to accede to the NPT without delay | |

Compiled by the NAM Project Task Force at the International Organizations and Nonproliferation Program (IONP) of the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies (Monterey, California).

Last Updated: April 2012