

**Thematic Summary of the 19<sup>th</sup> Heads of State Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement,  
Kampala, the Republic of Uganda (2024)**

**Disarmament**

**Nuclear Weapon  
Convention**

**(Final Document, Para 279)** The Heads of State and Government expressed their deepest concern over the immediate, indiscriminate, and massive death and destruction caused by any nuclear weapon detonation and its long-term catastrophic consequences on human health, environment, and other vital economic resources, thus endangering the life of present and future generations. They reiterated further their deep concern at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons, and in this context reaffirmed the need for all States at all times to comply with applicable international law, including international humanitarian law. They stressed the need to address this issue in the context of the efforts aimed at the realization of a nuclear-weapon-free world and in this regard, they noted continuing relevant international efforts, including the four International Conferences on the Humanitarian Consequences of Nuclear Weapons, held respectively in Norway in 2013, in Mexico in 2014 and in Austria in 2014 and 2022, and the important role of the humanitarian initiative in promoting progress towards nuclear disarmament and the total elimination of nuclear weapons. They reiterated the call in General Assembly Resolution 78/27 for the urgent commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament (CD) on a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons.

**(Final Document, Para 291)** The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the importance of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) as the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, and reiterated their call to 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. They emphasized the necessity to start negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament, without further delay, on further effective nuclear disarmament measures, in particular a comprehensive nuclear weapons convention that sets, inter alia, a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time.

**(Final Document, Para 293)** The Heads of State and Government called for the urgent commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on further effective nuclear disarmament measures to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons, including, in particular, on a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons. They further called for urgent compliance with legal obligations and the fulfillment of the commitments undertaken on nuclear disarmament.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Verification</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 285)</b> The Heads of State and Government, while noting the statements by the NWS, including the Joint Statement of the Leaders of the Five Nuclear-Weapon States on Preventing Nuclear War and avoiding Arms Races of the 3rd of January 2022, 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 in accordance with their nuclear disarmament legal obligations and commitments. They reaffirmed the importance of the application of the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability by NWS in all measures related to the fulfillment of their nuclear disarmament obligations.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 302)</b> The Heads of State and Government recalled the commitments made towards the full implementation of the New START Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States, as well as the need for follow-up measures in order to achieve deeper reductions in their nuclear arsenals. They stressed that reductions in deployments and in operational status, although they may contribute to risk reduction, cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of, nuclear weapons. In this context, they called on the United States and the Russian Federation to apply the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to such cuts, to further reduce their nuclear arsenals, both warheads and delivery systems, thus contributing to the fulfillment of their nuclear disarmament obligations and facilitating the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons at the earliest date.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Disarmament and Development</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 295)</b> The Heads of State and Government welcomed UN annual meetings and activities for the commemoration of the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons on 26 September since 2014, as outlined in resolution 68/32. They invited Member States, the UN system and the civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academia, parliamentarians, the mass media and individuals, to commemorate and promote the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons through all means of educational and public awareness-raising activities. They also expressed their commitment to work together with the objective that the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons becomes one of the effective ways to focus international public attention on the dangers of nuclear weapons, the necessity for their total elimination and the advantages of nuclear disarmament for development as well as for international peace and security.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 402)</b> The Heads of State and Government welcomed the adoption without a vote of General Assembly Resolution 78/23 on the relationship between disarmament and development. They also expressed concern at the increasing global military expenditure, which could otherwise be spent on development needs. They further stressed the importance of the reduction of military expenditures, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments and urged all States to devote resources made available</p>

	<p>from there to economic and social development, in particular in the fight against poverty. They expressed firm support for the unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures aimed at reducing military expenditures, thereby contributing to strengthening regional and international peace and security and recognized that confidence building measures assisted in this regard. They urged the international community to devote part of the resources made available by the implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements to economic and social development, with a view to reducing the ever-widening gap between developed and developing countries.</p>
<p><b>Nuclear-Weapon States Obligations</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 283)</b> The Heads of State and Government reiterated their deep concern over the slow pace of progress towards nuclear disarmament and the lack of progress by the Nuclear-Weapon States (NWS) to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals in accordance with their relevant multilateral legal obligations. 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. They called upon the NWS to fulfill their relevant multilateral legal obligations on nuclear disarmament and to implement the unequivocal undertaking they provided in 2000 and further reiterated in 2010 so as to accomplish the total elimination of nuclear weapons. They emphasized, in this regard, the urgent need to commence and to bring to a conclusion negotiation on comprehensive and complete nuclear disarmament without any further delay.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 285)</b> The Heads of State and Government, while noting the statements by the NWS, including the Joint Statement of the Leaders of the Five Nuclear-Weapon States on Preventing Nuclear War and avoiding Arms Races of the 3rd of January 2022, 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 in accordance with their nuclear disarmament legal obligations and commitments. They reaffirmed the importance of the application of the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability by NWS in all measures related to the fulfillment of their nuclear disarmament obligations.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 287)</b> The Heads of State and Government reiterated, with concern, that improvements in existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons as provided for in the military doctrines of the Nuclear Weapons States, including the United States Nuclear Posture Review, violate their legal obligations on nuclear disarmament, as well as the commitments made to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in their military and security policies and contravene the negative security assurances provided by the NWS. They stressed once again that these improvements as well as the development of new types of such weapons violate also the commitments undertaken at the time of the</p>

	<p>conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and at the NPT Review Conferences by the NWS.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 301)</b> The Heads of State and Government stressed the significance of achieving universal adherence to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, especially by all NWS which, inter alia, should contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament. In this regard, they expressed their concern at the decision of the United States to not seek ratification of the CTBT as announced in its 2018 Nuclear Posture Review, taking into account the special responsibility of NWS for the realization of the entry into force of the CTBT. 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. In this context, the ratifications of the CTBT by Comoros, Cuba, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste and Tuvalu were welcomed.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 331)</b> The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the NPT reiterated the urgent need for accountability of the NWS for their disarmament obligations under the NPT through benchmarks, concrete, measurable, and time-bound actions on nuclear disarmament with established deadlines, and reporting their implementation of these obligations to the NPT Review Conference in a structured manner that allows NNWS to engage constructively on reports, and that these reports must contain comparable information including inter alia the number, type, and status of nuclear warhead, the number and types of delivery vehicles, the amount/stock of fissile material produced for military purposes, taken to reduce the role and significance of nuclear weapons.</p>
<p><b>Arms Races</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 305)</b> The Heads of State and Government continued to be concerned over the negative implications of the development and deployment of anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defense 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 strengthening of international security. The abrogation of the ABM Treaty brought new challenges to international peace and stability and the prevention of an arms race in outer space. They remained seriously concerned at the negative security consequences of the deployment of strategic missile defence systems which could trigger an arms race and lead to the further development of advanced missile systems and an increase in the number of nuclear weapons.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 306)</b> The Heads of State and Government recognized the common interest of all humankind and the inalienable, legitimate, sovereign rights of all States in the exploration and use of outer space for exclusively peaceful purposes, and reconfirmed their stand to oppose and reject any act denying or violating it and emphasized that prevention of an arms race in outer space, including a ban to deploy or use</p>

weapons therein, would avert a grave danger for international peace and security. They further emphasized the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space. They further confirmed that outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means.

**(Final Document, Para 307)** The Heads of State and Government welcomed General Assembly resolutions 78/19 on “Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space” and 78/21 on “No First Placement of Weapons in Outer Space”, both of which reaffirm the importance and urgency of the objective of preventing an arms race in outer space and the willingness of all States to contribute to reaching this common goal and recognized that the legal regime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee prevention of an arms race in outer space and that there is a need to consolidate and reinforce that regime, as well as resolution 78/52 on “Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities”, which reaffirms that “preventing an arms race in outer space is in the interest of maintaining international peace and security.”

**(Final Document, Para 308)** The Heads of State and Government rejected the declaration by the United States in 2018 that “Space is a war-fighting domain” or “the next battle field” and accordingly reemphasized the urgent need for the commencement of substantive work in the CD, inter alia, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including through the establishment of an ad hoc committee under this agenda item as early as possible, taking note 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 jointly by Russia and China in the Conference on Disarmament on 12 February 2008 and updated in 2014. They welcomed the valuable progress made through the work of the Group of Governmental Experts established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/250 and regretted that consensus on the draft final report of the GGE was blocked by one Member, noting that it could have represented a good basis for further negotiations towards adopting an international legally binding instrument. They took note of the establishment of the new GGE pursuant to UN General Assembly resolution 77/250, to consider and make recommendations on substantial elements of an international legally binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including, inter alia, on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space; and called on the new GGE to take into consideration the deliberations taken place in the 2018/2019 GGE, and its documents, including inter alia, the Working Papers and the draft Final Report. The Heads of State and Government further noted the establishment and the discussions, which took place within the Open-Ended Working Group on Reducing Space Threats through norms, rules, and principles of responsible behavior and emphasized the importance of reaching a consensual outcome document, taking into account the concerns of all Member States.

	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 309)</b> Noting the inclusion of “Preparation of recommendations to promote the practical implementation of transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities with the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space, in accordance with the recommendations set out in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities” in the agenda of the UNDC. The Heads of State and Government underscored that while voluntary TCBMs may partially contribute to reducing mistrust and enhancing the safety of outer space operations in the short-term, it cannot represent a substitute for the early conclusion of a legally-binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including the prohibition of the placement of any weapons in outer space, as well as the threat or use of force against outer space objects. They further urged all Member States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the sustainability of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes. They underlined the importance of, and called for, the promotion and strengthening of international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes including by paying particular attention to the benefit and the interests of developing countries.</p>
<p><b>Multilateralism</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 277)</b> The Heads of State and Government remained gravely concerned at the continuous and progressive erosion of multilateralism in the field of arms regulation, non-proliferation, and disarmament, and are determined to reaffirm multilateralism as the core principle in negotiations in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation with a view to maintaining and strengthening universal norms.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 280)</b> Reaffirming the absolute validity of multilateral diplomacy in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, the Heads of State and Government reiterated their determination to promote multilateralism as the core principle of negotiations in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation. In this regard, they welcomed the adoption of General Assembly Resolution 77/48 on Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 281)</b> The Heads of State and Government 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.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 283)</b> The Heads of State and Government reiterated their deep concern over the slow pace of progress towards nuclear disarmament and the lack of progress by the Nuclear-Weapon States (NWS) to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals in accordance with their relevant multilateral legal obligations. They reaffirmed the importance of the unanimous conclusion of the ICJ that</p>

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. They called upon the NWS to fulfill their relevant multilateral legal obligations on nuclear disarmament and to implement the unequivocal undertaking they provided in 2000 and further reiterated in 2010 so as to accomplish the total elimination of nuclear weapons. They emphasized, in this regard, the urgent need to commence and to bring to a conclusion negotiation on comprehensive and complete nuclear disarmament without any further delay.

**(Final Document, Para 288)** The Heads of State and Government welcomed the multilateral efforts towards nuclear disarmament and the total elimination of nuclear weapons. Moreover, they took note of the entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) on 22 January 2021, the convening of its First Meeting of States Parties on 21-23 June 2022, which adopted a declaration and an action plan, and its Second Meeting of States Parties on 27 November-1 December 2023. It is hoped that the Treaty would contribute to furthering the agreed global objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons. NAM States Parties and signatories to the TPNW are fully committed to its implementation and are engaged constructively in preparation for the Third Meeting of States Parties to the TPNW towards achieving a world free of nuclear weapons.

**(Final Document, Para 289)** 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. They *stressed* the importance of ensuring that efforts aimed at nuclear non-proliferation are parallel to simultaneous efforts aimed at nuclear disarmament. 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. Nevertheless, they *stressed* that nuclear disarmament, as the highest priority established by SSOD-I and as a multilateral legal obligation, should not be made conditional on confidence building measures or other disarmament efforts. They also underlined that nuclear risk reduction measures cannot be a substitute for effective measures on nuclear disarmament.

**(Final Document, Para 290)** The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the importance and the relevance of the UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC) as the sole specialized, deliberative body within the UN multilateral disarmament machinery and reiterated their full support for its work. They commended the UNDC for the successful adoption of the consensus recommendations on “Practical Confidence-Building Measures in the Field of Conventional Weapons” by the Commission in 2023. They *expressed* regret that since 2000 the UNDC was unable to reach agreement on the “Recommendations for achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons” due to the

lack of political will and inflexible positions of the Nuclear-Weapons States, despite NAM's constructive role and concrete proposals throughout the deliberations. The Heads of State and Government, while welcoming the resumption of the formal annual sessions of the UNDC in 2022 and its adoption of the "*Recommendations to promote the practical implementation of the TCBMs in outer space activities with the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space in conformity with the recommendations set out in the report of the GGE on this issue (A/68/189)*", regretted that at the end of its three years cycle in 2023 the UNDC was unable again to reach agreement on the other very important agenda item "*Recommendations for achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons*". They further called upon UN Member States, in particular the NWS, to display the necessary political will and flexibility, in order to enable the Commission to agree on recommendations in this regard.

**(Final Document, Para 291)** The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the importance of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) as the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, and reiterated their call to 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. They *emphasized* the necessity to start negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament, without further delay, on further effective nuclear disarmament measures, in particular a comprehensive nuclear weapons convention that sets, inter alia, a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time.

**(Final Document, Para 297)** The Heads of State and Government called for further international, regional and national efforts aimed at advancing the goal of nuclear disarmament. In this regard, they noted with appreciation the efforts of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), and also noted the adoption of a "Special Declaration on Nuclear Disarmament" at its Second Summit, held in Havana, Cuba, on 28 and 29 January 2014, a "Special Declaration on the Urgent Need for a Nuclear Weapon Free World" at its Third Summit, held in Belen, Costa Rica, on 27 and 28 January 2015, a "Special Declaration on the commitment to advance in the multilateral negotiations on Nuclear Disarmament", at its Fourth Summit, held in Quito, Ecuador, on 27 January 2016, a "Special Declaration on Nuclear Disarmament" at its Fifth Summit, held in the Dominican Republic, on 25 January 2017 and further noted the adoption of a "Special Declaration on Nuclear Disarmament", at its Seventh Summit, held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 24 January 2023.

**(Final Document, Para 339).** The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the inalienable right of developing countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. They continued to note with concern the increasing restrictions on exports of material, equipment and technology, for peaceful purposes. They again *emphasized* that proliferation concerns



are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements. 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 sustainable development. They *expressed* their full confidence in the impartiality and professionalism of the IAEA and *strongly rejected* any politically motivated attempts by any State to politicize the work of the IAEA, including its technical co-operation programme, in violation of its Statute, as well as any pressure or interference in the Agency's activities which could jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the IAEA and the inalienable right of developing countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination.

**(Final Document, Para 344)** The Heads of State and Government took *note* of the adoption, through a vote, in 2010 and 2011, by the IAEA Board of Governors, of three proposals of assurance of supply mechanisms in the framework of the multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle. They *highlighted* that this issue should be conducted through wide, integral and transparent consultations and negotiations, focusing on its technical, legal, political and economic implications, before any further decision is taken about this complex and sensitive matter. They *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, including the inalienable right of each State Party, if it so decides, to develop, for peaceful purposes, a full national nuclear fuel cycle in accordance with its rights and obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

**(Final Document, Para 346)** The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed 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, the environment and the IAEA safeguards regime, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the UN Charter and regulations of the IAEA. They strongly condemned all attacks and threats to attack on nuclear facilities, whether operational or under construction, and called upon all States to refrain under all circumstances, from any such acts or threats thereof. They recognized the urgent need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

**(Final Document, Para 396)** The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the Convention on Prohibition or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW) and its

	<p>Protocols <i>encouraged</i> States to become parties to the Convention and its Protocols. NAM States Parties to the CCW welcome the accession of Malawi and Namibia to the Convention and its annexed protocols. NAM States Parties to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) welcomed the successful adoption by consensus of the Report of Meeting of High Contracting Parties to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons held on 16-18 November 2022. They stressed that further strengthening of the CCW will make a significant contribution to progressive development of the rules of international law applicable in armed conflict and advancing further in the field of disarmament on the basis of universal, multilateral, non-discriminatory and transparent negotiations with the goal of reaching general and complete disarmament under strict international control.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 402)</b> The Heads of State and Government welcomed the adoption without a vote of General Assembly Resolution 78/23 on the relationship between disarmament and development. They also <i>expressed</i> concern at the increasing global military expenditure, which could otherwise be spent on development needs. They further <i>stressed the</i> importance of the reduction of military expenditures, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments and <i>urged</i> all States to devote resources made available from there to economic and social development, in particular in the fight against poverty. They <i>expressed</i> firm support for the unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures aimed at reducing military expenditures, thereby contributing to strengthening regional and international peace and security and recognized that confidence building measures assisted in this regard. They urged the international community to devote part of the resources made available by the implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements to economic and social development, with a view to reducing the ever-widening gap between developed and developing countries.</p>
<p><b>Bilateral Disarmament</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 302)</b> The Heads of State and Government recalled the commitments made towards the full implementation of the New START Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States, as well as the need for follow-up measures in order to achieve deeper reductions in their nuclear arsenals. They stressed that reductions in deployments and in operational status, although they may contribute to risk reduction, cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of, nuclear weapons. In this context, they called on the United States and the Russian Federation to apply the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to such cuts, to further reduce their nuclear arsenals, both warheads and delivery systems, thus contributing to the fulfilment of their nuclear disarmament obligations and facilitating the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons at the earliest date.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 303)</b> The Heads of State and Government took note of the successful completion of the commitments, by the Russian Federation and the United States, under the New START treaty, and the</p>

	<p>extension of the Treaty until 2026. They called for full and effective implementation of the Treaty, as well as the renewal of the commitments agreed within its framework. Nonetheless, they expressed their grave concern over the US Nuclear Posture Review and its National Security Strategy, which goes against legal obligations and undertakings to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals and threatens international peace and security. They emphasized the importance of continuing strategic dialogue and expressed their concern that domestic commitments to nuclear modernization strongly undermine the actual impact of any reductions envisaged in bilateral nuclear disarmament and arms-control treaties such as the New START Treaty, with the understanding that “arms control” does not substitute nuclear disarmament obligations and commitments.</p>
<p><b>Disarmament and Nonproliferation</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 277)</b> The Heads of State and Government remained gravely concerned at the continuous and progressive erosion of multilateralism in the field of arms regulation, non-proliferation, and disarmament, and are determined to reaffirm multilateralism as the core principle in negotiations in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation with a view to maintaining and strengthening universal norms.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 278)</b> The Heads of State and Government reiterated their continued concern over the current difficult and complex situation in the field of disarmament and international security. In this regard, they called for renewed efforts, especially by Nuclear-Weapon States (NWSs), to resolve the current impasse in achieving nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 280)</b> Reaffirming the absolute validity of multilateral diplomacy in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, the Heads of State and Government reiterated their determination to promote multilateralism as the core principle of negotiations in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation. In this regard, they welcomed the adoption of General Assembly Resolution 77/48 on Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 282)</b> The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the Movement’s principled positions on nuclear disarmament, which remains its highest priority, and on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects. They stressed the importance of ensuring that efforts aimed at nuclear non-proliferation are parallel to simultaneous efforts aimed at nuclear disarmament. They expressed concern at the threat to humanity posed by the continued existence of nuclear weapons and of their possible use or threat of use.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 289)</b> 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. They stressed the importance of ensuring that efforts aimed at nuclear non-proliferation are parallel to simultaneous efforts</p>

aimed at nuclear disarmament. 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. Nevertheless, they stressed that nuclear disarmament, as the highest priority established by SSOD-I and as a multilateral legal obligation, should not be made conditional on confidence building measures or other disarmament efforts. They also underlined that nuclear risk reduction measures cannot be a substitute for effective measures on nuclear disarmament.

**(Final Document, Para 290)** The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the importance and the relevance of the UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC) as the sole specialized, deliberative body within the UN multilateral disarmament machinery and reiterated their full support for its work. They commended the UNDC for the successful adoption of the consensus recommendations on “Practical Confidence-Building Measures in the Field of Conventional Weapons” by the Commission in 2023. They expressed regret that since 2000 the UNDC was unable to reach agreement on the “Recommendations for achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons” due to the lack of political will and inflexible positions of the Nuclear-Weapons States, despite NAM’s constructive role and concrete proposals throughout the deliberations. The Heads of State and Government, while welcoming the resumption of the formal annual sessions of the UNDC in 2022 and its adoption of the “Recommendations to promote the practical implementation of the TCBMs in outer space activities with the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space in conformity with the recommendations set out in the report of the GGE on this issue (A/68/189)”, regretted that at the end of its three years cycle in 2023 the UNDC was unable again to reach agreement on the other very important agenda item “Recommendations for achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons”. They further called upon UN Member States, in particular the NWS, to display the necessary political will and flexibility, in order to enable the Commission to agree on recommendations in this regard.

**(Final Document, Para 297)** The Heads of State and Government called for further international, regional and national efforts aimed at advancing the goal of nuclear disarmament. In this regard, they noted with appreciation the efforts of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), and also noted the adoption of a “Special Declaration on Nuclear Disarmament” at its Second Summit, held in Havana, Cuba, on 28 and 29 January 2014, a “Special Declaration on the Urgent Need for a Nuclear Weapon Free World” at its Third Summit, held in Belen, Costa Rica, on 27 and 28 January 2015, a “Special Declaration on the commitment to advance in the multilateral negotiations on Nuclear Disarmament”, at its Fourth Summit, held in Quito, Ecuador, on 27 January 2016, a “Special Declaration on Nuclear Disarmament” at its Fifth Summit, held in the Dominican Republic, on 25 January 2017 and further noted the adoption of a “Special Declaration on Nuclear

Disarmament", at its Seventh Summit, held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 24 January 2023.

**(Final Document, Para 318)** The Heads of State and Government believed that the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free zones (NWFZs) 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. 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 urged States to conclude agreements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned with a view to establishing new NWFZs in regions where they do not exist, including in the Middle East, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-I) and the Principles and Guidelines adopted by the UN Disarmament Commission in 1999. They also called upon all the nuclear-weapon States to ratify related protocols to all treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones, withdraw any reservations or interpretative declarations incompatible with their object and purpose, and respect the denuclearization status of these zones.

**(Final Document, Para 330)** The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (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, and recognizing the crucial role of the NPT in nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, were of the view that the "Conclusions and Recommendations for Follow-on actions" of the 2010 Review Conference of the NPT, represent an outcome that can be built upon and further enhanced in the near future, to fully address the priorities of the Movement, in particular to realize a world free from nuclear weapons. They called upon the NWS to implement fully and effectively 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 and 2010 Review Conferences. They expressed their disappointment over the consecutive failure of the 9th and the 10th NPT Review Conferences to adopt a consensual outcome document despite constructive engagement made by NAM States Parties to the NPT. This failure should serve as a stimulus to work harder towards achieving nuclear disarmament. NAM States Parties to the NPT stressed the importance of fulfilling the commitments made at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences of the Treaty. They further reiterated their readiness to engage in future discussions and negotiations in a constructive, transparent and inclusive manner, involving all States Parties, to achieve consensus.

**(Final Document, Para 333)** The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the NPT reiterated the importance of the full

	<p>implementation of the action plans adopted by the 2010 NPT Review Conference on nuclear disarmament, on nuclear non-proliferation, on peaceful uses of nuclear energy and on the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East. They expressed concern at the lack of agreement on a number of key priorities of NAM States Parties to the NPT and agreed to continue their collective efforts in pursuing the realization of their priorities at the NPT Review Conferences.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 378)</b> 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. They welcomed the adoption by consensus of the General Assembly Resolution (78/43) 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. 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. 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.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 381)</b> Mindful of the threat posed to humankind by the existing weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons 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. In this regard, the Heads of State and Government welcomed the adoption on 4 December 2023 of the General Assembly Resolution 78/15 entitled “Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament” and reiterated the adherence of their countries to and called on the international community to abide by the goals and principles set out therein.</p>
<p><b>Disarmament and the Environment</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 279)</b> The Heads of State and Government expressed their deepest concern over the immediate, indiscriminate, and massive death and destruction caused by any nuclear weapon detonation and its long-term catastrophic consequences on human health, environment, and other vital economic resources, thus endangering the life of present and future generations. They reiterated further their deep concern at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons, and in this context reaffirmed the need for all States at</p>

	<p>all times to comply with applicable international law, including international humanitarian law. They stressed the need to address this issue in the context of the efforts aimed at the realization of a nuclear-weapon-free world and in this regard, they noted continuing relevant international efforts, including the four International Conferences on the Humanitarian Consequences of Nuclear Weapons, held respectively in Norway in 2013, in Mexico in 2014 and in Austria in 2014 and 2022, and the important role of the humanitarian initiative in promoting progress towards nuclear disarmament and the total elimination of nuclear weapons. They reiterated the call in General Assembly Resolution 78/27 for the urgent commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament (CD) on a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 328)</b> The Heads of State and Government emphasized the importance of the observance of environmental norms in the preparation and implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements, and in this regard, they welcomed the adoption of General Assembly Resolution (78/25) on this matter without a vote. They reaffirmed that international disarmament forums should take fully into account the relevant environmental norms in negotiating treaties and agreements on disarmament and arms limitation and that all States, through their actions, should contribute fully to ensuring compliance with the aforementioned norms in the implementation of treaties and conventions to which they are parties.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 401)</b> The Heads of State and Government underlined the importance of the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 77/49, taking into consideration the possible harmful effects to human health and the environment, caused by the use of weapons and munitions containing depleted uranium.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>International Humanitarian Law and ICJ</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 279)</b> The Heads of State and Government expressed their deepest concern over the immediate, indiscriminate, and massive death and destruction caused by any nuclear weapon detonation and its long-term catastrophic consequences on human health, environment, and other vital economic resources, thus endangering the life of present and future generations. They reiterated further their deep concern at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons, and in this context reaffirmed the need for all States at all times to comply with applicable international law, including international humanitarian law. They stressed the need to address this issue in the context of the efforts aimed at the realization of a nuclear-weapon-free world and in this regard, they noted continuing relevant international efforts, including the four International Conferences on the Humanitarian Consequences of Nuclear Weapons, held respectively in Norway in 2013, in Mexico in 2014 and in Austria in 2014 and 2022, and the important role of the humanitarian initiative in promoting progress towards nuclear disarmament and the total elimination of nuclear weapons. They reiterated the call in General Assembly Resolution 78/27</p>

	<p>for the urgent commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament (CD) on a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 283)</b> The Heads of State and Government reiterated their deep concern over the slow pace of progress towards nuclear disarmament and the lack of progress by the Nuclear-Weapon States (NWS) to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals in accordance with their relevant multilateral legal obligations. 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. They called upon the NWS to fulfill their relevant multilateral legal obligations on nuclear disarmament and to implement the unequivocal undertaking they provided in 2000 and further reiterated in 2010 so as to accomplish the total elimination of nuclear weapons. They emphasized, in this regard, the urgent need to commence and to bring to a conclusion negotiation on comprehensive and complete nuclear disarmament without any further delay.</p>
<p><b>Modernization and Development of Nuclear Weapons</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 287)</b> The Heads of State and Government reiterated, with concern, that improvements in existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons as provided for in the military doctrines of the Nuclear Weapons States, including the United States Nuclear Posture Review, violate their legal obligations on nuclear disarmament, as well as the commitments made to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in their military and security policies and contravene the negative security assurances provided by the NWS. They stressed once again that these improvements as well as the development of new types of such weapons violate also the commitments undertaken at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and at the NPT Review Conferences by the NWS.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 305)</b> The Heads of State and Government continued to be concerned over the negative implications of the development and deployment of anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defense 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 strengthening of international security. The abrogation of the ABM Treaty brought new challenges to international peace and stability and the prevention of an arms race in outer space. They remained seriously concerned at the negative security consequences of the deployment of strategic missile defence systems which could trigger an arms race and lead to the further development of advanced missile systems and an increase in the number of nuclear weapons.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 381)</b> Mindful of the threat posed to humankind by the existing weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons and underlining the need for the total elimination of such weapons, the Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the need to prevent the</p>



	<p>emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction and therefore supported the necessity of monitoring the situation and triggering international action as required. In this regard, the Heads of State and Government welcomed the adoption on 4 December 2023 of the General Assembly Resolution 78/15 entitled “Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament” and reiterated the adherence of their countries to and called on the international community to abide by the goals and principles set out therein.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Missiles</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 305)</b> The Heads of State and Government continued to be concerned over the negative implications of the development and deployment of anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defense 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 strengthening of international security. The abrogation of the ABM Treaty brought new challenges to international peace and stability and the prevention of an arms race in outer space. They remained seriously concerned at the negative security consequences of the deployment of strategic missile defence systems which could trigger an arms race and lead to the further development of advanced missile systems and an increase in the number of nuclear weapons.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 317)</b> The Heads of State and Government remained convinced of the need for a multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive, transparent and non-discriminatory approach toward the issue of missiles in all its aspects as a contribution to international peace and security. 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. 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. While welcoming the adoption of the UNGA decision 77/515 on “Missiles”, they encouraged follow up efforts to further examine the elements contained in the conclusions of the Secretary-General’s Report A/63/176. 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. They stressed the importance of the security concerns of all States at regional and global levels in any approach to the issue of missiles in all its aspects.</p>

**NAM Involvement and Contributions**

**(Final Document, Para 276)** The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed and reiterated the long-standing principled positions of the Movement on disarmament and international security, including the decisions taken at the XII Summit in Durban in 1998 the XIII Summit in Kuala Lumpur in 2003, the XIV Summit in Havana in 2006, the XV Summit in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, in July 2009, the XVI Summit in Tehran in 2012, the XVII Summit in Island of Margarita in 2016, the XVIII Summit in Baku, Azerbaijan in 2019, the XIII Ministerial Conference in Cartagena in 2000, the XIV Ministerial Conference in Durban in 2004, the Ministerial Meeting held in Putrajaya, Malaysia, in 2006, the XV Ministerial Conference held in Teheran, Islamic Republic of Iran, in 2008, and the XVI Ministerial Conference and Commemorative Meeting of the Non- Aligned Movement held in Bali, Indonesia, in May 2011, the XVII Ministerial Conference held in Algiers, Algeria in 2014, and the XVIII Mid-Term Ministerial Conference held in Baku, Azerbaijan, in 2018, Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Caracas, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in 2019 and, the Ministerial Meeting held in UNHQ, New York, in 2022.

**(Final Document, Para 284)** The Heads of State and Government acknowledged the significant contribution towards realizing the objective of nuclear disarmament made by NAM Member and Observer States, including through the voluntary renunciation of the possession of nuclear weapons by Belarus, Kazakhstan, South Africa and Ukraine.

**(Final Document, Para 290)** The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the importance and the relevance of the UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC) as the sole specialized, deliberative body within the UN multilateral disarmament machinery and reiterated their full support for its work. They commended the UNDC for the successful adoption of the consensus recommendations on “Practical Confidence-Building Measures in the Field of Conventional Weapons” by the Commission in 2023. They expressed regret that since 2000 the UNDC was unable to reach agreement on the “Recommendations for achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons” due to the lack of political will and inflexible positions of the Nuclear-Weapons States, despite NAM’s constructive role and concrete proposals throughout the deliberations. The Heads of State and Government, while welcoming the resumption of the formal annual sessions of the UNDC in 2022 and its adoption of the “Recommendations to promote the practical implementation of the TCBMs in outer space activities with the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space in conformity with the recommendations set out in the report of the GGE on this issue (A/68/189)”, regretted that at the end of its three years cycle in 2023 the UNDC was unable again to reach agreement on the other very important agenda item “Recommendations for achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons”. They further called upon UN Member States, in particular the NWS, to display the necessary political will and flexibility, in order to enable the Commission to agree on recommendations in this regard.

**(Final Document, Para 292)** The Heads of State and Government expressed their appreciation for the efforts undertaken, in particular by those representatives of Member States of the Non-Aligned Movement who served as the Presidents of the CD for the commencement of its substantive work, including negotiations. They recognized the constructive engagement and leadership of Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Syria, Colombia, Cuba and Ecuador, and noted the various proposals on the program of Work of the CD as contained in the documents CD/1864, a decision adopted by CD on 29 May 2009 but not implemented, CD/1933/Rev.1, CD/1952, CD/1955, CD/1956/Rev.1, CD/2014, CD/2022, CD/2128, CD/2137/AddL, and CD/2229, which were presented successively by the aforementioned Presidents by NAM Member States between 2009 to 2023 sessions. They also noted positively during the Presidency of Colombia the adoption of the decision on the programme of work of the CD as contained in the document CD/2229 in 2022. They called on the CD to agree by consensus on a balanced and comprehensive programme of work without any further delay taking into account the security interests of all States. In this regard, the Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the importance of the principle contained in the final document of the SSOD-I that “The adoption of disarmament measures should take place in such an equitable and balanced manner as to ensure the right of each State to security and to ensure that no individual State or group of States may obtain advantages over others at any stage”. They agreed to continue coordination of efforts at the NAM Member States of G21 in Geneva.

**(Final Document, Para 294)** The Heads of State and Government commended the efforts of NAM Member States in advancing the goal of nuclear disarmament. In this regard, they reiterated the importance of the convening, in New York, on a date to be decided later, and pursuant to General Assembly resolution (78/27), a United Nations High-Level International Conference on Nuclear Disarmament, in follow-up to the first-ever High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on Nuclear Disarmament held on 26 September 2013, to review the progress made in this regard. They stressed the need to ensure the success of the Conference in reaching a substantive outcome. The Heads of State and Government expressed their hope that this International Conference can contribute to the goal of a nuclear weapon free world.

**(Final Document, Para 295)** The Heads of State and Government welcomed UN annual meetings and activities for the commemoration of the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons on 26 September since 2014, as outlined in resolution 68/32. They invited Member States, the UN system and the civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academia, parliamentarians, the mass media and individuals, to commemorate and promote the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons through all means of educational and public awareness-raising activities. They also expressed their commitment to work together with the objective that the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons becomes one of the effective ways to focus international public attention on the

dangers of nuclear weapons, the necessity for their total elimination and the advantages of nuclear disarmament for development as well as for international peace and security.

**(Final Document, Para 296)** Moreover, the Heads of State and Government underlined the importance of General Assembly resolutions 68/32, 69/58, 70/34, 71/71, 72/251, 73/40, 74/54, 75/45, 76/36, 77/47 and 78/27 as a roadmap on nuclear disarmament and accordingly stressed the need for an active participation of NAM Member States in all activities related to their implementation, including enhancing public awareness and education on this issue. They commended all efforts aiming at promoting the implementation of these resolutions, including those undertaken by the Group of 21 in the Conference on Disarmament and the NAM Chapter in Vienna.

**(Final Document, Para 301)** The Heads of State and Government stressed the significance of achieving universal adherence to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, especially by all NWS which, inter alia, should contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament. In this regard, they expressed their concern at the decision of the United States to not seek ratification of the CTBT as announced in its 2018 Nuclear Posture Review, taking into account the special responsibility of NWS for the realization of the entry into force of the CTBT. 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. In this context, the ratifications of the CTBT by Comoros, Cuba, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste and Tuvalu were welcomed.

**(Final Document, Para 324)** The Heads of State and Government 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. They welcomed the initiative presented in 1990 by the Arab Republic of Egypt on the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, and its initiative presented before the 68th session of the United Nations General Assembly on 28th September 2013 containing implementation steps in support of the establishment of the Zone. They also stressed that necessary steps should be taken in different international fora for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East. They took note with appreciation of the letters sent, in 2013 and 2014, to the United Nations Secretary-General, renewing the support for the establishment of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction, reflected in the note A/68/781 by the Secretary-General, by: Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

**(Final Document, Para 388)** The Heads of State and Government noted the adoption, by vote, of the Arms Trade Treaty by the UN General Assembly on 2nd April 2013 and its entry into force on 24 December 2014. They also noted that the Treaty aims at regulating trade in conventional weapons, including small arms and light weapons. They called for balanced, transparent and objective implementation of the Treaty, in strict accordance with the principles of the UN Charter, and the inherent right of each State to security and to individual or collective self-defense. They also underscored that its implementation should, in no way, affect the sovereign right of States to acquire, manufacture, export, import and retain conventional arms and their parts and components for their self-defense, security needs and the maintenance of their territorial integrity. The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the ATT emphasized the importance of ensuring a leading role for NAM States Parties from those regions most affected by the illicit trade of conventional arms in the implementation of the Treaty, as well as in any future institutional arrangements of the Treaty.

**(Final Document, Para 393)** The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (the Mine Ban Convention) reiterated their commitment to the full implementation of the Oslo Action Plan. They invited those States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Convention. They also welcomed the Global Conference on Assisting Landmine and other Explosive Remnants of War Survivors in the Context of Disability Rights and other Domains, held in Medellin, on 03-04 April 2014.

**(Final Document, Para 396)** The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the Convention on Prohibition or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW) and its Protocols encouraged States to become parties to the Convention and its Protocols. NAM States Parties to the CCW welcome the accession of Malawi and Namibia to the Convention and its annexed protocols. NAM States Parties to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) welcomed the successful adoption by consensus of the Report of Meeting of High Contracting Parties to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons held on 16-18 November 2022. They stressed that further strengthening of the CCW will make a significant contribution to progressive development of the rules of international law applicable in armed conflict and advancing further in the field of disarmament on the basis of universal, multilateral, non-discriminatory and transparent negotiations with the goal of reaching general and complete disarmament under strict international control.

**(Final Document, Para 397)** The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the CCW welcomed the efforts of the Non-Aligned States Parties to the CCW to advance their positions during the meetings of the Group of Governmental Experts on Lethal Autonomous Weapons

	<p>Systems. The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the CCW recalled different proposals on a political declaration, code of conduct and other voluntary measures, including national weapons review process, Confidence Building Measures (CBM's) as well as the establishment of a Committee of Experts.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 403)</b> The Heads of State and Government commended the 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. They encouraged NAM delegations to continue to actively participate in the Working Group with a view to promote and achieve the objectives of the Movement.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 404)</b> Consistent with and guided by the aforementioned principled positions and affirming the need to promote, defend and preserve these positions, the Heads of State and Government agreed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>404.1</b> Continue to pursue the positions and priorities of the Movement, as appropriate, in the relevant international fora;</li> <li>- <b>404.2</b> Task the NAM Coordinating Bureau to undertake efforts, as appropriate, with a view to achieving the objectives of the Movement at disarmament and international security meetings.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>TPNW</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 288)</b> The Heads of State and Government welcomed the multilateral efforts towards nuclear disarmament and the total elimination of nuclear weapons. Moreover, they took note of the entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) on 22 January 2021, the convening of its First Meeting of States Parties on 21-23 June 2022, which adopted a declaration and an action plan, and its Second Meeting of States Parties on 27 November-1 December 2023. It is hoped that the Treaty would contribute to furthering the agreed global objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons. NAM States Parties and signatories to the TPNW are fully committed to its implementation and are engaged constructively in preparation for the Third Meeting of States Parties to the TPNW towards achieving a world free of nuclear weapons.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 295)</b> The Heads of State and Government welcomed UN annual meetings and activities for the commemoration of the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons on 26 September since 2014, as outlined in resolution 68/32. They invited Member States, the UN system and the civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academia, parliamentarians, the mass media and individuals, to commemorate and promote the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons through all means of educational and public awareness-raising activities. They also expressed their commitment to work together with the objective that the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons becomes</p>

	<p>one of the effective ways to focus international public attention on the dangers of nuclear weapons, the necessity for their total elimination and the advantages of nuclear disarmament for development as well as for international peace and security.</p>
<p><b>Gender</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 299)</b> The Heads of State and Government, while recalling the vital importance of the principles of equitable geographic representation and gender balance, called for the fair application of these principles in the appointment and recruitment to leadership, senior and managerial positions in the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs. The Heads of State and Government called also for transparency and balanced geographical representation in the composition of the membership of the Groups of Governmental Experts established in the field of disarmament and international security. They also underlined the importance of transparency and openness of the work of such groups.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>United Nations Fora</b></p>	
<p><b>UN General Assembly</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 298)</b> The Heads of State and Government, in reiterating their support for a comprehensive consideration of the UN disarmament agenda and the ways and means of revitalizing and enhancing the disarmament machinery, reaffirmed that a Fourth Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-IV) remains the most appropriate forum for furthering the priorities established by SSOD-I, including nuclear disarmament as the highest priority for the international community. In this context, while recalling the UNGA resolutions 65/66, 72/49 and 73/42 and its decision 70/551 entitled “Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament”, they welcomed the successful outcome of the Open-Ended Working Group, convened by resolution 65/66 of the General Assembly and its decision 70/551, which held its substantive sessions in 2016 and 2017, under the able Chairmanship of Ecuador, adopting by consensus recommendations for objectives and agenda for the Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-IV). They further welcomed the endorsement, by the Assembly, of the report of the Open-Ended Working Group and the substantive recommendations contained therein, and stressed the importance of continuing consultations on the next steps for convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 304)</b> The Heads of State and Government underlined further the commitments of all states to the universally agreed principles governing the activities related to the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, on equal access to outer space for all without discrimination, including non-discrimination cooperation referred to in this domain in accordance with the Declaration on International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for</p>

the Benefit and in the interest of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries (1996 Declaration) contained in UN General Assembly Resolution 51/122.

**(Final Document, Para 308)** The Heads of State and Government rejected the declaration by the United States in 2018 that “Space is a war-fighting domain” or “the next battle field” and accordingly reemphasized the urgent need for the commencement of substantive work in the CD, inter alia, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including through the establishment of an ad hoc committee under this agenda item as early as possible, taking note 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 jointly by Russia and China in the Conference on Disarmament on 12 February 2008 and updated in 2014. They welcomed the valuable progress made through the work of the Group of Governmental Experts established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/250 and regretted that consensus on the draft final report of the GGE was blocked by one Member, noting that it could have represented a good basis for further negotiations towards adopting an international legally binding instrument. They took note of the establishment of the new GGE pursuant to UN General Assembly resolution 77/250, to consider and make recommendations on substantial elements of an international legally binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including, inter alia, on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space; and called on the new GGE to take into consideration the deliberations taken place in the 2018/2019 GGE, and its documents, including inter alia, the Working Papers and the draft Final Report. The Heads of State and Government further noted the establishment and the discussions, which took place within the Open-Ended Working Group on Reducing Space Threats through norms, rules, and principles of responsible behavior and emphasized the importance of reaching a consensual outcome document, taking into account the concerns of all Member States.

**(Final Document, Para 310)** The Heads of State and Government recognized the growing scope and significance of international cooperation among states and between states and international organizations in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, and underlined the necessity and the significance of further strengthening international cooperation in order to reach broad and efficient collaboration in this field for the mutual benefit and in the interest of all parties involved, in accordance with UN General Assembly resolution 51/122 in 1996 entitled “ Declaration on International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for the Benefit and in the interest of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries”.

**(Final Document, Para 317)** The Heads of State and Government remained convinced of the need for a multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive, transparent and non-discriminatory approach toward the issue of missiles in all its aspects as a contribution to international peace



and security. 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. 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. While welcoming the adoption of the UNGA decision 77/515 on “Missiles”, they encouraged follow up efforts to further examine the elements contained in the conclusions of the Secretary-General’s Report A/63/176. 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. They stressed the importance of the security concerns of all States at regional and global levels in any approach to the issue of missiles in all its aspects.

**(Final Document, Para 320)** The Heads of State and Government welcomed the 25th Anniversary of the declaration of Mongolia’s nuclear-weapon-free status on 25 September 2017 and commended Mongolia’s efforts towards a world free of nuclear weapons. They also urged the convening of the Fourth Conference of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones and Mongolia, which was originally planned to be held in New York, in April 2020, but subsequently postponed until the UN General Assembly decides otherwise. They also welcomed numerous informal preparatory meetings convened by Mongolia during the 2018-2022 period. The Heads of State and Government called on the States parties and signatories to those Treaties to implement further ways and means of co-operation among themselves, their treaty agencies and other interested States. They expressed their support for Mongolia’s nuclear-weapon-free status and its policy aimed at institutionalizing that status.

**(Final Document, Para 323)** The Heads of State and Government stressed the importance of the adoption of UN General Assembly decision 73/546, entitled “Convening a conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction”. In this regard, NAM welcomed the convening of the First Session of the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons under the Presidency of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the adoption of a Political Declaration, and also welcomed the convening of the Second Session of the Conference under the Presidency of the State of Kuwait and its outcomes, including inter alia the adoption of the rules of procedure and establishing an informal working committee and the Third Session under the Presidency of the Republic of Lebanon and the adoption of its report and the Fourth Session on 15-19 November 2023 under the Presidency of the State of Libya and the adoption of its report. NAM continues to call upon all States of the

	<p>region, without exception, to actively participate in this Conference and negotiate in good faith and bring to a conclusion a legally binding Treaty on the establishment of the Zone. NAM States Parties to the NPT also stressed that the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the NPT, as well as other relevant decisions on the subject, adopted within the context of the Review Conferences, remain valid until the objective of the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and other WMD in the Middle East is achieved and that the implementation of decision 73/546 is without prejudice to the validity of the aforesaid resolution and decisions and shall not also be construed as their replacement.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 325)</b> The Heads of State and Government welcomed the adoption of UN General Assembly resolution 78/17 on the “Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East” which urges all Parties directly concerned to seriously consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. The Heads of State and Government regretted the decision of the United States and Israel to vote, during the 73rd Session of the General Assembly, in 2018, against this resolution, which has been adopted by consensus in the period from 1982 to 2017.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 388)</b> The Heads of State and Government noted the adoption, by vote, of the Arms Trade Treaty by the UN General Assembly on 2nd April 2013 and its entry into force on 24 December 2014. They also noted that the Treaty aims at regulating trade in conventional weapons, including small arms and light weapons. They called for balanced, transparent and objective implementation of the Treaty, in strict accordance with the principles of the UN Charter, and the inherent right of each State to security and to individual or collective self-defense. They also underscored that its implementation should, in no way, affect the sovereign right of States to acquire, manufacture, export, import and retain conventional arms and their parts and components for their self-defense, security needs and the maintenance of their territorial integrity. The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the ATT emphasized the importance of ensuring a leading role for NAM States Parties from those regions most affected by the illicit trade of conventional arms in the implementation of the Treaty, as well as in any future institutional arrangements of the Treaty.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SSOD</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 289)</b> 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. They stressed the importance of ensuring that efforts aimed at nuclear non-proliferation are parallel to simultaneous efforts aimed at nuclear disarmament. They reaffirmed that efforts toward nuclear disarmament global and regional approaches and confidence building measures complement each other and should, wherever possible,</p>

be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security. Nevertheless, they stressed that nuclear disarmament, as the highest priority established by SSOD-I and as a multilateral legal obligation, should not be made conditional on confidence building measures or other disarmament efforts. They also underlined that nuclear risk reduction measures cannot be a substitute for effective measures on nuclear disarmament.

**(Final Document, Para 292)** The Heads of State and Government expressed their appreciation for the efforts undertaken, in particular by those representatives of Member States of the Non-Aligned Movement who served as the Presidents of the CD for the commencement of its substantive work, including negotiations. They recognized the constructive engagement and leadership of Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Syria, Colombia, Cuba and Ecuador, and noted the various proposals on the program of Work of the CD as contained in the documents CD/1864, a decision adopted by CD on 29 May 2009 but not implemented, CD/1933/Rev.1, CD/1952, CD/1955, CD/1956/Rev.1, CD/2014, CD/2022, CD/2128, CD/2137/AddL, and CD/2229, which were presented successively by the aforementioned Presidents by NAM Member States between 2009 to 2023 sessions. They also noted positively during the Presidency of Colombia the adoption of the decision on the programme of work of the CD as contained in the document CD/2229 in 2022. They called on the CD to agree by consensus on a balanced and comprehensive programme of work without any further delay taking into account the security interests of all States. In this regard, the Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the importance of the principle contained in the final document of the SSOD-I that “The adoption of disarmament measures should take place in such an equitable and balanced manner as to ensure the right of each State to security and to ensure that no individual State or group of States may obtain advantages over others at any stage”. They agreed to continue coordination of efforts at the NAM Member States of G21 in Geneva.

**(Final Document, Para 298)** The Heads of State and Government, in reiterating their support for a comprehensive consideration of the UN disarmament agenda and the ways and means of revitalizing and enhancing the disarmament machinery, reaffirmed that a Fourth Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-IV) remains the most appropriate forum for furthering the priorities established by SSOD-I, including nuclear disarmament as the highest priority for the international community. In this context, while recalling the UNGA resolutions 65/66, 72/49 and 73/42 and its decision 70/551 entitled “Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament”, they welcomed the successful outcome of the Open-Ended Working Group, convened by resolution 65/66 of the General Assembly and its decision 70/551, which held its substantive sessions in 2016 and 2017, under the able Chairmanship of Ecuador, adopting by consensus recommendations for objectives and agenda for the Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-IV). They further welcomed the endorsement, by the Assembly,

	<p>of the report of the Open-Ended Working Group and the substantive recommendations contained therein, and stressed the importance of continuing consultations on the next steps for convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 318)</b> The Heads of State and Government believed that the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free zones (NWFZs) 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. 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 urged States to conclude agreements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned with a view to establishing new NWFZs in regions where they do not exist, including in the Middle East, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-I) and the Principles and Guidelines adopted by the UN Disarmament Commission in 1999. They also called upon all the nuclear-weapon States to ratify related protocols to all treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones, withdraw any reservations or interpretative declarations incompatible with their object and purpose, and respect the denuclearization status of these zones.</p>
<p><b>Test Ban and CTBT</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 287)</b> The Heads of State and Government reiterated, with concern, that improvements in existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons as provided for in the military doctrines of the Nuclear Weapons States, including the United States Nuclear Posture Review, violate their legal obligations on nuclear disarmament, as well as the commitments made to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in their military and security policies and contravene the negative security assurances provided by the NWS. They stressed once again that these improvements as well as the development of new types of such weapons violate also the commitments undertaken at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and at the NPT Review Conferences by the NWS.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 301)</b> The Heads of State and Government stressed the significance of achieving universal adherence to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, especially by all NWS which, inter alia, should contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament. In this regard, they expressed their concern at the decision of the United States to not seek ratification of the CTBT as announced in its 2018 Nuclear Posture Review, taking into account the special responsibility of NWS for the realization of the entry into force of the CTBT. 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. In this context, the ratifications of the CTBT by Comoros, Cuba, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Sao</p>

	Tome and Principe, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste and Tuvalu were welcomed.
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Conference on Disarmament</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 279)</b> The Heads of State and Government expressed their deepest concern over the immediate, indiscriminate, and massive death and destruction caused by any nuclear weapon detonation and its long-term catastrophic consequences on human health, environment, and other vital economic resources, thus endangering the life of present and future generations. They reiterated further their deep concern at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons, and in this context reaffirmed the need for all States at all times to comply with applicable international law, including international humanitarian law. They stressed the need to address this issue in the context of the efforts aimed at the realization of a nuclear-weapon-free world and in this regard, they noted continuing relevant international efforts, including the four International Conferences on the Humanitarian Consequences of Nuclear Weapons, held respectively in Norway in 2013, in Mexico in 2014 and in Austria in 2014 and 2022, and the important role of the humanitarian initiative in promoting progress towards nuclear disarmament and the total elimination of nuclear weapons. They reiterated the call in General Assembly Resolution 78/27 for the urgent commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament (CD) on a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 291)</b> The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the importance of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) as the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, and reiterated their call to 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. They emphasized the necessity to start negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament, without further delay, on further effective nuclear disarmament measures, in particular a comprehensive nuclear weapons convention that sets, inter alia, a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 292)</b> The Heads of State and Government expressed their appreciation for the efforts undertaken, in particular by those representatives of Member States of the Non-Aligned Movement who served as the Presidents of the CD for the commencement of its substantive work, including negotiations. They recognized the constructive engagement and leadership of Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Syria, Colombia, Cuba and Ecuador, and noted the various proposals on the program of Work of the CD as contained in the documents CD/1864, a decision adopted by CD on 29 May 2009 but not implemented, CD/1933/Rev.1, CD/1952, CD/1955, CD/1956/Rev.1, CD/2014, CD/2022, CD/2128, CD/2137/AddL, and CD/2229, which were presented successively by the aforementioned Presidents by NAM Member States between 2009 to 2023 sessions. They also noted positively during the Presidency of Colombia the adoption of the decision on the</p>

programme of work of the CD as contained in the document CD/2229 in 2022. They called on the CD to agree by consensus on a balanced and comprehensive programme of work without any further delay taking into account the security interests of all States. In this regard, the Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the importance of the principle contained in the final document of the SSOD-I that “The adoption of disarmament measures should take place in such an equitable and balanced manner as to ensure the right of each State to security and to ensure that no individual State or group of States may obtain advantages over others at any stage”. They agreed to continue coordination of efforts at the NAM Member States of G21 in Geneva.

**(Final Document, Para 293)** The Heads of State and Government called for the urgent commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on further effective nuclear disarmament measures to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons, including, in particular, on a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons. They further called for urgent compliance with legal obligations and the fulfillment of the commitments undertaken on nuclear disarmament.

**(Final Document, Para 296).** Moreover, the Heads of State and Government underlined the importance of General Assembly resolutions 68/32, 69/58, 70/34, 71/71, 72/251, 73/40, 74/54, 75/45, 76/36, 77/47 and 78/27 as a roadmap on nuclear disarmament and accordingly stressed the need for an active participation of NAM Member States in all activities related to their implementation, including enhancing public awareness and education on this issue. They commended all efforts aiming at promoting the implementation of these resolutions, including those undertaken by the Group of 21 in the Conference on Disarmament and the NAM Chapter in Vienna.

**(Final Document, Para 308)** The Heads of State and Government rejected the declaration by the United States in 2018 that “Space is a war-fighting domain” or “the next battle field” and accordingly reemphasized the urgent need for the commencement of substantive work in the CD, inter alia, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including through the establishment of an ad hoc committee under this agenda item as early as possible, taking note 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 jointly by Russia and China in the Conference on Disarmament on 12 February 2008 and updated in 2014. They welcomed the valuable progress made through the work of the Group of Governmental Experts established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/250 and regretted that consensus on the draft final report of the GGE was blocked by one Member, noting that it could have represented a good basis for further negotiations towards adopting an international legally binding instrument. They took note of the establishment of the new GGE pursuant to UN General Assembly resolution 77/250, to consider and make recommendations on substantial elements of an international legally binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including, inter alia, on the prevention of

	<p>the placement of weapons in outer space; and called on the new GGE to take into consideration the deliberations taken place in the 2018/2019 GGE, and its documents, including inter alia, the Working Papers and the draft Final Report. The Heads of State and Government further noted the establishment and the discussions, which took place within the Open-Ended Working Group on Reducing Space Threats through norms, rules, and principles of responsible behavior and emphasized the importance of reaching a consensual outcome document, taking into account the concerns of all Member States.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 381)</b> Mindful of the threat posed to humankind by the existing weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons 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. In this regard, the Heads of State and Government welcomed the adoption on 4 December 2023 of the General Assembly Resolution 78/15 entitled “Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament” and reiterated the adherence of their countries to and called on the international community to abide by the goals and principles set out therein.</p>
<p><b>UN Disarmament Commission</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 290)</b> The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the importance and the relevance of the UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC) as the sole specialized, deliberative body within the UN multilateral disarmament machinery and reiterated their full support for its work. They commended the UNDC for the successful adoption of the consensus recommendations on “Practical Confidence-Building Measures in the Field of Conventional Weapons” by the Commission in 2023. They expressed regret that since 2000 the UNDC was unable to reach agreement on the “Recommendations for achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons” due to the lack of political will and inflexible positions of the Nuclear-Weapons States, despite NAM’s constructive role and concrete proposals throughout the deliberations. The Heads of State and Government, while welcoming the resumption of the formal annual sessions of the UNDC in 2022 and its adoption of the “Recommendations to promote the practical implementation of the TCBMs in outer space activities with the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space in conformity with the recommendations set out in the report of the GGE on this issue (A/68/189)”, regretted that at the end of its three years cycle in 2023 the UNDC was unable again to reach agreement on the other very important agenda item “Recommendations for achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons”. They further called upon UN Member States, in particular the NWS, to display the necessary political will and flexibility, in order to enable the Commission to agree on recommendations in this regard.</p>

	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 309)</b> Noting the inclusion of “Preparation of recommendations to promote the practical implementation of transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities with the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space, in accordance with the recommendations set out in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities” in the agenda of the UNDC. The Heads of State and Government underscored that while voluntary TCBMs may partially contribute to reducing mistrust and enhancing the safety of outer space operations in the short-term, it cannot represent a substitute for the early conclusion of a legally-binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including the prohibition of the placement of any weapons in outer space, as well as the threat or use of force against outer space objects. They further urged all Member States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the sustainability of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes. They underlined the importance of, and called for, the promotion and strengthening of international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes including by paying particular attention to the benefit and the interests of developing countries.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 318)</b> The Heads of State and Government believed that the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free zones (NWFZs) 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. 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 urged States to conclude agreements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned with a view to establishing new NWFZs in regions where they do not exist, including in the Middle East, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-I) and the Principles and Guidelines adopted by the UN Disarmament Commission in 1999. They also called upon all the nuclear-weapon States to ratify related protocols to all treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones, withdraw any reservations or interpretative declarations incompatible with their object and purpose, and respect the denuclearization status of these zones.</p>
<p><b>UNIDIR and UNODA</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 299)</b> The Heads of State and Government, while recalling the vital importance of the principles of equitable geographic representation and gender balance, called for the fair application of these principles in the appointment and recruitment to leadership, senior and managerial positions in the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs. The Heads of State and Government called also for transparency and balanced geographical representation in the composition of the membership of the</p>



	<p>Groups of Governmental Experts established in the field of disarmament and international security. They also underlined the importance of transparency and openness of the work of such groups.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 387)</b> The Heads of State and Government emphasized that the international assistance to support the implementation of the Programme of Action is still not commensurate with the needs of affected countries, taking into account the growing magnitude of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects and the danger it continues to pose. They called for ensuring the adequacy, effectiveness and sustainability of such international assistance. They called for the provision of concrete assistance, including technical and financial assistance to developing countries upon their request. They emphasized that such assistance should not be made conditional on being part of, or detracting from, the recipient States' Official Development Assistance. They also called on the UN, in its activities in support of the implementation of the PoA, to rely further on the expertise available in developing countries.</p>
<p><b>UN Regional Centers for Peace and Disarmament</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 329)</b> 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 centers for peace and disarmament.</p>
<p><b>International Atomic Energy Agency</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 322)</b> The Heads of State and Government reiterated their full support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. 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. They called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the fulfillment of the proposal initiated by Iran and co-sponsored by Egypt in 1974 for the establishment of such a zone. 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. The Heads of State and Government of NAM State Parties to NPT called on Israel to accede to the NPT without precondition and further delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency (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. They called for the earliest implementation of relevant IAEA resolutions on "Application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East". 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</p>

other States, and condemned Israel for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals. In this context they also condemned the statement made by the then Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006, related to the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel and the announcement made by an Israeli Minister regarding the use of nuclear weapons against Gaza. They urged the continued consideration of the issue of Israeli nuclear capabilities in the context of the IAEA, including at the General Conference and its call for the implementation of the resolution titled “Israeli Nuclear Capabilities” issued by the General Conference in 2009. They were of the view that stability cannot be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities are maintained particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, which allow one party to threaten its neighbors, and the region. 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. 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 326)** The Heads of State and Government reiterated 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.

**(Final Document, Para 327)** 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 339)** The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the inalienable right of developing countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. They continued to note with concern the increasing restrictions on exports of material, equipment and technology, for peaceful purposes. They again emphasized that proliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements. 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 sustainable development. They expressed their full confidence in the impartiality and professionalism of the IAEA and strongly rejected any politically motivated attempts by any State to politicize the work of the IAEA, including its technical cooperation programme, in violation of its Statute, as well as any pressure or interference in the Agency’s activities which could jeopardize the

efficiency and credibility of the IAEA and the inalienable right of developing countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination.

**(Final Document, Para 342)** The Heads of State and Government stressed the need for the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in developing countries, which contributes to the attainment of their respective national sustainable development goals, and the full respect for their right to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. They underlined particularly the responsibility of developed countries to facilitate, to the fullest extent possible, the transfer, to developing countries, of nuclear equipment, materials, scientific and technological information for peaceful purposes. They also encouraged the IAEA to continue supporting developing countries in realizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular through its technical cooperation programme, which is essential for the promotion and transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful uses.

**(Final Document, Para 344)** The Heads of State and Government took note of the adoption, through a vote, in 2010 and 2011, by the IAEA Board of Governors, of three proposals of assurance of supply mechanisms in the framework of the multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle. They highlighted that this issue should be conducted through wide, integral and transparent consultations and negotiations, focusing on its technical, legal, political and economic implications, before any further decision is taken about this complex and sensitive matter. They 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, including the inalienable right of each State Party, if it so decides, to develop, for peaceful purposes, a full national nuclear fuel cycle in accordance with its rights and obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

**(Final Document, Para 345)** 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. They stressed that any pressure or interference in the Agency's verification process, which could jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency, should be avoided. They recognized that the IAEA is the sole competent authority for verification of compliance with the obligations under the respective safeguard agreements of the Member States. 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. Bearing in mind the Agency's

	<p>responsibility in protecting safeguards' confidential information and given the undesirable incidents of leakage of such information, they emphasized the need for strengthening the regime for the protection of safeguards confidential information.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 346)</b> The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed 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, the environment and the IAEA safeguards regime, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the UN Charter and regulations of the IAEA. They strongly condemned all attacks and threats to attack on nuclear facilities, whether operational or under construction, and called upon all States to refrain under all circumstances, from any such acts or threats thereof. They recognized the urgent need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 347)</b> The Heads of State and Government affirmed the need to strengthen the Radiological Safety and Protection Systems at facilities utilizing radioactive materials as well as at radioactive waste management facilities, including the safe transportation of these materials. They reaffirmed the need to further strengthen existing international regulations relating to safety and security of transportation of such materials. They noted the efforts of the IAEA in this regard, including through the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety which was unanimously endorsed by the IAEA General Conference. 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 waste on their territories.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 349)</b> The Heads of State and Government emphasized the need to improve national, regional and international preparedness and response to nuclear accidents and called for a strengthened role of the IAEA in emergency preparedness and response, including through assisting Member States, upon their request, on emergency preparedness and response to nuclear accidents, promoting capacity building, including education and training in the field of crisis management.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 351)</b> The Heads of State and Government emphasized that the IAEA is the sole inter-governmental organization within the UN system with the mandate and expertise to deal with the technical subjects of nuclear safety and nuclear security.</p>
<p><b>UN Security Council</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 322)</b> The Heads of State and Government reiterated their full support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction.</p>

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. They called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the fulfillment of the proposal initiated by Iran and co-sponsored by Egypt in 1974 for the establishment of such a zone. 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. The Heads of State and Government of NAM State Parties to NPT called on Israel to accede to the NPT without precondition and further delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency (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. They called for the earliest implementation of relevant IAEA resolutions on "Application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East". 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. In this context they also condemned the statement made by the then Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006, related to the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel and the announcement made by an Israeli Minister regarding the use of nuclear weapons against Gaza. They urged the continued consideration of the issue of Israeli nuclear capabilities in the context of the IAEA, including at the General Conference and its call for the implementation of the resolution titled "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities" issued by the General Conference in 2009. They were of the view that stability cannot be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities are maintained particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, which allow one party to threaten its neighbors, and the region. 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. 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 324)** The Heads of State and Government 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. They welcomed the initiative presented in 1990 by the Arab Republic of Egypt on the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, and its initiative presented before the 68th session of the United Nations General Assembly on 28th September 2013 containing

implementation steps in support of the establishment of the Zone. They also stressed that necessary steps should be taken in different international fora for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East. They took note with appreciation of the letters sent, in 2013 and 2014, to the United Nations Secretary-General, renewing the support for the establishment of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction, reflected in the note A/68/781 by the Secretary-General, by: Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

**(Final Document, Para 343)** The Heads of State and Government recalled the successful conclusion of nuclear negotiations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and E3/Eu+3, resulting in the finalization of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) on 14 July 2015 adopted by Security Council resolution 2231. The Heads of State and Government called for its full implementation by all its participants and underlined that this agreement showed once again that dialogue and diplomacy are the most appropriate means to resolve such issues, as the Movement has always advocated.

**(Final Document, Para 379)** While noting the adoption of resolutions 1540 (2004), 1673 (2006), 1810 (2008), 1977 (2011), 2055 (2012), and 2325 (2016), 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 Organizations established in this regard, as well as the role of the General Assembly. They further cautioned against the continuing practice of the Security Council to utilize its authority to define the legislative requirements for Member States in implementing Security Council decisions. In this regard, they stressed the importance of the issue of non-state actors acquiring weapons of mass destruction to be addressed in an inclusive manner by the General Assembly, taking into account the views of all Member States.

**(Final Document, Para 380)** With respect to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and, as a principled position, the Heads of State and Government underscored that the Security Council does not have legislative power on the subject of the resolution. They stressed that the comprehensive reviews of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) should strictly abide by the UN Charter, as well as relevant international legally binding instruments and mandate of the aforementioned resolution and be based on the main thrust to prevent the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery by non-state actors. They stressed that efforts should be strived for the comprehensive reviews of the implementation of the Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) to observe the principle of consensus and for it to be conducted through open, transparent and inclusive consultations with Member States.

## Chemical and Biological Weapons

### Chemical Weapons

**(Final Document, Para 360)** The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) welcomed the successful conclusion of its Third Review Conference. They reiterated that a transparent, holistic and balanced approach shall prevail in follow-up to the recommendations adopted by the Third Review Conference, and encouraged the continuation of discussions aimed at drafting a document on the Future Priorities of the OPCW, with a view for it to be considered during the Review Conference. They 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. They firmly believe that the recent accession of the State of Palestine as the 193rd State Party is a significant step towards achieving universality of the Convention. They reaffirmed that the effective contribution of the Convention to international and regional peace and security can be enhanced through its full implementation, and in this context also encouraged all States Parties that have not yet done so to engage with the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons on the steps that need to be undertaken for the national implementation of the Convention. They reaffirmed the importance of international cooperation in the field of chemical activities for purposes not prohibited under CWC. 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 restrictions that are contrary to the letter and spirit of the Convention. 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. They also reaffirmed the need to respect the principles included in the Convention and called upon States parties to the CWC to avoid the polarization and politicization of the work of the Organization, while encouraging States Parties to continue working cooperatively in the interest of consensus.

**(Final Document, Para 361)** The Heads of State and Government of the NAM States Parties to the CWC stressed that the use of chemical weapons and toxic chemicals as weapons anywhere by anyone under any circumstances is reprehensible and completely contrary to international law, particularly the provisions of the Convention. They also reaffirmed that those responsible for the use of chemical weapons must be held accountable.

**(Final Document, Para 362)** The Heads of State and Government of the NAM States Parties to the CWC expressed deep regret for the non-adoption of the report of the Fourth Special Session of the Conference of States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapon

Convention due to the lack of consensus and politicization on some issues. They noted the importance of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) for the Fifth Review Conference, held in May 2023, and commended the close cooperation of all States parties and regional groups in the Working Group for making all efforts to achieve consensus, which unfortunately was not achieved in the Fifth Review Conference

**(Final Document, Para 363)** The Heads of State and Government of the NAM States Parties to the CWC noted that, in terms of the overall figure for destruction, 100% of declared chemical weapons had been destroyed as of 7th July 2023. In this connection, they welcomed the completion of destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles by the Republic of Iraq, State of Libya, the Russian Federation and the Syrian Arab Republic. While recalling the decisions of the Executive Council with respect to the elimination and destruction of the Syrian chemical weapons, and the destruction of the Syrian chemical weapons production facilities, the Heads of State and Government welcomed the substantive efforts made and the progress achieved in this regard. They also welcomed the Director-General's reports on the completion of the destruction of all chemical weapons and chemical weapon production facilities declared by the Syrian Arab Republic. The Heads of State and Government look forward to the continuation of the existing successful cooperation between the OPCW and the Syrian Arab Republic on all issues. They also noted with serious concern, that the final extended deadline of April 2012 for the destruction of chemical weapons was not met by the United States.

**(Final Document, Para 364)** The Heads of State and Government of the NAM States Parties to the CWC, while reaffirming their commitment to the full, effective and non-discriminatory implementation of all provisions of the Convention for the realization of its object and purpose, acknowledged that the implementation of the Convention contributes to international peace and security, as well as to the economic and technological development of the States Parties, including in their efforts to meet the Sustainable Development Goals.

**(Final Document, Para 365)** They reaffirmed the importance of international cooperation in the field of chemical activities for purposes not prohibited under CWC. 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 restrictions that are contrary to the letter and spirit of the Convention. 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 366)** The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the CWC welcomed the mentoring program on the implementation of the Chemical Weapons' Convention as part of the



efforts to strengthen the support provided by States Parties to each other to promote cooperation for the implementation of this convention.

**(Final Document, Para 367)** The Heads of State and Government of the NAM States Parties to the CWC encouraged the Technical Secretariat and States Parties to make fullest efforts, including during the annual workshop and consultations, to commence a comprehensive discussion in the PMOs on the implementation of components of the agreed framework for the full implementation of Article XI (C-16/DEC.10, dated 1 December 2011), in order to adopt a Plan of Action for the implementation of this Article, and also to move forward in the formulation of an OPCW strategy on international cooperation. They noted that this will contribute to the economic and technological development of States Parties, including in promoting the peaceful uses of chemistry.

**(Final Document, Para 368)** The Heads of State and Government of the NAM States Parties to the CWC expressed their deep concern regarding, and condemned, any attempt to accuse States Parties of using chemical weapons on the basis of unsubstantiated allegations made by media reports or any other open sources, including non-governmental entities, bearing in mind that this trend can cause a dangerous precedent for the future of the OPCW.

**(Final Document, Para 369)** The Heads of State and Government of the NAM States Parties to the CWC condemned the use of chemical weapons by terrorist groups and expressed their deep concern about the use or threat of use of chemical weapons by such groups. In this regard, they requested the Technical Secretariat to investigate, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, all reports on the use or threat of use of chemical weapons by such groups, and to keep States Parties informed accordingly.

**(Final Document, Para 370)** The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the CWC highlighted emerging threats emanating from terrorist groups' seizing toxic chemical materials and chemical weapons and called upon the international community to combine its efforts to respond, in accordance with international law and the principles and purposes of the UN Charter, as well as the CWC, to this threat in a united and determined manner.

**(Final Document, Para 371)** The Heads of State and Government of the NAM States Parties to the CWC paid their respects to victims of chemical weapons and their families and, in light of the decision adopted by the Conference of the States Parties at its 16th Session (C-16/DEC.13, dated 2 December 2011), recognized States Parties for their contributions to the Trust Fund for the International Support Network for Victims of Chemical Weapons and encouraged all State Parties to consider contributing actively to the Trust Fund.

**(Final Document, Para 372)** The Heads of State and Government of the NAM States Parties to the CWC commended the achievements

	<p>accomplished under the fifth phase of the Africa Programme and look forward to the contributions of the sixth phase. They underlined the importance of sustaining and funding this Programme under the regular budget allocation. In this regard, they expressed their support to the African Group's request to the Technical Secretariat to prioritize the strengthening of relevant regional cooperation mechanisms and bodies to improve coordination and synergy, including through the African Union and other regional bodies, with the aim of enhancing domestication of the CWC in Africa.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 373)</b> The Heads of State and Government of the NAM States Parties to the CWC encouraged States Parties to work cooperatively and accommodatively in order to achieve the successful conclusion of its sessions and to neither polarize nor politicize the works of the Organization. They stressed that the practice of consensus-based decision-making by the policy-making organs (PMO) is the best modality for achieving the object and purpose of the Convention. Therefore, they urged all States Parties to cooperate inclusively, so the PMOs of the OPCW can return to the practice of making decisions based on this very important principle. They reaffirmed the role of the PMOs in the evaluation and implementation of all issues related to the Convention, in accordance with their mandates.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 374)</b> The Heads of State and Government of the NAM States Parties to the CWC welcomed the establishment of the OPCW Centre for Chemistry and Technology (ChemTech). They expect the Centre would contribute to the promotion of international cooperation, provide capacity building programs and technical assistance to the OPCW Member States and strengthened engagement with chemical industries in the field of chemical activities for peaceful purposes in an efficient and transparent manner.</p>
<p><b>Biological Weapons</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 353)</b> The Heads of State and Government 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. The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) recognized the particular importance of strengthening the Convention through the resumption of the multilateral negotiations for a legally binding Protocol dealing with all Articles of the Convention, in a balanced and comprehensive manner, including through verification measures bearing in mind that, the lack of such a verification regime poses a challenge to the effectiveness of the Convention, and urged the party rejecting negotiations to reconsider its policy. They expressed satisfaction that currently, 185 States are Parties to the Convention, and also stressed the importance of universal adherence to the Convention and, in this context, welcomed the recent accession of the United Republic of Tanzania, Namibia and South Sudan to the Convention. They reiterated their call to promote international cooperation for peaceful purposes, including</p>

scientific-technical exchange. They underlined the importance to maintain close coordination among the NAM States Parties to the Convention and highlighted that the BTWC 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 354)** The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to BTWC welcomed the active participation by NAM States Parties in the 9th BTWC Review Conference, held from 28 November to 16 December 2022, and the BTWC Meeting of States Parties (MSP), held from 4-8 December 2017, the BTWC Meetings of Experts held from 7-16 August 2018, and the BTWC MSP held from 4-7 December 2018, in Geneva to advance their positions. They welcomed the results of the 9th BTWC Review Conference and expressed their satisfaction at the agreement reached by States Parties to the Convention, enabling the establishment of the Working Group on the Strengthening of the Convention, which constitutes a major achievement in the objective of identifying, examining and developing specific and effective measures, possibly also of a legally binding nature, and formulating recommendations to strengthen and institutionalize the Convention in all its aspects, which are to be submitted to the States Parties for their consideration and action, as appropriate. These measures, they noted, should be formulated and designed in such a way that their implementation contributes to international cooperation, scientific research and economic and technological development, avoiding any negative effects.

**(Final Document, Para 356)** The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to BTWC expressed concern that the COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated the weakness in implementation of Article X of the Convention and underlined the urgent need to focus on strengthening international cooperation and assistance, as well as the importance and the necessity of access of all States Parties, particularly developing States to biological equipment, materials and scientific and technological information. They recognized the need for establishment of an effective institutional mechanism, in particular a cooperation committee with a view to ensuring multilateral cooperation among all States Parties for peaceful purposes in an effective, full and non-discriminatory manner. The Heads of State and Government noted with concern the lack of consensus that obliged the NAM Group to forego its turn to preside the 9th BTWC Review Conference. In this regard, they emphasized the importance of unity and solidarity of the Group.

**(Final Document, Para 358)** They also welcomed their key role in the adoption of the important decisions related to the implementation of Article X of the BTWC, especially by emphasizing the need for enhancing international cooperation, assistance and exchanges in toxins, biological agents equipment and technology for peaceful purposes, bearing in mind the Action Plan on the implementation of Article X submitted by the NAM States Parties at the Sixth Review Conference, and the additional

	<p>NAM States Parties’ proposal on an institutional mechanism for international cooperation and compliance with Article X presented more recently. They further encouraged the BTWC States Parties to implement the Article X, as set forth in the Final Documents of the seventh, eighth and ninth BTWC Review Conferences. They reiterated the importance of strengthening the operationalization of the cooperation database which was established by the Seventh Review Conference to ensure that specific, timely and concrete offers of cooperation under Article X are provided by States Parties in the database and to consider the ways to improve reporting on this issue, taking into account the current lack of effectiveness of the referred database and welcomed the VIII Review Conference decision regarding the maintenance of a Sponsorship Programme, funded by voluntary contributions from States Parties, in order to support and increase the participation of developing States Parties in the meetings of the inter-sessional programme in the framework of the BTWC.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 359)</b> The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the BTWC emphasized the importance of the BTWC role in the international legal architecture related to WMD and in particular in the total prohibition on all biological and toxin weapons. They further emphasized the need for enhancing, without restrictions, international cooperation and assistance and exchanges in toxic biological agents equipment and technology for peaceful purposes without any discrimination, in conformity with the Convention. They reaffirmed that the respective mandates of this Convention and other international organizations should be respected, while utilizing the experiences of the relevant multilateral organizations dealing with human and animal health on issues that are of direct relevance to the Convention, and that no actions should be taken to undermine the convention and/or interfere with its mandate.</p>
<p><b>Outer Space</b></p>	
<p><b>International Cooperation on Outer Space</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 290)</b> The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the importance and the relevance of the UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC) as the sole specialized, deliberative body within the UN multilateral disarmament machinery and reiterated their full support for its work. They commended the UNDC for the successful adoption of the consensus recommendations on “Practical Confidence-Building Measures in the Field of Conventional Weapons” by the Commission in 2023. They expressed regret that since 2000 the UNDC was unable to reach agreement on the “Recommendations for achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons” due to the lack of political will and inflexible positions of the Nuclear-Weapons States, despite NAM’s constructive role and concrete proposals throughout the deliberations. The Heads of State and Government, while welcoming the resumption of the formal annual sessions of the UNDC in 2022 and its adoption of the “Recommendations to promote the practical</p>

implementation of the TCBMs in outer space activities with the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space in conformity with the recommendations set out in the report of the GGE on this issue (A/68/189)", regretted that at the end of its three years cycle in 2023 the UNDC was unable again to reach agreement on the other very important agenda item "Recommendations for achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons". They further called upon UN Member States, in particular the NWS, to display the necessary political will and flexibility, in order to enable the Commission to agree on recommendations in this regard.

**(Final Document, Para 304)** The Heads of State and Government underlined further the commitments of all states to the universally agreed principles governing the activities related to the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, on equal access to outer space for all without discrimination, including non-discrimination cooperation referred to in this domain in accordance with the Declaration on International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for the Benefit and in the interest of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries (1996 Declaration) contained in UN General Assembly Resolution 51/122.

**(Final Document, Para 305)** The Heads of State and Government continued to be concerned over the negative implications of the development and deployment of anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defense 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 strengthening of international security. The abrogation of the ABM Treaty brought new challenges to international peace and stability and the prevention of an arms race in outer space. They remained seriously concerned at the negative security consequences of the deployment of strategic missile defence systems which could trigger an arms race and lead to the further development of advanced missile systems and an increase in the number of nuclear weapons.

**(Final Document, Para 306)** The Heads of State and Government recognized the common interest of all humankind and the inalienable, legitimate, sovereign rights of all States in the exploration and use of outer space for exclusively peaceful purposes, and reconfirmed their stand to oppose and reject any act denying or violating it 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. They further emphasized the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space. They further confirmed that outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means.

**(Final Document, Para 307)** The Heads of State and Government welcomed General Assembly resolutions 78/19 on "Prevention of an

Arms Race in Outer Space” and 78/21 on “No First Placement of Weapons in Outer Space”, both of which reaffirm the importance and urgency of the objective of preventing an arms race in outer space and the willingness of all States to contribute to reaching this common goals and recognized that the legal regime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee prevention of an arms race in outer space and that there is a need to consolidate and reinforce that regime, as well as resolution 78/52 on “Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities”, which reaffirms that “preventing an arms race in outer space is in the interest of maintaining international peace and security.”

**(Final Document, Para 308)** The Heads of State and Government rejected the declaration by the United States in 2018 that “Space is a war-fighting domain” or “the next battle field” and accordingly reemphasized the urgent need for the commencement of substantive work in the CD, inter alia, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including through the establishment of an ad hoc committee under this agenda item as early as possible, taking note 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 jointly by Russia and China in the Conference on Disarmament on 12 February 2008 and updated in 2014. They welcomed the valuable progress made through the work of the Group of Governmental Experts established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/250 and regretted that consensus on the draft final report of the GGE was blocked by one Member, noting that it could have represented a good basis for further negotiations towards adopting an international legally binding instrument. They took note of the establishment of the new GGE pursuant to UN General Assembly resolution 77/250, to consider and make recommendations on substantial elements of an international legally binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including, inter alia, on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space; and called on the new GGE to take into consideration the deliberations taken place in the 2018/2019 GGE, and its documents, including inter alia, the Working Papers and the draft Final Report. The Heads of State and Government further noted the establishment and the discussions, which took place within the Open-Ended Working Group on Reducing Space Threats through norms, rules, and principles of responsible behavior and emphasized the importance of reaching a consensual outcome document, taking into account the concerns of all Member States.

**(Final Document, Para 309)** Noting the inclusion of “Preparation of recommendations to promote the practical implementation of transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities with the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space, in accordance with the recommendations set out in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities” in the agenda of the UNDC. The Heads of State and Government underscored that while voluntary TCBMs may partially contribute to reducing mistrust and enhancing the safety of outer space operations in the short-term, it cannot represent a substitute for the early

conclusion of a legally-binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including the prohibition of the placement of any weapons in outer space, as well as the threat or use of force against outer space objects. They further urged all Member States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the sustainability of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes. They underlined the importance of, and called for, the promotion and strengthening of international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes including by paying particular attention to the benefit and the interests of developing countries.

**(Final Document, Para 310)** The Heads of State and Government recognized the growing scope and significance of international cooperation among states and between states and international organizations in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, and underlined the necessity and the significance of further strengthening international cooperation in order to reach broad and efficient collaboration in this field for the mutual benefit and in the interest of all parties involved, in accordance with UN General Assembly resolution 51/122 in 1996 entitled “ Declaration on International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for the Benefit and in the interest of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries”.

**(Final Document, Para 317)** The Heads of State and Government remained convinced of the need for a multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive, transparent and non-discriminatory approach toward the issue of missiles in all its aspects as a contribution to international peace and security. 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. 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. While welcoming the adoption of the UNGA decision 77/515 on “Missiles”, they encouraged follow up efforts to further examine the elements contained in the conclusions of the Secretary-General’s Report A/63/176. 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. They stressed the importance of the security concerns of all States at regional and global levels in any approach to the issue of missiles in all its aspects.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>International Treaty on Outer Space</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 307)</b> The Heads of State and Government welcomed General Assembly resolutions 78/19 on “Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space” and 78/21 on “No First Placement of Weapons in Outer Space”, both of which reaffirm the importance and urgency of the objective of preventing an arms race in outer space and the willingness of all States to contribute to reaching this common goals and recognized that the legal regime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee prevention of an arms race in outer space and that there is a need to consolidate and reinforce that regime, as well as resolution 78/52 on “Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities”, which reaffirms that “preventing an arms race in outer space is in the interest of maintaining international peace and security.”</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 308)</b> The Heads of State and Government rejected the declaration by the United States in 2018 that “Space is a war-fighting domain” or “the next battle field” and accordingly reemphasized the urgent need for the commencement of substantive work in the CD, inter alia, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including through the establishment of an ad hoc committee under this agenda item as early as possible, taking note 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 jointly by Russia and China in the Conference on Disarmament on 12 February 2008 and updated in 2014. They welcomed the valuable progress made through the work of the Group of Governmental Experts established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/250 and regretted that consensus on the draft final report of the GGE was blocked by one Member, noting that it could have represented a good basis for further negotiations towards adopting an international legally binding instrument. They took note of the establishment of the new GGE pursuant to UN General Assembly resolution 77/250, to consider and make recommendations on substantial elements of an international legally binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including, inter alia, on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space; and called on the new GGE to take into consideration the deliberations taken place in the 2018/2019 GGE, and its documents, including inter alia, the Working Papers and the draft Final Report. The Heads of State and Government further noted the establishment and the discussions, which took place within the Open-Ended Working Group on Reducing Space Threats through norms, rules, and principles of responsible behavior and emphasized the importance of reaching a consensual outcome document, taking into account the concerns of all Member States.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Missile Defense Systems</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 305)</b> The Heads of State and Government continued to be concerned over the negative implications of the development and deployment of anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defense 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 strengthening of international security. The abrogation of the ABM Treaty brought new challenges to international peace and</p>



	<p>stability and the prevention of an arms race in outer space. They remained seriously concerned at the negative security consequences of the deployment of strategic missile defence systems which could trigger an arms race and lead to the further development of advanced missile systems and an increase in the number of nuclear weapons.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 317)</b> The Heads of State and Government remained convinced of the need for a multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive, transparent and non-discriminatory approach toward the issue of missiles in all its aspects as a contribution to international peace and security. 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. 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. While welcoming the adoption of the UNGA decision 77/515 on “Missiles”, they encouraged follow up efforts to further examine the elements contained in the conclusions of the Secretary-General’s Report A/63/176. 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. They stressed the importance of the security concerns of all States at regional and global levels in any approach to the issue of missiles in all its aspects.</p>
<p><b>Information Security</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 313)</b> The Heads of State and Government, while reaffirming the Declaration on Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) of the 17th Ministerial Conference of NAM held in Algeria in May 2014, and noting that considerable progress has been made in developing and applying the latest ICTs; expressed concern that these technologies and means can potentially be used for purposes that are inconsistent with the objectives of maintaining international stability and security, and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure of States to the detriment of their security in both civil and military fields. They also noted with concern cases of illegal use of new ICTs to the detriment of Members States of the Movement, and expressed strong rejection to those violations. In this regard and while taking into account the ongoing efforts within the United Nations, they called upon Member States to further promote at multilateral levels the consideration of existing and potential threats from the malicious use of ICTs, as well as possible strategies to address these threats. They emphasized that ICTs should be utilized by Member States in a manner consistent with international law and the UN Charter. They emphasized the need to promote an open, secure, stable, accessible and peaceful ICT</p>

environment. They called for the intensification of efforts towards safeguarding cyberspace from becoming an arena of conflict, and ensuring instead the exclusive peaceful uses which would enable the full realization of the potential of ICTs for contributing to social and economic development. They stressed that the development of any international legally binding framework to address issues related to the use of ICTs with implications on international peace and security should take into account the concerns and interests of all States and be based on consensus and pursued within the UN framework with the active and equal participation of all States. They highlighted the central role of governments in areas related to public policy aspects of ICT security.

**(Final Document, Para 314)** The Heads of State and Government welcomed the Open-ended Working Group (OEWG) on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security established by General Assembly resolution 73/27, which was the first inclusive mechanism established within the United Nations with the participation of all Member States, acting on the basis of consensus. They noted the process of the adoption of the 2021 consensus final report of the OEWG and encouraged Member States to be guided in their use of ICTs by the 2021 report. They also noted the 2021 report of the United Nations Group of Governmental Experts on Advancing Responsible State Behaviour in Cyberspace in the Context of International Security. They reiterated their determination for the success of the OEWG on the security of and in the use of information and communications technologies 2021-2025 established by General Assembly resolution 75/240, currently the only inclusive mechanism, taking into account concerns and interests of all States, and be based on consensus, and pursued within the UN with the active and equal participation of all States, to continue, as a priority, to further develop the rules, norms and principles of responsible behaviour of States and the ways for their implementation and, if necessary, to introduce changes to them or elaborate additional rules of behaviour; to consider initiatives of States aimed at ensuring security in the use of information and communications technologies; to establish, under the auspices of the United Nations, regular institutional dialogue with the broad participation of States; to continue to study, with a view to promoting common understandings, existing and potential threats in the sphere of information security, inter alia, data security, and possible cooperative measures to prevent and counter such threats, and how international law applies to the use of information and communications technologies by States, as well as confidence-building measures and capacity-building; and to submit, for adoption by consensus, annual progress reports and a final report on the results of its work to the General Assembly at its eightieth session. They further noted the adoption of the OEWG's first and second annual progress reports by consensus and strongly encouraged reaching consensus through a negotiation process in considering, in accordance with relevant recommendations in the first two Annual Progress Reports, the remaining outstanding issues, including those in the Chair's Summary attached to the Final Substantive Reports of the 2019-2021 OEWG.

	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 315)</b> The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the Declaration on Information and Communication Technologies of the 17th Ministerial Conference of NAM held in Algeria, and reiterated the importance of ensuring that the use of such technologies is fully in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, International Law and, especially, the principles of sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs and the well-established principle of peaceful coexistence among States.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 316)</b> The Heads of State and Government called for the intensification of efforts towards safeguarding cyberspace from becoming an arena of conflict and ensuring instead the exclusive peaceful uses which would enable the full realization of the potential of ICTs for contributing to social and economic development, and in this regard, they underscored the importance of avoiding and refraining from taking any unilateral measures not in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law that impedes the full achievement of the development of affected countries and hinders their well-being, international cooperation and technology transfer.</p>
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<b>Nonproliferation</b>	
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<b>Proliferation-Sensitive Information Safeguards</b>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 345)</b> 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. They stressed that any pressure or interference in the Agency’s verification process, which could jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency, should be avoided. They recognized that the IAEA is the sole competent authority for verification of compliance with the obligations under the respective safeguard agreements of the Member States. 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. Bearing in mind the Agency’s responsibility in protecting safeguards’ confidential information and given the undesirable incidents of leakage of such information, they emphasized the need for strengthening the regime for the protection of safeguards confidential information.</p>
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<b>Nonproliferation and Noncompliance</b>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 377)</b> 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. They called upon all States Parties to the respective international instruments to implement fully and in a transparent manner all their obligations under these instruments.</p>
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**Nonproliferation and  
Peaceful Uses**

**(Final Document, Para 339)** The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the inalienable right of developing countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. They continued to note with concern the increasing restrictions on exports of material, equipment and technology, for peaceful purposes. They again emphasized that proliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements. 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 sustainable development. They expressed their full confidence in the impartiality and professionalism of the IAEA and strongly rejected any politically motivated attempts by any State to politicize the work of the IAEA, including its technical co-operation programme, in violation of its Statute, as well as any pressure or interference in the Agency's activities which could jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the IAEA and the inalienable right of developing countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination.

**(Final Document, Para 340)** The Heads of State and Government of NAM 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 and II of the Treaty. They stressed that this right constitutes one of the fundamental objectives of the Treaty.

**(Final Document, Para 344)** The Heads of State and Government took note of the adoption, through a vote, in 2010 and 2011, by the IAEA Board of Governors, of three proposals of assurance of supply mechanisms in the framework of the multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle. They highlighted that this issue should be conducted through wide, integral and transparent consultations and negotiations, focusing on its technical, legal, political and economic implications, before any further decision is taken about this complex and sensitive matter. They 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, including the inalienable right of each State Party, if it so decides, to develop, for peaceful purposes, a full national nuclear fuel cycle in accordance with its rights and obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

**(Final Document, Para 345)** 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. They stressed that any pressure or

	<p>interference in the Agency’s verification process, which could jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency, should be avoided. They recognized that the IAEA is the sole competent authority for verification of compliance with the obligations under the respective safeguard agreements of the Member States. 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. Bearing in mind the Agency’s responsibility in protecting safeguards’ confidential information and given the undesirable incidents of leakage of such information, they emphasized the need for strengthening the regime for the protection of safeguards confidential information.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 350)</b> The Heads of State and Government emphasized that measures and initiatives aimed at strengthening nuclear safety and nuclear security must not be used as a pretext or leverage to violate, deny or restrict the inalienable right of developing countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination.</p>
<p><b>Non-State Proliferation</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 378)</b> 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. They welcomed the adoption by consensus of the General Assembly Resolution (78/43) 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. 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. 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.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 379)</b> While noting the adoption of resolutions 1540 (2004), 1673 (2006), 1810 (2008), 1977 (2011), 2055 (2012), and 2325 (2016), 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 Organizations established in this regard, as well as the role of the General Assembly. They further cautioned against the continuing practice of the Security Council to utilize its authority to define the legislative requirements for Member States in implementing Security Council decisions. In this</p>

	<p>regard, they stressed the importance of the issue of non-state actors acquiring weapons of mass destruction to be addressed in an inclusive manner by the General Assembly, taking into account the views of all Member States.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 380)</b> With respect to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and, as a principled position, the Heads of State and Government underscored that the Security Council does not have legislative power on the subject of the resolution. They stressed that the comprehensive reviews of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) should strictly abide by the UN Charter, as well as relevant international legally binding instruments and mandate of the aforementioned resolution and be based on the main thrust to prevent the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery by non-state actors. They stressed that efforts should be strived for the comprehensive reviews of the implementation of the Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) to observe the principle of consensus and for it to be conducted through open, transparent and inclusive consultations with Member States.</p>
<p><b>WMD Terrorism</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 378)</b> 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. They welcomed the adoption by consensus of the General Assembly Resolution (78/43) 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. 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. 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.</p>
<p><b>Peaceful Uses</b></p>	
<p><b>Access to Nuclear Technology</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 322)</b> The Heads of State and Government reiterated their full support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. 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</p>

Council Resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions. They called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the fulfillment of the proposal initiated by Iran and co-sponsored by Egypt in 1974 for the establishment of such a zone. 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. The Heads of State and Government of NAM State Parties to NPT called on Israel to accede to the NPT without precondition and further delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency (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. They called for the earliest implementation of relevant IAEA resolutions on “Application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East”. 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. In this context they also condemned the statement made by the then Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006, related to the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel and the announcement made by an Israeli Minister regarding the use of nuclear weapons against Gaza. They urged the continued consideration of the issue of Israeli nuclear capabilities in the context of the IAEA, including at the General Conference and its call for the implementation of the resolution titled “Israeli Nuclear Capabilities” issued by the General Conference in 2009. They were of the view that stability cannot be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities are maintained particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, which allow one party to threaten its neighbors, and the region. 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. 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 339)** The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the inalienable right of developing countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. They continued to note with concern the increasing restrictions on exports of material, equipment and technology, for peaceful purposes. They again emphasized that proliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements. 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 sustainable development. They

expressed their full confidence in the impartiality and professionalism of the IAEA and strongly rejected any politically motivated attempts by any State to politicize the work of the IAEA, including its technical cooperation programme, in violation of its Statute, as well as any pressure or interference in the Agency's activities which could jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the IAEA and the inalienable right of developing countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination.

**(Final Document, Para 340)** The Heads of State and Government of NAM 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 and II of the Treaty. They stressed that this right constitutes one of the fundamental objectives of the Treaty.

**(Final Document, Para 342)** The Heads of State and Government stressed the need for the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in developing countries, which contributes to the attainment of their respective national sustainable development goals, and the full respect for their right to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. They underlined particularly the responsibility of developed countries to facilitate, to the fullest extent possible, the transfer, to developing countries, of nuclear equipment, materials, scientific and technological information for peaceful purposes. They also encouraged the IAEA to continue supporting developing countries in realizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular through its technical cooperation programme, which is essential for the promotion and transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful uses.

**(Final Document, Para 344)** The Heads of State and Government took note of the adoption, through a vote, in 2010 and 2011, by the IAEA Board of Governors, of three proposals of assurance of supply mechanisms in the framework of the multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle. They highlighted that this issue should be conducted through wide, integral and transparent consultations and negotiations, focusing on its technical, legal, political and economic implications, before any further decision is taken about this complex and sensitive matter. They 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, including the inalienable right of each State Party, if it so decides, to develop, for peaceful purposes, a full national nuclear fuel cycle in accordance with its rights and obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.



	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 350)</b> The Heads of State and Government emphasized that measures and initiatives aimed at strengthening nuclear safety and nuclear security must not be used as a pretext or leverage to violate, deny or restrict the inalienable right of developing countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination.</p>
<p><b>Attack or Threat of Attack Against Peaceful Nuclear Facilities</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 327)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 346)</b> The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed 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, the environment and the IAEA safeguards regime, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the UN Charter and regulations of the IAEA. They strongly condemned all attacks and threats to attack on nuclear facilities, whether operational or under construction, and called upon all States to refrain under all circumstances, from any such acts or threats thereof. They recognized the urgent need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.</p>
<p><b>UN and IAEA Authority</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 281)</b> The Heads of State and Government 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.</p> <p>315. The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the Declaration on Information and Communication Technologies of the 17th Ministerial Conference of NAM held in Algeria, and reiterated the importance of ensuring that the use of such technologies is fully in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, International Law and, especially, the principles of sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs and the well-established principle of peaceful coexistence among States.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 316)</b> The Heads of State and Government called for the intensification of efforts towards safeguarding cyberspace from becoming an arena of conflict and ensuring instead the exclusive peaceful uses which would enable the full realization of the potential of ICTs for contributing to social and economic development, and in this regard, they underscored the importance of avoiding and refraining from taking any</p>

unilateral measures not in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law that impedes the full achievement of the development of affected countries and hinders their well-being, international cooperation and technology transfer.

**(Final Document, Para 322)** The Heads of State and Government reiterated their full support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. 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. They called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the fulfillment of the proposal initiated by Iran and co-sponsored by Egypt in 1974 for the establishment of such a zone. 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. The Heads of State and Government of NAM State Parties to NPT called on Israel to accede to the NPT without precondition and further delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency (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. They called for the earliest implementation of relevant IAEA resolutions on “Application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East”. 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. In this context they also condemned the statement made by the then Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006, related to the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel and the announcement made by an Israeli Minister regarding the use of nuclear weapons against Gaza. They urged the continued consideration of the issue of Israeli nuclear capabilities in the context of the IAEA, including at the General Conference and its call for the implementation of the resolution titled “Israeli Nuclear Capabilities” issued by the General Conference in 2009. They were of the view that stability cannot be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities are maintained particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, which allow one party to threaten its neighbors, and the region. 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. 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 339)** The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the inalienable right of developing countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. They continued to note with concern the increasing restrictions on exports of material, equipment and technology, for peaceful purposes. They again emphasized that proliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements. 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 sustainable development. They expressed their full confidence in the impartiality and professionalism of the IAEA and strongly rejected any politically motivated attempts by any State to politicize the work of the IAEA, including its technical cooperation programme, in violation of its Statute, as well as any pressure or interference in the Agency's activities which could jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the IAEA and the inalienable right of developing countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination.

**(Final Document, Para 342)** The Heads of State and Government stressed the need for the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in developing countries, which contributes to the attainment of their respective national sustainable development goals, and the full respect for their right to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. They underlined particularly the responsibility of developed countries to facilitate, to the fullest extent possible, the transfer, to developing countries, of nuclear equipment, materials, scientific and technological information for peaceful purposes. They also encouraged the IAEA to continue supporting developing countries in realizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular through its technical cooperation programme, which is essential for the promotion and transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful uses.

**(Final Document, Para 344)** The Heads of State and Government took note of the adoption, through a vote, in 2010 and 2011, by the IAEA Board of Governors, of three proposals of assurance of supply mechanisms in the framework of the multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle. They highlighted that this issue should be conducted through wide, integral and transparent consultations and negotiations, focusing on its technical, legal, political and economic implications, before any further decision is taken about this complex and sensitive matter. They 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, including the inalienable right of each State Party, if it so decides, to develop, for

	<p>peaceful purposes, a full national nuclear fuel cycle in accordance with its rights and obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 345)</b> 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. They stressed that any pressure or interference in the Agency’s verification process, which could jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency, should be avoided. They recognized that the IAEA is the sole competent authority for verification of compliance with the obligations under the respective safeguard agreements of the Member States. 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. Bearing in mind the Agency’s responsibility in protecting safeguards’ confidential information and given the undesirable incidents of leakage of such information, they emphasized the need for strengthening the regime for the protection of safeguards confidential information.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 346)</b> The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed 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, the environment and the IAEA safeguards regime, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the UN Charter and regulations of the IAEA. They strongly condemned all attacks to attack on nuclear facilities, whether operational or under construction, and called upon all States to refrain under all circumstances, from any such acts or threats thereof. They recognized the urgent need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 351)</b> The Heads of State and Government emphasized that the IAEA is the sole inter-governmental organization within the UN system with the mandate and expertise to deal with the technical subjects of nuclear safety and nuclear security.</p>
<p><b>Inalienable Right Through NPT</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 339)</b> The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the inalienable right of developing countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. They continued to note with concern the increasing restrictions on exports of material, equipment and technology, for peaceful purposes. They again emphasized that proliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements. Non-proliferation control arrangements should be transparent and open to participation by</p>

	<p>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 sustainable development. They expressed their full confidence in the impartiality and professionalism of the IAEA and strongly rejected any politically motivated attempts by any State to politicize the work of the IAEA, including its technical co-operation programme, in violation of its Statute, as well as any pressure or interference in the Agency’s activities which could jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the IAEA and the inalienable right of developing countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 340)</b> The Heads of State and Government of NAM 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 and II of the Treaty. They stressed that this right constitutes one of the fundamental objectives of the Treaty.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 344)</b> The Heads of State and Government took note of the adoption, through a vote, in 2010 and 2011, by the IAEA Board of Governors, of three proposals of assurance of supply mechanisms in the framework of the multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle. They highlighted that this issue should be conducted through wide, integral and transparent consultations and negotiations, focusing on its technical, legal, political and economic implications, before any further decision is taken about this complex and sensitive matter. They 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, including the inalienable right of each State Party, if it so decides, to develop, for peaceful purposes, a full national nuclear fuel cycle in accordance with its rights and obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 350)</b> The Heads of State and Government emphasized that measures and initiatives aimed at strengthening nuclear safety and nuclear security must not be used as a pretext or leverage to violate, deny or restrict the inalienable right of developing countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination.</p>
<b>NWFZs</b>	
<b>Contributions to Disarmament</b>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 318)</b> The Heads of State and Government believed that the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free zones (NWFZs) created by the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok, Pelindaba, the</p>

	<p>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. 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 urged States to conclude agreements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned with a view to establishing new NWFZs in regions where they do not exist, including in the Middle East, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-I) and the Principles and Guidelines adopted by the UN Disarmament Commission in 1999. They also called upon all the nuclear-weapon States to ratify related protocols to all treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones, withdraw any reservations or interpretative declarations incompatible with their object and purpose, and respect the denuclearization status of these zones.</p>
<p><b>Contributions to Nonproliferation</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 318)</b> The Heads of State and Government believed that the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free zones (NWFZs) 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. 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 urged States to conclude agreements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned with a view to establishing new NWFZs in regions where they do not exist, including in the Middle East, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-I) and the Principles and Guidelines adopted by the UN Disarmament Commission in 1999. They also called upon all the nuclear-weapon States to ratify related protocols to all treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones, withdraw any reservations or interpretative declarations incompatible with their object and purpose, and respect the denuclearization status of these zones.</p>
<p><b>Regional Zones of Peace</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 318)</b> The Heads of State and Government believed that the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free zones (NWFZs) 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. 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 urged States to conclude agreements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned with a view to establishing new NWFZs in regions</p>

	<p>where they do not exist, including in the Middle East, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-I) and the Principles and Guidelines adopted by the UN Disarmament Commission in 1999. They also called upon all the nuclear-weapon States to ratify related protocols to all treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones, withdraw any reservations or interpretative declarations incompatible with their object and purpose, and respect the denuclearization status of these zones.</p>
<p><b>Treaty of Tlatelolco</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 318)</b> The Heads of State and Government believed that the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free zones (NWFZs) 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. 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 urged States to conclude agreements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned with a view to establishing new NWFZs in regions where they do not exist, including in the Middle East, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-I) and the Principles and Guidelines adopted by the UN Disarmament Commission in 1999. They also called upon all the nuclear-weapon States to ratify related protocols to all treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones, withdraw any reservations or interpretative declarations incompatible with their object and purpose, and respect the denuclearization status of these zones.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 319)</b> The Heads of State and Government welcomed the anniversaries of all treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones. In this regard, they welcomed the 56th anniversary of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which created the first nuclear-weapon-free zone established in the world and recognized its contributions to the cause of disarmament and non-proliferation. Similarly, they welcomed the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entry into force of the Treaty on the Southeast Asia nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (Bangkok Treaty) on 27 March 2022, and recognized the importance of its full and effective implementation to preserve the Southeast Asian region as a nuclear-weapon-free zone. Likewise, they welcomed the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Treaty of Pelindaba, establishing an African nuclear-weapon-free zone, and recognized its important contribution in promoting nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. They equally recognized the role of all treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones in promoting the use of nuclear sciences and technology for peaceful purposes.</p>
<p><b>Treaty of Pelindaba</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 318)</b> The Heads of State and Government believed that the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free zones (NWFZs) created by the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok, Pelindaba, the</p>

	<p>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. 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 urged States to conclude agreements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned with a view to establishing new NWFZs in regions where they do not exist, including in the Middle East, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-I) and the Principles and Guidelines adopted by the UN Disarmament Commission in 1999. They also called upon all the nuclear-weapon States to ratify related protocols to all treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones, withdraw any reservations or interpretative declarations incompatible with their object and purpose, and respect the denuclearization status of these zones.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 319)</b> The Heads of State and Government welcomed the anniversaries of all treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones. In this regard, they welcomed the 56th anniversary of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which created the first nuclear-weapon-free zone established in the world and recognized its contributions to the cause of disarmament and non-proliferation. Similarly, they welcomed the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entry into force of the Treaty on the Southeast Asia nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (Bangkok Treaty) on 27 March 2022, and recognized the importance of its full and effective implementation to preserve the Southeast Asian region as a nuclear-weapon-free zone. Likewise, they welcomed the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Treaty of Pelindaba, establishing an African nuclear-weapon-free zone, and recognized its important contribution in promoting nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. They equally recognized the role of all treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones in promoting the use of nuclear sciences and technology for peaceful purposes.</p>
<p><b>Treaty of Bangkok</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 318)</b> The Heads of State and Government believed that the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free zones (NWFZs) 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. 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 urged States to conclude agreements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned with a view to establishing new NWFZs in regions where they do not exist, including in the Middle East, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-I) and the Principles and Guidelines adopted by the UN Disarmament Commission in 1999. They also called upon all the nuclear-weapon States to ratify related</p>



	<p>protocols to all treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones, withdraw any reservations or interpretative declarations incompatible with their object and purpose, and respect the denuclearization status of these zones.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 319)</b> The Heads of State and Government welcomed the anniversaries of all treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones. In this regard, they welcomed the 56th anniversary of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which created the first nuclear-weapon-free zone established in the world and recognized its contributions to the cause of disarmament and non-proliferation. Similarly, they welcomed the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entry into force of the Treaty on the Southeast Asia nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (Bangkok Treaty) on 27 March 2022, and recognized the importance of its full and effective implementation to preserve the Southeast Asian region as a nuclear-weapon-free zone. Likewise, they welcomed the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Treaty of Pelindaba, establishing an African nuclear-weapon-free zone, and recognized its important contribution in promoting nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. They equally recognized the role of all treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones in promoting the use of nuclear sciences and technology for peaceful purposes.</p>
<p><b>Treaty of Rarotonga</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 318)</b> The Heads of State and Government believed that the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free zones (NWFZs) 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. They <i>reiterated</i> 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 <i>urged</i> States to conclude agreements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned with a view to establishing new NWFZs in regions where they do not exist, including in the Middle East, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-I) and the Principles and Guidelines adopted by the UN Disarmament Commission in 1999. They also <i>called upon</i> all the nuclear-weapon States to ratify related protocols to all treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones, withdraw any reservations or interpretative declarations incompatible with their object and purpose, and respect the denuclearization status of these zones.</p>
<p><b>Treaty of Semipalatinsk</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 318)</b> The Heads of State and Government believed that the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free zones (NWFZs) 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. They <i>reiterated</i> that in the context of NWFZs, it is essential that NWS should provide unconditional assurances against the use or</p>

	<p>threat of use of nuclear weapons to all States of the zone. They <i>urged</i> States to conclude agreements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned with a view to establishing new NWFZs in regions where they do not exist, including in the Middle East, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-I) and the Principles and Guidelines adopted by the UN Disarmament Commission in 1999. They also <i>called upon</i> all the nuclear-weapon States to ratify related protocols to all treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones, withdraw any reservations or interpretative declarations incompatible with their object and purpose, and respect the denuclearization status of these zones.</p>
<p><b>Mongolia as a NWFZ</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 318)</b> The Heads of State and Government believed that the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free zones (NWFZs) 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. 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 urged States to conclude agreements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned with a view to establishing new NWFZs in regions where they do not exist, including in the Middle East, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-I) and the Principles and Guidelines adopted by the UN Disarmament Commission in 1999. They also called upon all the nuclear-weapon States to ratify related protocols to all treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones, withdraw any reservations or interpretative declarations incompatible with their object and purpose, and respect the denuclearization status of these zones.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 320)</b> The Heads of State and Government welcomed the 25th Anniversary of the declaration of Mongolia’s nuclear-weapon-free status on 25 September 2017 and commended Mongolia’s efforts towards a world free of nuclear weapons. They also urged the convening of the Fourth Conference of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones and Mongolia, which was originally planned to be held in New York, in April 2020, but subsequently postponed until the UN General Assembly decides otherwise. They also welcomed numerous informal preparatory meetings convened by Mongolia during the 2018-2022 period. The Heads of State and Government called on the States parties and signatories to those Treaties to implement further ways and means of co-operation among themselves, their treaty agencies and other interested States. They expressed their support for Mongolia’s nuclear-weapon-free status and its policy aimed at institutionalizing that status.</p>
<p><b>Middle East WMDFZ</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 321)</b> The Heads of State and Government reiterated that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the</p>

Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security and contribute to the achievement of a nuclear-weapon-free world.

**(Final Document, Para 322)** The Heads of State and Government reiterated their full support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. 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. They called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the fulfillment of the proposal initiated by Iran and co-sponsored by Egypt in 1974 for the establishment of such a zone. 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. The Heads of State and Government of NAM State Parties to NPT called on Israel to accede to the NPT without precondition and further delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency (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. They called for the earliest implementation of relevant IAEA resolutions on “Application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East”. 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. In this context they also condemned the statement made by the then Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006, related to the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel and the announcement made by an Israeli Minister regarding the use of nuclear weapons against Gaza. They urged the continued consideration of the issue of Israeli nuclear capabilities in the context of the IAEA, including at the General Conference and its call for the implementation of the resolution titled “Israeli Nuclear Capabilities” issued by the General Conference in 2009. They were of the view that stability cannot be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities are maintained particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, which allow one party to threaten its neighbors, and the region. 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. 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 323)** The Heads of State and Government stressed the importance of the adoption of UN General Assembly decision 73/546, entitled “Convening a conference on the establishment of a

Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction”. In this regard, NAM welcomed the convening of the First Session of the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons under the Presidency of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the adoption of a Political Declaration, and also welcomed the convening of the Second Session of the Conference under the Presidency of the State of Kuwait and its outcomes, including inter alia the adoption of the rules of procedure and establishing an informal working committee and the Third Session under the Presidency of the Republic of Lebanon and the adoption of its report and the Fourth Session on 15-19 November 2023 under the Presidency of the State of Libya and the adoption of its report. NAM continues to call upon all States of the region, without exception, to actively participate in this Conference and negotiate in good faith and bring to a conclusion a legally binding Treaty on the establishment of the Zone. NAM States Parties to the NPT also stressed that the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the NPT, as well as other relevant decisions on the subject, adopted within the context of the Review Conferences, remain valid until the objective of the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and other WMD in the Middle East is achieved and that the implementation of decision 73/546 is without prejudice to the validity of the aforesaid resolution and decisions and shall not also be construed as their replacement.

**(Final Document, Para 324)** The Heads of State and Government 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. They welcomed the initiative presented in 1990 by the Arab Republic of Egypt on the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, and its initiative presented before the 68th session of the United Nations General Assembly on 28th September 2013 containing implementation steps in support of the establishment of the Zone. They also stressed that necessary steps should be taken in different international fora for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East. They took note with appreciation of the letters sent, in 2013 and 2014, to the United Nations Secretary-General, renewing the support for the establishment of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction, reflected in the note A/68/781 by the Secretary-General, by: Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

**(Final Document, Para 325)** The Heads of State and Government welcomed the adoption of UN General Assembly resolution 78/17 on the “Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East” which urges all Parties directly concerned to seriously consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General

	<p>Assembly. The Heads of State and Government regretted the decision of the United States and Israel to vote, during the 73rd Session of the General Assembly, in 2018, against this resolution, which has been adopted by consensus in the period from 1982 to 2017.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 337)</b> The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the NPT reiterated their call for the firm commitment by all States Parties to the Treaty to the full and indiscriminate implementation of all the provisions of the Treaty. They further 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. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, they underlined the agreement by consensus at the 2010 Review Conference of the NPT, which reaffirmed the previous agreements, on practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons; the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the NPT; and on providing effective, unconditional and non-discriminatory universal legally binding security assurances to all NNWS parties to the Treaty, which would strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime.</p>
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<b>Security Assurances</b>	
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<p><b>Nuclear-Weapon States Role</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 286)</b> The Heads of State and Government remained deeply concerned about the security doctrines of the NWS, including the “NATO Alliance Strategic Concept”, which not only sets out rationales for the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, but also maintains unjustifiable concepts on international security based on promoting and developing military alliances and nuclear deterrence policies, including through nuclear weapons sharing. They therefore strongly called upon them to exclude completely the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from their military and security doctrines.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 287)</b> The Heads of State and Government reiterated, with concern, that improvements in existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons as provided for in the military doctrines of the Nuclear Weapons States, including the United States Nuclear Posture Review, violate their legal obligations on nuclear disarmament, as well as the commitments made to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in their military and security policies and contravene the negative security assurances provided by the NWS. They stressed once again that these improvements as well as the development of new types of such weapons violate also the commitments undertaken at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and at the NPT Review Conferences by the NWS.</p>
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	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 300)</b> 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. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, they called for the early commencement of negotiations on effective, universal, unconditional, non-discriminatory, irrevocable and legally binding security assurances to all NNWS by all the nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under all circumstances as a matter of high priority. They expressed concern that despite long-standing requests by NNWS to receive such legally binding universal assurances, no tangible progress has been achieved in this regard. They noted the adoption of General Assembly resolution 78/18 on the Conclusion of Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 337)</b> The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the NPT reiterated their call for the firm commitment by all States Parties to the Treaty to the full and indiscriminate implementation of all the provisions of the Treaty. They further 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. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, they underlined the agreement by consensus at the 2010 Review Conference of the NPT, which reaffirmed the previous agreements, on practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons; the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the NPT; and on providing effective, unconditional and non-discriminatory universal legally binding security assurances to all NNWS parties to the Treaty, which would strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 338)</b> The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the NPT called upon the NWS to fully comply with their commitments not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against NNWS parties to the Treaty or NWFZs at any time or under any circumstances, pending the conclusion of a legally binding instrument on security assurances.</p>
<p><b>Legally-Binding International Convention or Instrument</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 300)</b> 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. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, they called for the early commencement of negotiations on effective, universal, unconditional, non-discriminatory, irrevocable and legally binding security assurances to all NNWS by all the nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under all circumstances as a matter of high priority. They expressed concern that despite long-standing requests by NNWS to receive such legally binding universal assurances, no tangible</p>

	<p>progress has been achieved in this regard. They noted the adoption of General Assembly resolution 78/18 on the Conclusion of Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 337)</b> The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the NPT reiterated their call for the firm commitment by all States Parties to the Treaty to the full and indiscriminate implementation of all the provisions of the Treaty. They further 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. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, they underlined the agreement by consensus at the 2010 Review Conference of the NPT, which reaffirmed the previous agreements, on practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons; the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the NPT; and on providing effective, unconditional and non-discriminatory universal legally binding security assurances to all NNWS parties to the Treaty, which would strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 338)</b> The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the NPT called upon the NWS to fully comply with their commitments not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against NNWS parties to the Treaty or NWFZs at any time or under any circumstances, pending the conclusion of a legally binding instrument on security assurances.</p>
<p><b>NWFZs and Security Assurances</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 318)</b> The Heads of State and Government believed that the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free zones (NWFZs) 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. 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 urged States to conclude agreements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned with a view to establishing new NWFZs in regions where they do not exist, including in the Middle East, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-I) and the Principles and Guidelines adopted by the UN Disarmament Commission in 1999. They also called upon all the nuclear-weapon States to ratify related protocols to all treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones, withdraw any reservations or interpretative declarations incompatible with their object and purpose, and respect the denuclearization status of these zones.</p>

	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 337)</b> The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the NPT reiterated their call for the firm commitment by all States Parties to the Treaty to the full and indiscriminate implementation of all the provisions of the Treaty. They further 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. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, they underlined the agreement by consensus at the 2010 Review Conference of the NPT, which reaffirmed the previous agreements, on practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons; the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the NPT; and on providing effective, unconditional and non-discriminatory universal legally binding security assurances to all NNWS parties to the Treaty, which would strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 338)</b> The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the NPT called upon the NWS to fully comply with their commitments not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against NNWS parties to the Treaty or NWFZs at any time or under any circumstances, pending the conclusion of a legally binding instrument on security assurances.</p>
<p><b>Security Assurances and the NPT</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 337)</b> The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the NPT reiterated their call for the firm commitment by all States Parties to the Treaty to the full and indiscriminate implementation of all the provisions of the Treaty. They further 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. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, they underlined the agreement by consensus at the 2010 Review Conference of the NPT, which reaffirmed the previous agreements, on practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons; the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the NPT; and on providing effective, unconditional and non-discriminatory universal legally binding security assurances to all NNWS parties to the Treaty, which would strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 338)</b> The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the NPT called upon the NWS to fully comply with their commitments not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against NNWS parties to the Treaty or NWFZs at any time or under any circumstances, pending the conclusion of a legally binding instrument on security assurances.</p>



## Country Specific

### United States

**(Final Document, Para 287)** The Heads of State and Government reiterated, with concern, that improvements in existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons as provided for in the military doctrines of the Nuclear Weapons States, including the United States Nuclear Posture Review, violate their legal obligations on nuclear disarmament, as well as the commitments made to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in their military and security policies and contravene the negative security assurances provided by the NWS. They stressed once again that these improvements as well as the development of new types of such weapons violate also the commitments undertaken at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and at the NPT Review Conferences by the NWS.

**(Final Document, Para 301)** The Heads of State and Government stressed the significance of achieving universal adherence to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, especially by all NWS which, inter alia, should contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament. In this regard, they expressed their concern at the decision of the United States to not seek ratification of the CTBT as announced in its 2018 Nuclear Posture Review, taking into account the special responsibility of NWS for the realization of the entry into force of the CTBT. 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. In this context, the ratifications of the CTBT by Comoros, Cuba, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste and Tuvalu were welcomed.

**(Final Document, Para 302)** The Heads of State and Government recalled the commitments made towards the full implementation of the New START Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States, as well as the need for follow-up measures in order to achieve deeper reductions in their nuclear arsenals. They stressed that reductions in deployments and in operational status, although they may contribute to risk reduction, cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of, nuclear weapons. In this context, they called on the United States and the Russian Federation to apply the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to such cuts, to further reduce their nuclear arsenals, both warheads and delivery systems, thus contributing to the fulfilment of their nuclear disarmament obligations and facilitating the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons at the earliest date.

**(Final Document, Para 303)** The Heads of State and Government took note of the successful completion of the commitments, by the Russian Federation and the United States, under the New START treaty, and the extension of the Treaty until 2026. They called for full and effective

implementation of the Treaty, as well as the renewal of the commitments agreed within its framework. Nonetheless, they expressed their grave concern over the US Nuclear Posture Review and its National Security Strategy, which goes against legal obligations and undertakings to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals and threatens international peace and security. They emphasized the importance of continuing strategic dialogue and expressed their concern that domestic commitments to nuclear modernization strongly undermine the actual impact of any reductions envisaged in bilateral nuclear disarmament and arms-control treaties such as the New START Treaty, with the understanding that “arms control” does not substitute nuclear disarmament obligations and commitments.

**(Final Document, Para 308)** The Heads of State and Government rejected the declaration by the United States in 2018 that “Space is a war-fighting domain” or “the next battle field” and accordingly reemphasized the urgent need for the commencement of substantive work in the CD, inter alia, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including through the establishment of an ad hoc committee under this agenda item as early as possible, taking note 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 jointly by Russia and China in the Conference on Disarmament on 12 February 2008 and updated in 2014. They welcomed the valuable progress made through the work of the Group of Governmental Experts established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/250 and regretted that consensus on the draft final report of the GGE was blocked by one Member, noting that it could have represented a good basis for further negotiations towards adopting an international legally binding instrument. They took note of the establishment of the new GGE pursuant to UN General Assembly resolution 77/250, to consider and make recommendations on substantial elements of an international legally binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including, inter alia, on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space; and called on the new GGE to take into consideration the deliberations taken place in the 2018/2019 GGE, and its documents, including inter alia, the Working Papers and the draft Final Report. The Heads of State and Government further noted the establishment and the discussions, which took place within the Open-Ended Working Group on Reducing Space Threats through norms, rules, and principles of responsible behavior and emphasized the importance of reaching a consensual outcome document, taking into account the concerns of all Member States.

**(Final Document, Para 325)** The Heads of State and Government welcomed the adoption of UN General Assembly resolution 78/17 on the “Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East” which urges all Parties directly concerned to seriously consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. The Heads of State and Government regretted the decision of

	<p>the United States and Israel to vote, during the 73rd Session of the General Assembly, in 2018, against this resolution, which has been adopted by consensus in the period from 1982 to 2017.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 336)</b> NAM States Parties to the NPT expressed their disappointment that as a result of the opposition by the US, UK and Canada at the concluding session of the 2015 NPT Review Conference, consensus on measures regarding the process to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction was not achieved. They further underscored that efforts related to the establishment of the Zone should be undertaken in accordance with the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East as well as the relevant United Nations Resolutions. The Heads of State and Government reiterated in this regard the common position of the NAM States Parties to the NPT as reflected in relevant working papers presented at the Review Conference and called for concrete and urgent steps for the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 363)</b> The Heads of State and Government of the NAM States Parties to the CWC noted that, in terms of the overall figure for destruction, 100% of declared chemical weapons had been destroyed as of 7th July 2023. In this connection, they welcomed the completion of destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles by the Republic of Iraq, State of Libya, the Russian Federation and the Syrian Arab Republic. While recalling the decisions of the Executive Council with respect to the elimination and destruction of the Syrian chemical weapons, and the destruction of the Syrian chemical weapons production facilities, the Heads of State and Government welcomed the substantive efforts made and the progress achieved in this regard. They also welcomed the Director-General's reports on the completion of the destruction of all chemical weapons and chemical weapon production facilities declared by the Syrian Arab Republic. The Heads of State and Government look forward to the continuation of the existing successful cooperation between the OPCW and the Syrian Arab Republic on all issues. They also noted with serious concern, that the final extended deadline of April 2012 for the destruction of chemical weapons was not met by the United States.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Russia</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 302)</b> The Heads of State and Government recalled the commitments made towards the full implementation of the New START Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States, as well as the need for follow-up measures in order to achieve deeper reductions in their nuclear arsenals. They stressed that reductions in deployments and in operational status, although they may contribute to risk reduction, cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of, nuclear weapons. In this context, they called on the United States and the Russian Federation to apply the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to such cuts, to further reduce their nuclear arsenals, both warheads and delivery systems, thus contributing to the</p>

fulfilment of their nuclear disarmament obligations and facilitating the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons at the earliest date.

**(Final Document, Para 303)** The Heads of State and Government took note of the successful completion of the commitments, by the Russian Federation and the United States, under the New START treaty, and the extension of the Treaty until 2026. They called for full and effective implementation of the Treaty, as well as the renewal of the commitments agreed within its framework. Nonetheless, they expressed their grave concern over the US Nuclear Posture Review and its National Security Strategy, which goes against legal obligations and undertakings to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals and threatens international peace and security. They emphasized the importance of continuing strategic dialogue and expressed their concern that domestic commitments to nuclear modernization strongly undermine the actual impact of any reductions envisaged in bilateral nuclear disarmament and arms-control treaties such as the New START Treaty, with the understanding that “arms control” does not substitute nuclear disarmament obligations and commitments.

**(Final Document, Para 308)** The Heads of State and Government rejected the declaration by the United States in 2018 that “Space is a war-fighting domain” or “the next battle field” and accordingly reemphasized the urgent need for the commencement of substantive work in the CD, inter alia, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including through the establishment of an ad hoc committee under this agenda item as early as possible, taking note 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 jointly by Russia and China in the Conference on Disarmament on 12 February 2008 and updated in 2014. They welcomed the valuable progress made through the work of the Group of Governmental Experts established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/250 and regretted that consensus on the draft final report of the GGE was blocked by one Member, noting that it could have represented a good basis for further negotiations towards adopting an international legally binding instrument. They took note of the establishment of the new GGE pursuant to UN General Assembly resolution 77/250, to consider and make recommendations on substantial elements of an international legally binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including, inter alia, on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space; and called on the new GGE to take into consideration the deliberations taken place in the 2018/2019 GGE, and its documents, including inter alia, the Working Papers and the draft Final Report. The Heads of State and Government further noted the establishment and the discussions, which took place within the Open-Ended Working Group on Reducing Space Threats through norms, rules, and principles of responsible behavior and emphasized the importance of reaching a consensual outcome document, taking into account the concerns of all Member States.

	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 363)</b> The Heads of State and Government of the NAM States Parties to the CWC noted that, in terms of the overall figure for destruction, 100% of declared chemical weapons had been destroyed as of 7th July 2023. In this connection, they welcomed the completion of destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles by the Republic of Iraq, State of Libya, the Russian Federation and the Syrian Arab Republic. While recalling the decisions of the Executive Council with respect to the elimination and destruction of the Syrian chemical weapons, and the destruction of the Syrian chemical weapons production facilities, the Heads of State and Government welcomed the substantive efforts made and the progress achieved in this regard. They also welcomed the Director-General's reports on the completion of the destruction of all chemical weapons and chemical weapon production facilities declared by the Syrian Arab Republic. The Heads of State and Government look forward to the continuation of the existing successful cooperation between the OPCW and the Syrian Arab Republic on all issues. They also noted with serious concern, that the final extended deadline of April 2012 for the destruction of chemical weapons was not met by the United States.</p>
<p><b>United Kingdom</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 336)</b> NAM States Parties to the NPT expressed their disappointment that as a result of the opposition by the US, UK and Canada at the concluding session of the 2015 NPT Review Conference, consensus on measures regarding the process to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction was not achieved. They further underscored that efforts related to the establishment of the Zone should be undertaken in accordance with the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East as well as the relevant United Nations Resolutions. The Heads of State and Government reiterated in this regard the common position of the NAM States Parties to the NPT as reflected in relevant working papers presented at the Review Conference and called for concrete and urgent steps for the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.</p>
<p><b>China</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 308)</b> The Heads of State and Government rejected the declaration by the United States in 2018 that "Space is a war-fighting domain" or "the next battle field" and accordingly reemphasized the urgent need for the commencement of substantive work in the CD, inter alia, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including through the establishment of an ad hoc committee under this agenda item as early as possible, taking note 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 jointly by Russia and China in the Conference on Disarmament on 12 February 2008 and updated in 2014. They welcomed the valuable progress made through the work of the Group of Governmental Experts established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/250 and regretted that consensus on the draft final report of the GGE was blocked by one Member, noting that it could have</p>

	<p>represented a good basis for further negotiations towards adopting an international legally binding instrument. They took note of the establishment of the new GGE pursuant to UN General Assembly resolution 77/250, to consider and make recommendations on substantial elements of an international legally binding instrument on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including, inter alia, on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space; and called on the new GGE to take into consideration the deliberations taken place in the 2018/2019 GGE, and its documents, including inter alia, the Working Papers and the draft Final Report. The Heads of State and Government further noted the establishment and the discussions, which took place within the Open-Ended Working Group on Reducing Space Threats through norms, rules, and principles of responsible behavior and emphasized the importance of reaching a consensual outcome document, taking into account the concerns of all Member States.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Israel</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 322)</b> The Heads of State and Government reiterated their full support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. 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. They called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the fulfillment of the proposal initiated by Iran and co-sponsored by Egypt in 1974 for the establishment of such a zone. 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. The Heads of State and Government of NAM State Parties to NPT called on Israel to accede to the NPT without precondition and further delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency (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. They called for the earliest implementation of relevant IAEA resolutions on “Application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East”. 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. In this context they also condemned the statement made by the then Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006, related to the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel and the announcement made by an Israeli Minister regarding the use of nuclear weapons against Gaza. They urged the continued consideration of the issue of Israeli nuclear capabilities in the context of the IAEA, including at the General Conference and its call for the implementation of the resolution titled “Israeli Nuclear Capabilities” issued by the General Conference in 2009. They were of the view that stability cannot be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities are maintained particularly</p>

	<p>through the possession of nuclear weapons, which allow one party to threaten its neighbors, and the region. 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. 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.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 325)</b> The Heads of State and Government welcomed the adoption of UN General Assembly resolution 78/17 on the “Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East” which urges all Parties directly concerned to seriously consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. The Heads of State and Government regretted the decision of the United States and Israel to vote, during the 73rd Session of the General Assembly, in 2018, against this resolution, which has been adopted by consensus in the period from 1982 to 2017.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 326)</b> The Heads of State and Government reiterated 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.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 327)</b> 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.</p> <p>375. The Heads of State and Government once again condemned the Israeli military aggression against the Gaza Strip in 2009 and July and August 2014 and the occupying power’s indiscriminate shelling and bombing of Palestinian civilian areas and expressed their grave concern over the reported use against civilians, of harmful and potentially fatal incendiary weapons, such as white phosphorous. In this regard, they reiterated their call for a thorough investigation of this serious matter by relevant bodies under the appropriate international conventions and agreements.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>South Africa</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 284)</b> The Heads of State and Government acknowledged the significant contribution towards realizing the objective of nuclear disarmament made by NAM Member and Observer States, including through the voluntary renunciation of the possession of nuclear weapons by Belarus, Kazakhstan, South Africa and Ukraine.</p>

**Iran**

**(Final Document, Para 292)** The Heads of State and Government expressed their appreciation for the efforts undertaken, in particular by those representatives of Member States of the Non-Aligned Movement who served as the Presidents of the CD for the commencement of its substantive work, including negotiations. They recognized the constructive engagement and leadership of Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Syria, Colombia, Cuba and Ecuador, and noted the various proposals on the program of Work of the CD as contained in the documents CD/1864, a decision adopted by CD on 29 May 2009 but not implemented, CD/1933/Rev.1, CD/1952, CD/1955, CD/1956/Rev.1, CD/2014, CD/2022, CD/2128, CD/2137/AddL, and CD/2229, which were presented successively by the aforementioned Presidents by NAM Member States between 2009 to 2023 sessions. They also noted positively during the Presidency of Colombia the adoption of the decision on the programme of work of the CD as contained in the document CD/2229 in 2022. They called on the CD to agree by consensus on a balanced and comprehensive programme of work without any further delay taking into account the security interests of all States. In this regard, the Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the importance of the principle contained in the final document of the SSOD-I that “The adoption of disarmament measures should take place in such an equitable and balanced manner as to ensure the right of each State to security and to ensure that no individual State or group of States may obtain advantages over others at any stage”. They agreed to continue coordination of efforts at the NAM Member States of G21 in Geneva.

**(Final Document, Para 322)** The Heads of State and Government reiterated their full support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. 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. They called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the fulfillment of the proposal initiated by Iran and co-sponsored by Egypt in 1974 for the establishment of such a zone. 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. The Heads of State and Government of NAM State Parties to NPT called on Israel to accede to the NPT without precondition and further delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency (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. They called for the earliest implementation of relevant IAEA resolutions on “Application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East”. 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. In this context they also condemned the statement made



by the then Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006, related to the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel and the announcement made by an Israeli Minister regarding the use of nuclear weapons against Gaza. They urged the continued consideration of the issue of Israeli nuclear capabilities in the context of the IAEA, including at the General Conference and its call for the implementation of the resolution titled “Israeli Nuclear Capabilities” issued by the General Conference in 2009. They were of the view that stability cannot be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities are maintained particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, which allow one party to threaten its neighbors, and the region. 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. 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 324)** The Heads of State and Government 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. They welcomed the initiative presented in 1990 by the Arab Republic of Egypt on the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, and its initiative presented before the 68th session of the United Nations General Assembly on 28th September 2013 containing implementation steps in support of the establishment of the Zone. They also stressed that necessary steps should be taken in different international fora for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East. They took note with appreciation of the letters sent, in 2013 and 2014, to the United Nations Secretary-General, renewing the support for the establishment of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction, reflected in the note A/68/781 by the Secretary-General, by: Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

**(Final Document, Para 343)** The Heads of State and Government recalled the successful conclusion of nuclear negotiations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and E3/Eu+3, resulting in the finalization of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) on 14 July 2015 adopted by Security Council resolution 2231. The Heads of State and Government called for its full implementation by all its participants and underlined that this agreement showed once again that dialogue and diplomacy are the most appropriate means to resolve such issues, as the Movement has always advocated.

Syria

**(Final Document, Para 292)** The Heads of State and Government expressed their appreciation for the efforts undertaken, in particular by those representatives of Member States of the Non-Aligned Movement who served as the Presidents of the CD for the commencement of its substantive work, including negotiations. They recognized the constructive engagement and leadership of Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Syria, Colombia, Cuba and Ecuador, and noted the various proposals on the program of Work of the CD as contained in the documents CD/1864, a decision adopted by CD on 29 May 2009 but not implemented, CD/1933/Rev.1, CD/1952, CD/1955, CD/1956/Rev.1, CD/2014, CD/2022, CD/2128, CD/2137/AddL, and CD/2229, which were presented successively by the aforementioned Presidents by NAM Member States between 2009 to 2023 sessions. They also noted positively during the Presidency of Colombia the adoption of the decision on the programme of work of the CD as contained in the document CD/2229 in 2022. They called on the CD to agree by consensus on a balanced and comprehensive programme of work without any further delay taking into account the security interests of all States. In this regard, the Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the importance of the principle contained in the final document of the SSOD-I that “The adoption of disarmament measures should take place in such an equitable and balanced manner as to ensure the right of each State to security and to ensure that no individual State or group of States may obtain advantages over others at any stage”. They agreed to continue coordination of efforts at the NAM Member States of G21 in Geneva.

**(Final Document, Para 324)** The Heads of State and Government 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. They welcomed the initiative presented in 1990 by the Arab Republic of Egypt on the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, and its initiative presented before the 68th session of the United Nations General Assembly on 28th September 2013 containing implementation steps in support of the establishment of the Zone. They also stressed that necessary steps should be taken in different international fora for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East. They took note with appreciation of the letters sent, in 2013 and 2014, to the United Nations Secretary-General, renewing the support for the establishment of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction, reflected in the note A/68/781 by the Secretary-General, by: Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

**(Final Document, Para 327)** 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

	<p>September 6, 2007, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and welcomed Syria’s cooperation with the IAEA in this regard.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 363)</b> The Heads of State and Government of the NAM States Parties to the CWC noted that, in terms of the overall figure for destruction, 100% of declared chemical weapons had been destroyed as of 7th July 2023. In this connection, they welcomed the completion of destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles by the Republic of Iraq, State of Libya, the Russian Federation and the Syrian Arab Republic. While recalling the decisions of the Executive Council with respect to the elimination and destruction of the Syrian chemical weapons, and the destruction of the Syrian chemical weapons production facilities, the Heads of State and Government welcomed the substantive efforts made and the progress achieved in this regard. They also welcomed the Director-General’s reports on the completion of the destruction of all chemical weapons and chemical weapon production facilities declared by the Syrian Arab Republic. The Heads of State and Government look forward to the continuation of the existing successful cooperation between the OPCW and the Syrian Arab Republic on all issues. They also noted with serious concern, that the final extended deadline of April 2012 for the destruction of chemical weapons was not met by the United States.</p>
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<p><b>Non-Proliferation Treaty Related</b></p>	
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<p><b>Disarmament Through the NPT</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 283)</b> The Heads of State and Government reiterated their deep concern over the slow pace of progress towards nuclear disarmament and the lack of progress by the Nuclear-Weapon States (NWS) to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals in accordance with their relevant multilateral legal obligations. 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. They called upon the NWS to fulfill their relevant multilateral legal obligations on nuclear disarmament and to implement the unequivocal undertaking they provided in 2000 and further reiterated in 2010 so as to accomplish the total elimination of nuclear weapons. They emphasized, in this regard, the urgent need to commence and to bring to a conclusion negotiation on comprehensive and complete nuclear disarmament without any further delay.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 287)</b> The Heads of State and Government reiterated, with concern, that improvements in existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons as provided for in the military doctrines of the Nuclear Weapons States, including the United States Nuclear Posture Review, violate their legal obligations on nuclear disarmament, as well as the commitments made to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in their military and security policies and contravene the</p>
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negative security assurances provided by the NWS. They stressed once again that these improvements as well as the development of new types of such weapons violate also the commitments undertaken at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and at the NPT Review Conferences by the NWS.

**(Final Document, Para 293)** The Heads of State and Government called for the urgent commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on further effective nuclear disarmament measures to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons, including, in particular, on a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons. They further called for urgent compliance with legal obligations and the fulfillment of the commitments undertaken on nuclear disarmament.

**(Final Document, Para 302)** The Heads of State and Government recalled the commitments made towards the full implementation of the New START Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States, as well as the need for follow-up measures in order to achieve deeper reductions in their nuclear arsenals. They stressed that reductions in deployments and in operational status, although they may contribute to risk reduction, cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of, nuclear weapons. In this context, they called on the United States and the Russian Federation to apply the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to such cuts, to further reduce their nuclear arsenals, both warheads and delivery systems, thus contributing to the fulfillment of their nuclear disarmament obligations and facilitating the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons at the earliest date.

**(Final Document, Para 330)** The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (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, and recognizing the crucial role of the NPT in nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, were of the view that the “Conclusions and Recommendations for Follow-on actions” of the 2010 Review Conference of the NPT, represent an outcome that can be built upon and further enhanced in the near future, to fully address the priorities of the Movement, in particular to realize a world free from nuclear weapons. They called upon the NWS to implement fully and effectively 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 and 2010 Review Conferences. They expressed their disappointment over the consecutive failure of the 9th and the 10th NPT Review Conferences to adopt a consensual outcome document despite constructive engagement made by NAM States Parties to the NPT. This failure should serve as a stimulus to work harder towards achieving nuclear disarmament. NAM States Parties to the NPT stressed the importance of fulfilling the commitments made at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences of the Treaty. They further reiterated their readiness to engage in future

	<p>discussions and negotiations in a constructive, transparent and inclusive manner, involving all States Parties, to achieve consensus.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 337)</b> The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the NPT reiterated their call for the firm commitment by all States Parties to the Treaty to the full and indiscriminate implementation of all the provisions of the Treaty. They further 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. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, they underlined the agreement by consensus at the 2010 Review Conference of the NPT, which reaffirmed the previous agreements, on practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons; the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the NPT; and on providing effective, unconditional and non-discriminatory universal legally binding security assurances to all NNWS parties to the Treaty, which would strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime.</p>
<p><b>1995 Review and Extension of the NPT</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 323)</b> The Heads of State and Government stressed the importance of the adoption of UN General Assembly decision 73/546, entitled “Convening a conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction”. In this regard, NAM welcomed the convening of the First Session of the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons under the Presidency of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the adoption of a Political Declaration, and also welcomed the convening of the Second Session of the Conference under the Presidency of the State of Kuwait and its outcomes, including inter alia the adoption of the rules of procedure and establishing an informal working committee and the Third Session under the Presidency of the Republic of Lebanon and the adoption of its report and the Fourth Session on 15-19 November 2023 under the Presidency of the State of Libya and the adoption of its report. NAM continues to call upon all States of the region, without exception, to actively participate in this Conference and negotiate in good faith and bring to a conclusion a legally binding Treaty on the establishment of the Zone. NAM States Parties to the NPT also stressed that the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the NPT, as well as other relevant decisions on the subject, adopted within the context of the Review Conferences, remain valid until the objective of the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and other WMD in the Middle East is achieved and that the implementation of decision 73/546 is without prejudice to the validity of the aforesaid resolution and decisions and shall not also be construed as their replacement.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 330)</b> The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear</p>

Weapons (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, and recognizing the crucial role of the NPT in nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, were of the view that the “Conclusions and Recommendations for Follow-on actions” of the 2010 Review Conference of the NPT, represent an outcome that can be built upon and further enhanced in the near future, to fully address the priorities of the Movement, in particular to realize a world free from nuclear weapons. They called upon the NWS to implement fully and effectively 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 and 2010 Review Conferences. They expressed their disappointment over the consecutive failure of the 9th and the 10th NPT Review Conferences to adopt a consensual outcome document despite constructive engagement made by NAM States Parties to the NPT. This failure should serve as a stimulus to work harder towards achieving nuclear disarmament. NAM States Parties to the NPT stressed the importance of fulfilling the commitments made at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences of the Treaty. They further reiterated their readiness to engage in future discussions and negotiations in a constructive, transparent and inclusive manner, involving all States Parties, to achieve consensus.

**(Final Document, Para 333)** The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the NPT reiterated the importance of the full implementation of the action plans adopted by the 2010 NPT Review Conference on nuclear disarmament, on nuclear non-proliferation, on peaceful uses of nuclear energy and on the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East. They expressed concern at the lack of agreement on a number of key priorities of NAM States Parties to the NPT and agreed to continue their collective efforts in pursuing the realization of their priorities at the NPT Review Conferences.

**(Final Document, Para 334)** The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the NPT welcomed the adoption by consensus of a detailed plan of action on “the Middle East, particularly implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East” in the “Conclusions and Recommendations for Follow-on actions” of the 2010 NPT Review Conference.

**(Final Document, Para 335)** While expressing deep concern over the long delay in the implementation of the 1995 Resolution on establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, the Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the NPT strongly urged the United Nations Secretary-General and the three cosponsors of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East to fully implement it, without any further delay, to achieve the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, in accordance with the agreed outcomes of the 1995, 2000 and 2010 NPT Review Conferences and relevant General Assembly decisions. Recalling the

	<p>consensus decision contained in the Final Document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference on convening, in 2012, a Conference on the establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East, they expressed their profound disappointment and serious concern that the conference was not convened in 2012 as scheduled. They underscored that the failure to convene the Conference is contrary to the letter and spirit of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East and contradicts and violates the collective agreement of the States Parties contained in the Final Document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference. They strongly rejected the arguments presented by the Conveners of the 2012 Conference for not convening the Conference on schedule.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 336)</b> NAM States Parties to the NPT expressed their disappointment that as a result of the opposition by the US, UK and Canada at the concluding session of the 2015 NPT Review Conference, consensus on measures regarding the process to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction was not achieved. They further underscored that efforts related to the establishment of the Zone should be undertaken in accordance with the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East as well as the relevant United Nations Resolutions. The Heads of State and Government reiterated in this regard the common position of the NAM States Parties to the NPT as reflected in relevant working papers presented at the Review Conference and called for concrete and urgent steps for the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 337)</b> The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the NPT reiterated their call for the firm commitment by all States Parties to the Treaty to the full and indiscriminate implementation of all the provisions of the Treaty. They further 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. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, they underlined the agreement by consensus at the 2010 Review Conference of the NPT, which reaffirmed the previous agreements, on practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons; the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the NPT; and on providing effective, unconditional and non-discriminatory universal legally binding security assurances to all NNWS parties to the Treaty, which would strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime.</p>
<p><b>Access to Technology and Technology Transfer</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 322)</b> The Heads of State and Government reiterated their full support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. 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</p>

Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of the Security Council Resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions. They called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the fulfillment of the proposal initiated by Iran and co-sponsored by Egypt in 1974 for the establishment of such a zone. 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. The Heads of State and Government of NAM State Parties to NPT called on Israel to accede to the NPT without precondition and further delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency (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. They called for the earliest implementation of relevant IAEA resolutions on “Application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East”. 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. In this context they also condemned the statement made by the then Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006, related to the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel and the announcement made by an Israeli Minister regarding the use of nuclear weapons against Gaza. They urged the continued consideration of the issue of Israeli nuclear capabilities in the context of the IAEA, including at the General Conference and its call for the implementation of the resolution titled “Israeli Nuclear Capabilities” issued by the General Conference in 2009. They were of the view that stability cannot be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities are maintained particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, which allow one party to threaten its neighbors, and the region. 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. 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 339)** The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the inalienable right of developing countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. They continued to note with concern the increasing restrictions on exports of material, equipment and technology, for peaceful purposes. They again emphasized that proliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements. 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 sustainable development. They expressed their full confidence in the impartiality and professionalism of the IAEA and strongly rejected any politically motivated attempts by any State to politicize the work of the IAEA, including its technical cooperation programme, in violation of its Statute, as well as any pressure or interference in the Agency's activities which could jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the IAEA and the inalienable right of developing countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination.

**(Final Document, Para 342)** The Heads of State and Government stressed the need for the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in developing countries, which contributes to the attainment of their respective national sustainable development goals, and the full respect for their right to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. They underlined particularly the responsibility of developed countries to facilitate, to the fullest extent possible, the transfer, to developing countries, of nuclear equipment, materials, scientific and technological information for peaceful purposes. They also encouraged the IAEA to continue supporting developing countries in realizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular through its technical cooperation programme, which is essential for the promotion and transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful uses.

**(Final Document, Para 344)** The Heads of State and Government took note of the adoption, through a vote, in 2010 and 2011, by the IAEA Board of Governors, of three proposals of assurance of supply mechanisms in the framework of the multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle. They highlighted that this issue should be conducted through wide, integral and transparent consultations and negotiations, focusing on its technical, legal, political and economic implications, before any further decision is taken about this complex and sensitive matter. They 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, including the inalienable right of each State Party, if it so decides, to develop, for peaceful purposes, a full national nuclear fuel cycle in accordance with its rights and obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

**(Final Document, Para 350)** The Heads of State and Government emphasized that measures and initiatives aimed at strengthening nuclear safety and nuclear security must not be used as a pretext or leverage to violate, deny or restrict the inalienable right of developing countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination.

**2000 and 2010 Action  
Plans**

**(Final Document, Para 283)** The Heads of State and Government reiterated their deep concern over the slow pace of progress towards nuclear disarmament and the lack of progress by the Nuclear-Weapon States (NWS) to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals in accordance with their relevant multilateral legal obligations. 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. They called upon the NWS to fulfill their relevant multilateral legal obligations on nuclear disarmament and to implement the unequivocal undertaking they provided in 2000 and further reiterated in 2010 so as to accomplish the total elimination of nuclear weapons. They emphasized, in this regard, the urgent need to commence and to bring to a conclusion negotiation on comprehensive and complete nuclear disarmament without any further delay.

**(Final Document, Para 330)** The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (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, and recognizing the crucial role of the NPT in nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, were of the view that the “Conclusions and Recommendations for Follow-on actions” of the 2010 Review Conference of the NPT, represent an outcome that can be built upon and further enhanced in the near future, to fully address the priorities of the Movement, in particular to realize a world free from nuclear weapons. They called upon the NWS to implement fully and effectively 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 and 2010 Review Conferences. They expressed their disappointment over the consecutive failure of the 9th and the 10th NPT Review Conferences to adopt a consensual outcome document despite constructive engagement made by NAM States Parties to the NPT. This failure should serve as a stimulus to work harder towards achieving nuclear disarmament. NAM States Parties to the NPT stressed the importance of fulfilling the commitments made at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences of the Treaty. They further reiterated their readiness to engage in future discussions and negotiations in a constructive, transparent and inclusive manner, involving all States Parties, to achieve consensus.

**(Final Document, Para 332)** The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the NPT stressed the importance of the review of the operation of the Treaty in the framework of the NPT Review Conferences and in this context emphasized that the inclusion of the Review Part of the Final Document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference as an opinion of the President and not as a consensus language should not be considered as a precedent to be followed in the future without prejudice to the prerogatives of the Review Conferences.

**(Final Document, Para 333)** The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the NPT reiterated the importance of the full implementation of the action plans adopted by the 2010 NPT Review Conference on nuclear disarmament, on nuclear non-proliferation, on peaceful uses of nuclear energy and on the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East. They expressed concern at the lack of agreement on a number of key priorities of NAM States Parties to the NPT and agreed to continue their collective efforts in pursuing the realization of their priorities at the NPT Review Conferences.

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**(Final Document, Para 335)** While expressing deep concern over the long delay in the implementation of the 1995 Resolution on establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, the Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the NPT strongly urged the United Nations Secretary-General and the three cosponsors of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East to fully implement it, without any further delay, to achieve the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, in accordance with the agreed outcomes of the 1995, 2000 and 2010 NPT Review Conferences and relevant General Assembly decisions. Recalling the consensus decision contained in the Final Document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference on convening, in 2012, a Conference on the establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East, they expressed their profound disappointment and serious concern that the conference was not convened in 2012 as scheduled. They underscored that the failure to convene the Conference is contrary to the letter and spirit of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East and contradicts and violates the collective agreement of the States Parties contained in the Final Document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference. They strongly rejected the arguments presented by the Conveners of the 2012 Conference for not convening the Conference on schedule.

**(Final Document, Para 337)** The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the NPT reiterated their call for the firm commitment by all States Parties to the Treaty to the full and indiscriminate implementation of all the provisions of the Treaty. They further 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. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, they underlined the agreement by consensus at the 2010 Review Conference of the NPT, which reaffirmed the previous agreements, on practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons; the

	<p>implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the NPT; and on providing effective, unconditional and non-discriminatory universal legally binding security assurances to all NNWS parties to the Treaty, which would strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime.</p>
<p><b>Nuclear Safety and Security</b></p>	
<p><b>IAEA and Safety and Security</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 345)</b> 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. They stressed that any pressure or interference in the Agency’s verification process, which could jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency, should be avoided. They recognized that the IAEA is the sole competent authority for verification of compliance with the obligations under the respective safeguard agreements of the Member States. 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. Bearing in mind the Agency’s responsibility in protecting safeguards’ confidential information and given the undesirable incidents of leakage of such information, they emphasized the need for strengthening the regime for the protection of safeguards confidential information.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 347)</b> The Heads of State and Government affirmed the need to strengthen the Radiological Safety and Protection Systems at facilities utilizing radioactive materials as well as at radioactive waste management facilities, including the safe transportation of these materials. They reaffirmed the need to further strengthen existing international regulations relating to safety and security of transportation of such materials. They noted the efforts of the IAEA in this regard, including through the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety which was unanimously endorsed by the IAEA General Conference. 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 waste on their territories.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 349)</b> The Heads of State and Government emphasized the need to improve national, regional and international preparedness and response to nuclear accidents and called for a strengthened role of the IAEA in emergency preparedness and response, including through assisting Member States, upon their request, on emergency preparedness and response to nuclear accidents, promoting</p>

	<p>capacity building, including education and training in the field of crisis management.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 350)</b> The Heads of State and Government emphasized that measures and initiatives aimed at strengthening nuclear safety and nuclear security must not be used as a pretext or leverage to violate, deny or restrict the inalienable right of developing countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 351).</b> The Heads of State and Government emphasized that the IAEA is the sole inter-governmental organization within the UN system with the mandate and expertise to deal with the technical subjects of nuclear safety and nuclear security.</p>
<p><b>Individual State Responsibilities</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 348)</b> The Heads of State and Government recognized that the responsibility for nuclear safety and nuclear security rests with the individual States. In that sense, they underlined that States with nuclear power programs have a central role in their own countries in ensuring the application of the highest standards of nuclear safety and the responsibility for providing a timely, transparent and adequate response to nuclear accidents in order to minimize their consequences. They stressed the need for a rapid, timely, continuous, reliable and transparent dissemination of information on nuclear accidents with significant trans-boundary radiological effects in accordance with relevant international conventions.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 349)</b> The Heads of State and Government emphasized the need to improve national, regional and international preparedness and response to nuclear accidents and called for a strengthened role of the IAEA in emergency preparedness and response, including through assisting Member States, upon their request, on emergency preparedness and response to nuclear accidents, promoting capacity building, including education and training in the field of crisis management.</p>
<p><b>Emergency Preparedness</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 348)</b> The Heads of State and Government recognized that the responsibility for nuclear safety and nuclear security rests with the individual States. In that sense, they underlined that States with nuclear power programs have a central role in their own countries in ensuring the application of the highest standards of nuclear safety and the responsibility for providing a timely, transparent and adequate response to nuclear accidents in order to minimize their consequences. They stressed the need for a rapid, timely, continuous, reliable and transparent dissemination of information on nuclear accidents with significant trans-boundary radiological effects in accordance with relevant international conventions.</p>

	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 349)</b> The Heads of State and Government emphasized the need to improve national, regional and international preparedness and response to nuclear accidents and called for a strengthened role of the IAEA in emergency preparedness and response, including through assisting Member States, upon their request, on emergency preparedness and response to nuclear accidents, promoting capacity building, including education and training in the field of crisis management.</p>
<p><b>Conventional Weapons</b></p>	
<p><b>Licit Access to Conventional Weapons</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 382)</b> The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the sovereign right of States to acquire, manufacture, export, import and retain conventional arms and their parts and components for their self-defense and security needs. They expressed their concern about unilateral coercive measures and emphasized that no undue restriction should be placed on the transfer of such arms and their parts and components to States.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 383)</b> The Heads of State and Government recognized the significant imbalance in the production, possession and trade in conventional weapons between the industrialized and the Non-Aligned Countries, and called for a significant reduction in the production, possession and trade of conventional weapons by the industrialized states with a view to enhancing international and regional peace and security.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 388)</b> The Heads of State and Government noted the adoption, by vote, of the Arms Trade Treaty by the UN General Assembly on 2nd April 2013 and its entry into force on 24 December 2014. They also noted that the Treaty aims at regulating trade in conventional weapons, including small arms and light weapons. They called for balanced, transparent and objective implementation of the Treaty, in strict accordance with the principles of the UN Charter, and the inherent right of each State to security and to individual or collective self-defense. They also underscored that its implementation should, in no way, affect the sovereign right of States to acquire, manufacture, export, import and retain conventional arms and their parts and components for their self-defense, security needs and the maintenance of their territorial integrity. The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the ATT emphasized the importance of ensuring a leading role for NAM States Parties from those regions most affected by the illicit trade of conventional arms in the implementation of the Treaty, as well as in any future institutional arrangements of the Treaty.</p>
<p><b>Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 397)</b> The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the CCW <i>welcomed</i> the efforts of the Non-Aligned States Parties to the CCW to advance their positions during the meetings</p>

	<p>of the Group of Governmental Experts on Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems. The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the CCW <i>recalled</i> different proposals on a political declaration, code of conduct and other voluntary measures, including national weapons review process, Confidence Building Measures (CBM's) as well as the establishment of a Committee of Experts.</p>
<p><b>Cluster Munitions</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 400)</b> The Heads of State and Government recognized the adverse humanitarian impact caused by the use of cluster munitions and expressed solidarity with the cluster munitions-affected countries. They called upon all States in a position to do so, to consider providing the necessary financial, technical and humanitarian assistance to unexploded cluster munitions clearance operations, the social and economic rehabilitation of victims as well as to ensure full access of affected countries to material, equipment, technology and financial resources for unexploded cluster munitions clearance. The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions noted the Second Review Conference of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, held in Geneva, Switzerland in November 2020 and September 2021. The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions welcomed the efforts made by Iraq, in its capacity as the president of the 11th meeting of States Parties to the Convention, held in Geneva, from 11th to 14th September 2023, to strengthen implementation the Convention. In this regard, the Heads of State and Government of the NAM State Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions welcomed the accession of Nigeria to the Convention.</p>
<p><b>Incendiary Weapons</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 375)</b> The Heads of State and Government once again condemned the Israeli military aggression against the Gaza Strip in 2009 and July and August 2014 and the occupying power's indiscriminate shelling and bombing of Palestinian civilian areas and expressed their grave concern over the reported use against civilians, of harmful and potentially fatal incendiary weapons, such as white phosphorous. In this regard, they reiterated their call for a thorough investigation of this serious matter by relevant bodies under the appropriate international conventions and agreements.</p>
<p><b>Anti-Personnel Mines</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 390)</b> The Heads of State and Government continued to deplore the use, in contravention of international humanitarian law of anti-personnel mines in conflict situations aimed at maiming, killing and terrorizing innocent civilians, denying them access to farmland, causing famine and forcing them to flee their homes eventually leading to de-population and preventing the return of civilians to their place of original residence. They called upon all States in the position to do so, to provide the necessary financial, technical and humanitarian assistance to landmine clearance operations, the social and</p>

	<p>economic rehabilitation of victims as well as to ensure full access of affected countries to material equipment, technology and financial resources for mine clearance.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 393)</b> The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (the Mine Ban Convention) reiterated their commitment to the full implementation of the Oslo Action Plan. They invited those States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Convention. They also welcomed the Global Conference on Assisting Landmine and other Explosive Remnants of War Survivors in the Context of Disability Rights and other Domains, held in Medellin, on 03-04 April 2014.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 394)</b> The Heads of State and Government of the NAM States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (the Mine Ban Convention) welcomed the efforts of those parties who have recently completed their obligations under the Mine Ban Convention, including Algeria and Belarus, by having destroyed their stockpiles of anti-personnel mines and cleaned affected areas.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 395)</b> The Heads of State and Government expressed concern about the explosive remnants of the Second World War, particularly in the form of landmines which continue to cause human and material damage and obstruct development plans in some NAM Countries. They called on the States primarily responsible for laying these mines and leaving explosives outside their territories during the Second World War to cooperate with the affected countries and provide mine action support to affected countries, including information exchange, maps indicating the locations of mines and explosives, technical assistance for mine clearance, defrayal of the costs of clearance and compensation for any losses caused by mines-laid.</p>
<p><b>Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 396)</b> The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the Convention on Prohibition or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW) and its Protocols <i>encouraged</i> States to become parties to the Convention and its Protocols. NAM States Parties to the CCW welcome the accession of Malawi and Namibia to the Convention and its annexed protocols. NAM States Parties to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) welcomed the successful adoption by consensus of the Report of Meeting of High Contracting Parties to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons held on 16-18 November 2022. They stressed that further strengthening of the CCW will make a significant contribution to progressive development of the rules of international law applicable in armed conflict and advancing further in the field of disarmament on the</p>



	<p>basis of universal, multilateral, non-discriminatory and transparent negotiations with the goal of reaching general and complete disarmament under strict international control.</p>
<p><b>Small Arms and Light Weapons</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 384)</b> The Heads of State and Government remained deeply concerned over the illicit transfer, manufacture and circulation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and their excessive accumulation and uncontrolled spread to unauthorized recipients in many regions of the world, as well as over the challenges posed by their possession by terrorists, illegal armed groups and transnational organized criminal organizations. They recognized the need to establish and maintain controls over private ownership of small arms. They called on all States, in particular major arms producing States, to ensure that the supply of small arms and light weapons is limited only to Governments or to entities duly authorized by Governments and to implement legal restrictions and prohibitions preventing the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons. They encouraged all initiatives by States to mobilize resources and expertise as well as to provide assistance to strengthen the full implementation of the UN Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in All Its Aspects.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 385)</b> The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the total validity of the Programme of Action to prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects and emphasized the importance of its prompt and full implementation and stressed that international assistance and cooperation is an essential aspect in its implementation. They acknowledged the efforts undertaken by the Member States and regional and sub-regional organizations to implement the Programme of Action. They called for the full implementation of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace in a Timely and Reliable Manner the Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons, which was adopted by the General Assembly and remains valid. Underlining the importance of international cooperation and assistance in the implementation of the Programme of Action and expressing the resolve of NAM Member States in further advancing of this objective, the Heads of State and Government welcomed the successful conclusion of the Third UN Conference to Review the Progress made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held from 18 to 29 June 2018 in New York and adoption of its outcome document. The Heads of State and Government took note of the successful convening of the Eighth Biennial Meeting of States on the PoA, held in July 2022, and the adoption of its consensual outcome document and welcomed the Meeting’s decision to establish a standing dedicated fellowship training programme on small arms and light weapons particularly for developing countries.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 386)</b> The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their respect for and commitment to their obligations under international law and the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter</p>

	<p>of the United Nations, including the legitimate right to self-defence and the right of each State to acquire, manage and transfer small arms and light weapons for its self-defence and security needs, as well as the principle of non-interference.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 387)</b> The Heads of State and Government emphasized that the international assistance to support the implementation of the Programme of Action is still not commensurate with the needs of affected countries, taking into account the growing magnitude of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects and the danger it continues to pose. They called for ensuring the adequacy, effectiveness and sustainability of such international assistance. They called for the provision of concrete assistance, including technical and financial assistance to developing countries upon their request. They emphasized that such assistance should not be made conditional on being part of, or detracting from, the recipient States' Official Development Assistance. They also called on the UN, in its activities in support of the implementation of the PoA, to rely further on the expertise available in developing countries.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 388)</b> The Heads of State and Government noted the adoption, by vote, of the Arms Trade Treaty by the UN General Assembly on 2nd April 2013 and its entry into force on 24 December 2014. They also noted that the Treaty aims at regulating trade in conventional weapons, including small arms and light weapons. They called for balanced, transparent and objective implementation of the Treaty, in strict accordance with the principles of the UN Charter, and the inherent right of each State to security and to individual or collective self-defence. They also underscored that its implementation should, in no way, affect the sovereign right of States to acquire, manufacture, export, import and retain conventional arms and their parts and components for their self-defence, security needs and the maintenance of their territorial integrity. The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the ATT emphasized the importance of ensuring a leading role for NAM States Parties from those regions most affected by the illicit trade of conventional arms in the implementation of the Treaty, as well as in any future institutional arrangements of the Treaty.</p>
<p><b>Arms Trade Treaty</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 388)</b> The Heads of State and Government noted the adoption, by vote, of the Arms Trade Treaty by the UN General Assembly on 2nd April 2013 and its entry into force on 24 December 2014. They also noted that the Treaty aims at regulating trade in conventional weapons, including small arms and light weapons. They called for balanced, transparent and objective implementation of the Treaty, in strict accordance with the principles of the UN Charter, and the inherent right of each State to security and to individual or collective self-defence. They also underscored that its implementation should, in no way, affect the sovereign right of States to acquire, manufacture, export, import and retain conventional arms and their parts and components for their self-defence, security needs and the maintenance of their territorial integrity.</p>

The Heads of State and Government of NAM States Parties to the ATT emphasized the importance of ensuring a leading role for NAM States Parties from those regions most affected by the illicit trade of conventional arms in the implementation of the Treaty, as well as in any future institutional arrangements of the Treaty.

**(Final Document, Para 389)** The Heads of State and Government expressed their concern by the continued maneuvers to politicize the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT).