



The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Database

Summary of the 16 th Ministerial Conference Bali, Indonesia (2011)	
DISARMAMENT	General Views on Disarmament and NAM Involvement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• (Declaration, Page 2) [The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Movement] resolve to: achieve a safer and more secure world through our commitment to promote disarmament, international security and stability, bearing in mind that total and complete nuclear disarmament remains the only route to a world free from nuclear weapons, while the inalienable right of all States to peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be assured.• (Final Document, Para 31.5) [The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the NAM agreed to] oppose and condemn the categorization of countries as good or evil based on unilateral and unjustified criteria and the adoption of the doctrine of pre-emptive attack, including attack by nuclear weapons by certain States, which is inconsistent with international law, in particular the international legally-binding instruments concerning nuclear disarmament...• (Final Document, Para 135) The Ministers reiterated their strong concern at the growing resort to unilateralism and in this context, underlined that multilateralism and multilaterally agreed solutions, in accordance with the UN Charter, provide the only sustainable method of addressing disarmament and international security issues.• (Final Document, Para 136) They stressed their concern at the threat to humanity posed by the continued existence of nuclear weapons and of their possible use or threat of use.• (Final Document, Para 136) The Ministers reaffirmed the Movement's principled positions on nuclear disarmament, which remains its highest priority...• (Final Document, Para 140) They reaffirmed that efforts toward nuclear disarmament, global and regional approaches and confidence building measures complement each other and should, wherever possible, be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security.• (Final Document, Para 188) 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 Ministers reaffirmed the need to prevent the emergence of new types

DISARMAMENT	of weapons of mass destruction and therefore supported the necessity of monitoring the situation and triggering international action as required.
	Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 150) The Ministers 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. • (Final Document, Para 151) ...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 an earliest date. • (Final Document, Para 175) They recognised that the IAEA is the sole competent authority for verification of compliance with the obligations under the respective safeguard agreements of the Member States.
	Nuclear Weapons Convention
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 147) The Ministers again called for an international conference to identify ways and means of eliminating nuclear dangers, at the earliest possible date, with the objective of an agreement on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time, to prohibit their development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use, and to provide for their destruction.
	Nonproliferation and Disarmament
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 133) [The Ministers] called for renewed efforts to resolve the current impasse in achieving nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects. • (Final Document, Para 134) [T]he Ministers reiterated their determination to promote multilateralism as the core principle of negotiations in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation... • (Final Document, Para 136) The Ministers...stressed the

DISARMAMENT	<p>importance that efforts aiming at nuclear non-proliferation should be parallel to simultaneous efforts aiming at nuclear disarmament.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 140) The Ministers emphasized that progress in nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects is essential to strengthening international peace and security.
	<p>Nuclear Weapons States, Arms Race and Bilateral Disarmament</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 136) [The Ministers] reiterated 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. • (Final Document, Para 137) The Ministers, while noting the recent statements by NWS of their intention to pursue actions in achieving a world free of nuclear weapons, reaffirmed the need for urgent concrete actions by the NWS to achieve this goal in accordance with their nuclear disarmament legal obligations. • (Final Document, Para 138) The Ministers remained deeply concerned at strategic defence doctrines of NWS, including the “NATO Alliance Strategic Concept”, which not only set out 55 rationales for the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, but also maintain unjustifiable concepts on international security based on promoting and developing military alliances and nuclear deterrence policies • (Final Document, Para 151) The Ministers, while noting the conclusion of the New START Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States, stressed that reductions in deployments and in operational status cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of, nuclear weapons. • (Final Document, Para 152) The Ministers agreed that there remains an ever growing and most pressing need for concrete actions by Nuclear-Weapon States, to take further substantive and practical measures urgently, according to their multilaterally agreed commitments, to attain the goal of complete nuclear disarmament within a specified framework of time.

DISARMAMENT	Disarmament and the Environment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 161) The Ministers 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 65/53 on this matter without a vote. • (Final Document, Para 161) 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.
	International Humanitarian Law and International Court of Justice
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 142) [The Ministers] reaffirmed the importance of the unanimous conclusion of the ICJ that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and to bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control.
	Modernization of Nuclear Weapons
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 139) The Ministers reiterated that improvements in existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons as envisaged in the United States Nuclear Posture Review contravene the security assurances provided by the NWS. • (Final Document, Para 139) They further reaffirmed that these improvements as well as the development of new types of such weapons violate the commitments undertaken by the NWS at the time of the conclusion of the CTBT.
	Missiles
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 155) [The Ministers] 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

<p>DISARMAMENT</p>	<p>successfully concluded its work in 2008 and submitted its report to the 63rd session of the UN General Assembly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 155) 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>UN FORA</p>	<p>UN General Assembly and Special Sessions on Disarmament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 134) [The Ministers] welcomed the adoption of General Assembly Resolution 65/54 on Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation. • (Final Document, Para 140) ...they stressed that nuclear disarmament, as the highest priority established by SSODI and as a multilateral legal obligation, should not be made conditional on confidence building measures or other disarmament efforts. • (Final Document, Para 146) The Ministers reiterated their support for the convening of the Fourth Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-IV) and expressed their deep concern, over the fact that the SSOD IV is yet to be convened, despite efforts for many years in this regard. In this context, they welcomed the overwhelming support received by Non-Aligned Movement's UNGA resolution 65/66 entitled "Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament". • (Final Document, Para 156) They urged States to conclude agreements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned with a view to establishing new NWFZ's in regions where they do not exist, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-I) and the principles adopted by the 1999 UN Disarmament Commission. • (Final Document, Para 187) ...the Ministers underlined the need to ensure that any action by the Security Council does not undermine the UN Charter and existing multilateral treaties on weapons of mass destruction and of international Organisations established in this regard, as well as the role

UN FORA	<p>of the General Assembly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 187) 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, the Ministers 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.
	Test Ban and CTBT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 139) [The Ministers] reaffirmed that these improvements [in existing nuclear weapons as envisaged in the United States Nuclear Posture Review] as well as the development of new types of such weapons violate the commitments undertaken by the NWS at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). • (Final Document, Para 149) The Ministers stressed the significance of achieving universal adherence to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), including by all NWS, which, inter alia, should contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament. They reiterated that if the objectives of the Treaty were to be fully realized, the continued commitment of all States signatories, especially the NWS, to nuclear disarmament would be essential.
	18-Nation Committee on Disarmament & Conference on Disarmament
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 142) The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) as the sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, and reiterated their call on the CD to agree on a balanced and comprehensive program of work by, inter alia, establishing an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament as soon as possible and as the highest priority. • (Final Document, Para 143) The Ministers noted the adoption of the Program of Work for the 2009 session (CD/1864) by the CD on 29 May 2009, which was not implemented. They expressed their appreciation to the Members and Presidents of the Conference, in particular Algeria, for their tireless efforts in this regard and called on the Conference on Disarmament to agree by consensus on a balanced and comprehensive programme of work. The

UN FORA	<p>Ministers agreed to continue coordination of efforts at the NAM Chapter in Geneva.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 144) The Ministers took note of the High Level Meeting on revitalizing the work of the Conference on Disarmament and taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations, held on September 24, 2010 at which NAM presented its positions, which remain valid in the way forward. The Ministers believed that any possible follow-up should be inclusive, Member States driven, and should strengthen role and work of the CD, as mandated by SSOD-I and efforts aimed at achieving nuclear disarmament. • (Final Document, Para 148) They noted the lack of progress since the establishment in 1998 of an Ad Hoc Committee in the Conference on Disarmament to negotiate universal, unconditional and legally binding security assurances to all NNWS. They expressed concern that despite long-standing request by NNWS to receive such legally binding assurances, no tangible progress has been achieved in this regard. The Ministers further stressed the significance and positive security implications of the conclusion of a universal, unconditional and legally binding instrument on NSA. • (Final Document, Para 154) They also 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, taking note of the joint Russian-Chinese initiative of a draft treaty on the “Prevention of the Placement of Weapons in Outer Space, the Threat or Use of Force Against Outer Space Objects” (PPWT) presented in the Conference on Disarmament on 12 February 2008.
	UN Disarmament Commission
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 141) The Ministers reaffirmed the importance and the relevance of the UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC) as the sole specialised, deliberative body within the UN multilateral disarmament machinery. • (Final Document, Para 141) They continued to fully support the work of the UNDC and expressed regret that UNDC was unable to reach agreement on recommendations on its two agenda items during substantive sessions of its three-year cycle ending in April 2008 due to the lack of political will and inflexible positions of certain Nuclear Weapons States, despite NAM’s constructive role and concrete proposals throughout the deliberations, especially in the Working Group on “Recommendations for achieving

UN FORA	the objective of nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation of nuclear weapons”.
	International Atomic Energy Agency
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 159) The Ministers 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 174) The Ministers took note of the adoption, through a vote, in 2010, of two proposals on the multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle, in the IAEA Board of Governors. They highlighted that this issue should be conducted through wide, integral and transparent consultations and negotiations, focusing on its technical, legal, political and economical implications, before any decision is taken about this complex and sensitive matter. The Ministers 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 prejudice to the inalienable right of its member States to research, develop and use for peaceful purposes of nuclear sciences, in all its aspects. • (Final Document, Para 176) The Ministers 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 and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the UN Charter and regulations of the IAEA. • (Final Document, Para 177) The Ministers noted efforts of the IAEA in this regard including convening an “International Conference on the safe and secure transport of radioactive material: The next fifty years- creating a safe, secure and sustainable framework” in Vienna from the 17th to the 21st of October 2011.
	UN Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 162) The Ministers emphasized the importance of the UN activities at the regional level to increase the stability and security of its Member States, which could be promoted in a substantive manner by the maintenance and revitalization of the three regional centres for peace and disarmament.

CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS	Chemical Weapons	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 181) The Ministers of the States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) invited all States that have not yet signed or ratified the Convention to do so as soon as possible with a view to its universality. They reaffirmed that the effective contribution of the Convention to international and regional peace and security can be enhanced through its full implementation. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of international cooperation in the field of chemical activities for purposes not prohibited under the Chemical Weapons Convention. • (Final Document, Para 182) The Ministers of the States Parties to the CWC reaffirmed that the implementation of the Article X of the CWC on assistance and protection against chemical weapons make a significant contribution to countering the threats of use of chemical weapons. They stressed the importance of achieving and maintaining a high level of readiness of the OPCW to provide timely and needed assistance and protection against use or threat of use of chemical weapons, including assistance to the victims of chemical weapons. • (Final Document, Para 183) The Ministers of the States Parties to the CWC, while paying due respect to the chemical weapons victims and their families, declare their firm conviction that international support to provide special care and assistance to all victims suffering the effects of exposure to chemical weapons is an urgent humanitarian need and that the States Parties to the Convention as well as the OPCW should pay urgent attention to meeting these needs including through the possible establishment of an international support network. 	
	Biological Weapons	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 179) The Ministers of the NAM States Parties to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) reaffirmed that the possibility of any use of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins as weapons should be completely excluded, and the conviction that such use would be repugnant to the conscience of humankind. • (Final Document, Para 179) They recognized the particular importance of strengthening the Convention through multilateral negotiations for a legally binding Protocol and universal adherence to the Convention. 	

<p>CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 180) The Ministers of the NAM States Parties to the BTWC stressed the importance of the active participation by NAM States Parties to the BTWC in the Seventh BTWC Review Conference, to be held at the end of 2011, to advance their positions on this Convention, particularly those on Article X of the BTWC, especially by emphasizing the need for enhancing international cooperation, assistance and exchange in biological sciences and technology for peaceful purposes. • (Final Document, Para 180) They further encouraged the BTWC States Parties to provide information, as set forth in Paragraph 54 of the Final Document of the Sixth BTWC Review Conference, on how Article X of the BTWC on the issue of international assistance and cooperation is being implemented
<p>OUTER SPACE</p>	<p>General Views on Outer Space</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 154) The Ministers recognized the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, and emphasized that prevention of an arms race in outer space, including a ban to deploy or use weapons therein, would avert a grave danger for international peace and security. • (Final Document, Para 154) They further emphasized the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space.
	<p>Missile Defense Systems</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 153) The Ministers continued to be concerned over the negative implications of the development and deployment of anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defence systems and the threat of weaponization of outer space which have, inter alia, contributed to the further erosion of an international climate conducive to the promotion of disarmament and the strengthening of international security. • (Final Document, Para 153) The abrogation of the ABM Treaty brought new challenges to strategic stability and the prevention of the arms race in outer space. • (Final Document, Para 153) They remained seriously concerned at the negative security consequences of the deployment of strategic missile defence systems, which could trigger an arms race(s) and lead to the further

OUTER SPACE	development of advanced missile systems and an increase in the number of nuclear weapons.
	International Cooperation on Outer Space
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 154) [The Ministers] also 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, taking note of the joint Russian-Chinese initiative of a draft treaty on the “Prevention of the Placement of Weapons in Outer Space, the Threat or Use of Force Against Outer Space Objects” (PPWT) presented in the Conference on Disarmament on 12 February 2008. They noted that this initiative is a constructive contribution to the work of the Conference, and is a good basis for further discussion toward adopting an international binding instrument.
NONPROLIFERATION	General Views on Nonproliferation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 171) They again emphasized that proliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements.
	Nonproliferation and Noncompliance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 175) [The Ministers] stressed that any undue pressure or interference in the Agency’s activities, especially its verification process, which could jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency, should be avoided. They recognised that the IAEA is the sole competent authority for verification of compliance with the obligations under the respective safeguard agreements of the Member States. • (Final Document, Para 175) They also reaffirmed that a clear distinction has to be made between the legal obligations of Member States under their respective safeguards agreements and their voluntary undertakings, in order to ensure that such voluntary undertakings are not turned into legal safeguards obligations. • (Final Document, Para 185) The Ministers 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

NONPROLIFERATION	<p>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>
	<p>Nonproliferation and Peaceful Uses</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 171) [The Ministers] continued to note with concern that undue restrictions on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology, for peaceful purposes persist. • (Final Document, Para 171) Non-proliferation control arrangements should be transparent and open to participation by all States, and should ensure that they do not impose restrictions on access to material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes required by developing countries for their continued development.
	<p>Non-State Proliferation</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 186) The Ministers 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 65/62 entitled “Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction” and underlined the need for this threat to humanity to be addressed within the UN framework and through international co-operation. • (Final Document, Para 186) While stressing that the most effective way of preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction is through the total elimination of such weapons, they emphasized that progress was urgently needed in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation in order to help maintain international peace and security and to contribute to global efforts against terrorism. • (Final Document, Para 186) 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.

PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY	General Peaceful Uses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Declaration of Bali, Page 2) [The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the NAM resolve to] achieve a safer and more secure world through our commitment to promote disarmament, international security and stability...while the inalienable right of all States to peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be assured. • (Final Document, Para 171) The Ministers reaffirmed the inalienable right of developing countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. • (Final Document, Para 171) Non-proliferation control arrangements should be transparent and open to participation by all States, and should ensure that they do not impose restrictions on access to material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes required by developing countries for their continued development. • (Final Document, Para 172) The Ministers of the States Parties to the NPT emphasized once more that nothing in the Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all the parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with Articles I, II, III and IV of the Treaty. • (Final Document, Para 172) In this connection, they confirmed that each country's choices and decision in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be respected without jeopardizing its policies or international co-operation agreements and arrangements for peaceful uses of nuclear energy and its fuel-cycle policies.
	Matters on UN and IAEA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 171) The Ministers expressed their full confidence in the impartiality and professionalism of the IAEA and strongly rejected attempts by any State to politicize the work of the IAEA, including its technical co-operation programme in violation of its Statute, as well as any undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities which could jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the IAEA. • (Final Document, Para 174) The Ministers took note of the adoption, through a vote, in 2010, of two proposals on the multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle, in the IAEA Board of Governors. They highlighted that this issue

PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY	<p>should be conducted through wide, integral and transparent consultations and negotiations, focusing on its technical, legal, political and economical implications, before any decision is taken about this complex and sensitive matter. The Ministers 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 prejudice to the inalienable right of its member States to research, develop and use for peaceful purposes of nuclear sciences, in all its aspects.</p>
	Attack or Threat of Attack Against Peaceful Nuclear Facilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 176) The Ministers 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 and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the UN Charter and regulations of the IAEA. • (Final Document, Para 176) They recognised 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.
	Access to Nuclear Technology
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 171) [The Ministers] continued to note with concern that undue restrictions on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology, for peaceful purposes persist. • (Final Document, Para 173) The Ministers stressed particularly the responsibility of developed countries to promote the legitimate need of nuclear energy of the developing countries, by allowing them to participate to the fullest extent possible in the transfer of nuclear equipment, materials, scientific and technological information for peaceful purposes with a view to achieving the largest benefits and applying pertinent elements of sustainable development in their activities.

<p>NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONES</p>	<p>General Views on Nuclear Weapon Free Zones</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 156) The Ministers believed that the establishment of 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... • (Final Document, Para 156) 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. • (Final Document, Para 156) They urged States to conclude agreements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned with a view to establishing new NWFZ's in regions where they do not exist, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-I) and the principles adopted by the 1999 UN Disarmament Commission. • (Final Document, Para 157) ...the Ministers called on the States parties and signatories to the Treaties of NWFZs to implement further ways and means of co-operation among themselves, their treaty agencies and other interested States. • (Final Document, Para 170) The Ministers of the States Parties to the NPT called upon the NWS to implement their commitments not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-NWS parties to the Treaty or NWFZs at any time or under any circumstances, pending the conclusion of a legally binding instrument on security assurances.
	<p>Southeast Asia NWFZ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 312) The Ministers further welcomed the effort of ASEAN in preserving Southeast Asia as a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone and free of all other weapons of mass destruction as enshrined in the ASEAN Charter and the SEANWFZ Treaty.
	<p>Central Asian NWFZ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 156) ...[the Ministers] welcomed the entry into force of the Treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia on 21 March 2009 and the Treaty on a

NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONES	nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa on 15 July 2009 which represented effective contributions to strengthening regional and global peace and security.
	Mongolia as Nuclear-Weapon-Free State
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 157) [The Ministers] expressed their support for Mongolia's policy aimed at institutionalizing its nuclear-weapons-free status and for the measures taken by Mongolia to consolidate and strengthen this status. In this regard they welcomed the start of the talks by Mongolia with its two neighbors to conclude the required legal instrument and expressed their hope that it would soon result in the conclusion of an international instrument institutionalizing the status.
	Middle East NWFZ
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 158) The Ministers reiterated their support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of all 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 adopted by consensus. • (Final Document, Para 166) In this context, the Ministers of 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 2010 NPT Review Conference. • (Final Document, Para 166) The Ministers urged the UN Secretary General and the co-sponsors of the 1995 Resolution, in consultation with the States of the region, to commence immediately necessary preparations to convene a conference in 2012, to be attended by all States of the Middle East on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. • (Final Document, Para 167) The Ministers of States Parties to the NPT express deep concern over the delay in the implementation of the measures contained in the Action Plan adopted by the 2010 NPT Review Conference on the implementation of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East,

	<p>in close consultation and coordination with the States of the Middle East. They strongly urged the United Nations Secretary-General and the three cosponsors of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East to start immediately the full implementation of the Action Plan on the Middle East.</p>
<p>NUCLEAR SECURITY ASSURANCES</p>	<p>General Views on Nuclear Security Assurances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 139) The Ministers reiterated that improvements in existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons as envisaged in the United States Nuclear Posture Review contravene the security assurances provided by the NWS. • (Final Document, Para 148) The Ministers reaffirmed that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and reaffirmed further that Non-Nuclear-Weapon States (NNWS) should be effectively assured by NWS against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.
	<p>Role of Nuclear Weapon States</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 169) Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, [the Ministers] also recalled that the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the NPT reiterated that legally binding security assurances by the five NWS to the non-NWS parties to the Treaty would strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime.
	<p>International Convention or Instrument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 148) Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, [the Ministers] reaffirmed the need for the conclusion of a universal, unconditional and legally binding instrument on security assurances to NNWS as a matter of high priority. • (Final Document, Para 148) They noted the lack of progress since the establishment in 1998 of an Ad Hoc Committee in the Conference on Disarmament to negotiate universal, unconditional and legally binding security assurances to all NNWS. They expressed concern that despite long standing request by NNWS to receive such legally binding assurances, no tangible progress has been achieved in this regard. The Ministers further stressed the significance and positive security implications of the conclusion of a universal, unconditional and legally binding instrument on NSA.

NUCLEAR SECURITY ASSURANCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 169) The Ministers of States Parties to the NPT reiterated their call for on a legally binding international instrument on unconditional security assurances to nonnuclear weapon states.
	<p style="text-align: center;">NWFZ and Security Assurances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 156) [The Ministers] 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. • (Final Document, Para 170) The Ministers of the States Parties to the NPT called upon the NWS to implement their commitments not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-NWS parties to the Treaty or NWFZs at any time or under any circumstances, pending the conclusion of a legally binding instrument on security assurances.
COUNTRY SPECIFIC	Iran
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 145) The Ministers welcomed efforts of NAM Member States in advancing the goal of nuclear disarmament. In this regard, they noted the convening by the Islamic Republic of Iran of an International Conference on Disarmament and Nonproliferation, in Tehran, on 17-18 April 2010, under the theme: "Nuclear Energy for everyone, Nuclear Weapon for no one." • (Final Document, Para 205.14) The Ministers strongly condemned a number of terrorist attacks against Iranian scientists, which resulted in the loss of valuable human resources essential to the development of any country.
	Israel
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 158) [The Ministers] called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the fulfillment of the proposal initiated by Iran in 1974 for the establishment of such a zone and, pending its establishment, they demanded on Israel, the only country in the region that has not joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without further delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) full-scope safeguards

COUNTRY SPECIFIC	<p>according to Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and to conduct its nuclear related activities in conformity with the nonproliferation regime.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 158) They also called for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear related scientific or technological fields to Israel. • (Final Document, Para 158) 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 159) The Ministers 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 168) The Ministers of state parties to the NPT reaffirmed the urgency and importance of Israel's accession to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under IAEA comprehensive safeguards according to the relevant international instruments and decisions, including operative Paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 487 (1981). They called on Israel, as the only non-NPT party in the Middle East, to accede, without further delay, to the Treaty as a non-nuclear-weapon State.
	United States of America
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 139) The Ministers reiterated that improvements in existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons as envisaged in the United States Nuclear Posture Review contravene the security assurances provided by the NWS.
NONPROLIFERATION TREATY RELATED	NWS Obligation on Disarmament
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 136) [The Ministers] underscored the need for the NWS to implement the unequivocal undertaking that they provided in 2000 and further reiterated in 2010 so as to accomplish the total elimination of nuclear weapons, and emphasized, in this regard, the urgent need to commence negotiations on comprehensive and complete

NONPROLIFERATION TREATY RELATED	<p>nuclear disarmament without delay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 163) They called upon 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, the 2000 Review Conference and the 2010 Review Conference. • (Final Document, Para 165) The Ministers noted with concern the lack of agreement on a number of key priorities of NAM States Parties to the NPT, including inter alia, to begin negotiations on a Nuclear-Weapons-Convention...
	Security Assurance and the NPT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 169) [The Ministers of State Parties to the NPT] underlined the agreement by consensus at the 2010 Review Conference of the NPT on practical steps for...a legally binding international instrument on unconditional security assurances to non-nuclear weapon states. • (Final Document, Para 170) The Ministers of the States Parties to the NPT called upon the NWS to implement their commitments not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-NWS parties to the Treaty or NWFZs at any time or under any circumstances, pending the conclusion of a legally binding instrument on security assurances.
	Access to Technology and Transfers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 172) The Ministers of the States Parties to the NPT emphasized once more that nothing in the Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all the parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with Articles I, II, III and IV of the Treaty.

	Review and Extension of the NPT
<p style="text-align: center;">NONPROLIFERATION TREATY RELATED</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 163) The Ministers of States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)... 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 realise a world free from nuclear weapons. • (Final Document, Para 165) The Ministers of the States Parties to the NPT commended the Chairmanship of H.E. Libran N. Cabactulan of the Philippines, of the 2010 NPT Review Conference and the active engagement of NAM States Parties to the Treaty in its deliberations. • (Final Document, Para 165) They highlighted the importance of implementing the action plans adopted by the 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. • (Final Document, Para 166) In this context, the Ministers of 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 2010 NPT Review Conference. • (Final Document, Para 167) The Ministers of States Parties to the NPT expresses deep concern over the delay in the implementation of the measures contained in the Action Plan adopted by the 2010 NPT Review Conference on the implementation of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East • (Final Document, Para 169) The Ministers of States Parties to the NPT reiterated their call for the firm commitment by all States Parties to the Treaty to the implementation of all the provisions of the Treaty and called for the full implementation of the 13 practical steps... • (Final Document, Para 169) The Ministers of States Parties to the NPT underlined the agreement by consensus at the 2010 Review Conference of the NPT on practical steps... to eliminate nuclear weapons; the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the NPT...

NONPROLIFERATION TREATY RELATED	Specific Modalities for Specific Deliberations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 166) The Ministers urged the UN Secretary General and the co-sponsors of the 1995 Resolution, in consultation with the States of the region, to commence immediately necessary preparations to convene a conference in 2012, to be attended by all States of the Middle East on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction.
NUCLEAR SAFETY AND SECURITY	General Nuclear Safety and Security
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Para 177) The Ministers affirmed the need to strengthen the Radiological Safety and Protection Systems at facilities utilising radioactive materials as well as at radioactive waste management facilities, including the safe transportation of these materials. They reaffirmed the need to strengthen existing international regulations relating to safety and security of transportation of such materials... 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 • (Final Document, Para 177) The Ministers noted efforts of the IAEA in this regard including convening an “International Conference on the safe and secure transport of radioactive material: The next fifty years- creating a safe, secure and sustainable framework” in Vienna from the 17th to the 21st of October 2011.

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

Last Updated: July 2012