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Atoms for Peace

Board of Governors
General Conference

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Item 8(b) of the Board's provisional agenda
(GOV/2010/38)
Item 20 of the Conference's provisional agenda
(GC(54)/1)

Israeli nuclear capabilities

Report by the Director General

A. Introduction

1. In resolution GC(53)/RES/17, adopted on 18 September 2009[1], the General Conference:

(a) Expressed "*concern about the threat posed by the proliferation of nuclear weapons to the security and stability of the Middle East";*

(b) Also expressed "*concern about the Israeli nuclear capabilities,"* and called upon "*Israel to accede to the NPT and place all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards";*

(c) Urged "*the Director General to work with the concerned States towards achieving that end";* and

(d) Decided "*to remain seized of this matter"* and requested *"the Director General to report on the implementation of this resolution to the Board of Governors and the General Conference at its fifty-fourth regular session under an agenda item entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities"*.

2. At its meeting in June 2010, the IAEA Board of Governors discussed an item on "Israeli nuclear capabilities"[2].

3. This report is submitted by the Director General in response to the General Conference's resolution GC(53)/RES/17, taking into account the discussion of the Board of Governors on the item

[1] The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote 49 – 45 – 16.

[2] GOV/2010/34 and Corr.1 and GOV/OR.1274.

in June 2010 and Member States' replies to the Director General's letter of 7 April 2010 on the subject[3].

B. Actions taken by the Director General

4. On 7 April 2010 the Director General sent letters to the Governments of all Member States of the Agency requesting them to inform him of any views that they might have with respect to meeting the objectives of GC(53)/RES/17[4]. The 42 replies from Governments and the High Representative of the European Union, on behalf of the EU, received to date, are reproduced in Annex 2 to this report[5].

5. In accordance with his mandate, the Director General held consultations with representatives of Member States in the Middle East region, as well as other concerned Member States, formally and informally.

6. The Director General visited Israel in August 2010, and met HE Mr Shimon Peres, President of Israel, and had discussions with HE Mr Benjamin Netanyahu, Prime Minister of Israel. He also met HE Moshe Yaalon, Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Strategic Affairs, HE Mr Dan Meridor, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Intelligence and Atomic Energy and Mr Shaul Chorev, Director General of the Israel Atomic Energy Commission. During his visit the Director General conveyed the General Conference's concern about the Israeli nuclear capabilities, invited Israel to consider to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and to place all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards, as requested by GC(53)/RES/17. In response, Israel conveyed its views to the Director General which are in line with those reflected in the letter of 26 July 2010 from HE Mr Avigdor Liberman, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel, a copy of which is reproduced in Annex 2 to this report.

C. Israeli Nuclear Capabilities

7. Currently, the IAEA applies safeguards in Israel pursuant to an INFCIRC/66-type safeguards agreement of 4 April 1975 concluded between the IAEA, Israel and the United States of America (INFCIRC/249) which was extended by a Protocol of 28 September 1977 (INFCIRC/249/Add.1). The Agreement relates to an agreement of 12 July 1955 on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy between the Governments of Israel and the USA. Israel has not concluded an Additional Protocol to its safeguards agreement.

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[3] The text of the Director General's letter is reproduced in Annex 1.

[4] In June 2010, reminder letters were sent to those Member States which had not replied yet.

[5] As of 2 September 2010, the following replies to the Director General's letter have been received: Albania, Algeria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Korea, Republic of, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of, Yemen, Zambia and the European Union.

8. Pursuant to the above safeguards agreement, the IAEA applies safeguards to Israel's research reactor located at the Soreq Nuclear Research Centre (SNRC) operated by the Israel Atomic Energy Commission. It was supplied by the USA and reached criticality first in June 1960. Other nuclear facilities under safeguards include a uranium storage facility and a heavy water and material storage facility, both at the SNRC.

9. In respect of Israel, unlike States with comprehensive safeguards agreements in force[6], the Agency's verification activities and State's declarations to the Agency are limited to material, equipment and facilities specified in its safeguards undertakings[7]. For 2009, the Secretariat concluded that for Israel, nuclear material, facilities or other items to which safeguards had been applied remained in peaceful activities[8].

10. In view of the above, the Secretariat is not in a position to provide to the Board of Governors and the General Conference a list of all those nuclear facilities which could be subject of safeguards pursuant to a comprehensive safeguards agreement in the event Israel would conclude such an agreement with the IAEA.

11. The Secretariat is also not in a position either to provide information that could be relevant to Israel's "nuclear capabilities" beyond what is included in this section of the report and in every year's report to the Board of Governors by the Director General on safeguards implementation[9].

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[6] See Sections 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 of the Safeguards Statement for 2009 (http://iaea.org/OurWork/SV/Safeguards/es2009.pdf)

[7] See Section 1.3 of the Safeguards Statement for 2009.

[8] See paragraph 4 of the Safeguards Statement for 2009.

[9] See the Safeguards Statement for 2009.

Text of the Director General's letter to IAEA Member States

(Dispatched on 7 April 2010)

Sir/Madam,

I have the honour to refer to the resolution entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities" that was adopted by the 53rd General Conference on 18 September 2009 (GC(53)/RES/17 – enclosed).

The resolution, *inter alia*, expressed "concern about the Israeli nuclear capabilities", called upon Israel "to accede to the NPT and place all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards", urged "the IAEA Director General to work with the concerned States towards achieving that end" and "report on the implementation of this resolution to the Board of Governors and the General Conference at its fifty fourth regular session".

In this regard, it would be helpful to me if Your Excellency could inform me of any views that your Government might have with respect to meeting the objectives of the resolution GC(53)/RES/17.

I am writing similarly to the Foreign Ministers of the other Member States of the IAEA. I expect that the replies that I would receive to these letters will help me to report on the matter to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its fifty-fourth regular session.

An early response to this letter would therefore be much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Yukiya Amano

Enclosure

Replies received to the Director General's letter of 7 April 2010

(Status: 2 September 2010)

1. Albania
2. Algeria
3. Cambodia
4. Canada
5. Chad
6. Chile
7. China
8. Colombia
9. Cuba
10. Ecuador
11. Egypt
12. El Salvador
13. Haiti
14. Indonesia
15. Iran, Islamic Republic of
16. Iraq
17. Israel
18. Jamaica
19. Kazakhstan
20. Korea, Republic of
21. Kuwait
22. Lebanon
23. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
24. Mauritius
25. Morocco
26. New Zealand
27. Norway
28. Oman
29. Philippines
30. Qatar
31. Saudi Arabia
32. South Africa
33. Sudan
34. Syrian Arab Republic
35. Tunisia
36. Turkey
37. Ukraine
38. United Arab Emirates
39. United States of America
40. Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of
41. Yemen
42. Zambia
43. European Union

REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA
VICE PRIME MINISTER
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Tirana, on 02.07. 2010

Dear Director General Amano,

I am very honoured to respond to Your Letter referring to "Israeli nuclear capabilities" that was adopted by the 53rd regular session of the General Conference on 18 September 2009. Let me assure You Mr. Director General of Albania's full and constructive cooperation and support for all Your precious endeavours in achieving long-term peace and stability in the Middle-East region.

The Government of Albania considers the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone in the Middle East, and other regions as well, as a positive step towards achieving global nuclear disarmament. We believe in Your sincere and visionary approach to this delicate issue and we have witnessed Your dedication to giving life to a new area of peaceful use of nuclear applications.

The endorsement by NPT Review Conference of the convening of a conference in 2012 to address the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East is a good opportunity towards achieving comprehensive and long-term peace and stability. Albania believes that in order for the conference to succeed, all countries of the region need to come together voluntarily, need to demonstrate a strong political will as well as courage and wisdom; all of which can open the way to confidence building measures and concrete results. It remains essential that we witness progress, first and foremost, with reference to the Arab-Israeli peace process. All assurances should be given and sanctioned to all relevant actors in Middle-East and beyond that such a step will not put countries against each-other, but bring them together for a better and safer future.

Albania strongly believes that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) can and should play an important role in the preparations for this regional conference. However, the process of reaching that point must be consensual, comprehensive and all-inclusive; focusing on issues and principles that unite us, the IAEA participating states.

Mr. Yukiya Amano
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency
Vienna

Blv. Gjergj Fishta Nr. 6, Tirana - Albania, **Tel:** +355 4 2362170, **Fax:** +355 4 2362084, imeta@mfa.gov.al, **www.mfa.gov.al**

REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA
VICE PRIME MINISTER
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The way-ahead, so carefully and consensually mapped out in the NPT Review Conference, should be implemented with due attention and step-by-step, in order to avoid any unilateral undesired action which could jeopardize the whole process.

Finally, Mr. Director General Amano, allow me to reiterate the conviction and determination of the Government of Albania to be by Your side, fully engaged and focused for achieving our common noble goal of ensuring a safer and better life for our peoples, free of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons. Albania remains committed to contribute for the 2012 conference in a similarly constructive spirit.

Sincerely Yours,

ILIR META

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Translated from French

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The Ambassador

Vienna, 22 July 2010

No. 53/2010/MP/AIEA

Sir,

I am referring to your letter A1.21.54 of 22 June 2010 concerning the implementation of the resolution entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities", GC(53)/RES/17, adopted by the 53rd session of the General Conference held in September 2009, in which you request the views of Algeria as a preliminary to the publication of a report by the IAEA Director General on this subject.

In response to this request, I have the honour of informing you that Algeria endorses the content of the letter from the Council of Arab Ambassadors reflecting the views of the Arab countries on the mandate given the IAEA by the General Conference to implement this resolution, which was addressed to H.E. Mr Yukiya Amano by the Mission of the League of Arab States in Vienna on 22 April 2010, of which I attach a copy.

Accept, Sir, etc.

(signed) Taous FEROUKHI
Ambassador
Resident Representative

Mr Vilmos Cserveny
Assistant Director General for External Relations and Policy Coordination
International Atomic Energy Agency
Vienna

Mission of the League of Arab States
Vienna

Schwarzenbergplatz 6/Zaunergasse 1–3
A-1030 Vienna
Tel.: 01/513 07 66
Fax: 01/512 66 44
E-Mail: arab.league.vienna@aon.at

Ref. No.: 155

22 April 2010

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the Arab States that are members of and observers in the International Atomic Energy Agency: the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Kingdom of Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, the Republic of Tunisia, the Republic of Algeria, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Republic of Iraq, the State of Qatar, the State of Kuwait, the Lebanese Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Republic of Yemen, the Sultanate of Oman, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and Palestine (observer), I have the honour to attach a joint letter from their excellencies the ambassadors and representatives of the above-mentioned Arab States to your excellency concerning implementation of the resolution entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities"(GC(53)/RES/17), which was adopted by the fifty-third session of the IAEA General Conference held in Vienna in September 2009, in particular requesting the inclusion of "Israeli nuclear capabilities" as an item in the agenda of the June 2010 session of the Board of Governors and the submission of a report by the Director General to the Board of Governors and to the fifty-fourth session of the General Conference to be held from 20 to 24 September 2010.

Also, please be so kind as to circulate this letter to all the IAEA Member States.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest esteem.

(signed) Ambassador Omar Zniber
Chairman, Council of Arab Ambassadors in Vienna
Ambassador of the Kingdom of Morocco

[stamp of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Morocco, Vienna]

Enc.: Joint letter from the representatives of the Arab States that are members of and observers in the IAEA (one page).

Mr Yukiya Amano
Director General
IAEA

Letter sent to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency by the Council of Arab Ambassadors in Vienna

1. There is international agreement on the need to accelerate nuclear disarmament in the world and the placement of all nuclear installations under the IAEA comprehensive safeguards regime. Also, there is an international commitment to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons since these weapons pose a grave threat to security and stability in the world, particularly in regions of tension.

2. There is no doubt that the IAEA has a fundamental role in the process of achieving nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in conformity with the Agency's Statute, particularly Article II concerning the non-use of assistance provided by the Agency in such a way as to further any military purpose and Article III.B.1. relating to the establishment of safeguarded disarmament.

3. Adoption of the resolution entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities" (GC(53)/RES/17) by the fifty-third session of the IAEA General Conference has highlighted the international community's concern about the Israeli nuclear capabilities, and it called upon Israel to accede to the NPT and place all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive Agency safeguards. Also, the resolution urged the Director General to work with the concerned States towards achieving that end and to submit a report to the Board of Governors and the General Conference at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of this resolution.

4. Thus, the Arab Group considers it appropriate to state the following:

   (a) The Arab Group welcomes the consultations which the Director General is holding to implement this resolution, taking into consideration the fact that the consultations are not a goal per se since the main goal is implementation of the resolution;

   (b) The Agency Secretariat is requested to give the utmost priority to implementation of the resolution in keeping with the importance of the topic and its bearing on international peace as the resolution has expressed unequivocally the General Conference's concern about the Israeli nuclear capabilities and about the threat posed by the proliferation of nuclear weapons to the security and stability of the Middle East;

   (c) Emphasizes that there are States directly concerned by the issue of the Israeli nuclear capabilities, whether on account of their geographical position or their influential role in the international arena, and it should be pointed out that all Agency Member States are concerned in this important issue because it constitutes a case of nuclear proliferation not placed under the Agency's comprehensive safeguards regime;

   (d) The importance of the Director General's report being comprehensive in dealing with the resolution by including a list of the information available to the Agency and the information which it can gather from open sources about the Israeli nuclear capability, which the resolution calls upon to be placed under the Agency's comprehensive safeguards agreement;

   (e) The importance of the report containing the Director General's conclusions concerning the necessary practical steps to implement the resolution's demands and establishing an integrated time frame and methodology for the Agency's role in application of the resolution, particularly in light of what was stated by the delegate of Israel to the Agency at the fifty-third session of the General Conference (quote):

   "Israel would not cooperate in any way with the resolution..."
   Page 12 of GC(53)OR.18 dated 18 September 2009.

5. The Arab Group would like to emphasize the importance of compliance with the resolution, recalling that the Heads of State and Governments of the NAM, which held its latest summit in Sharm El Sheikh in July 2009, have 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, which is supported by other States.

6. In light of the fact that seven months had passed since adoption of resolution No. 17 entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities", the Arab Group stresses the importance of issuing the Director General's report before convening the session of the Board of Governors next June so that the resolution can be discussed under an item entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities", which the Arab Group requests be included in the agenda of the June session of the Board.

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

NATION - RELIGION - KING

Deputy Prime Minister
Minister of Foreign Affairs
and International Cooperation

Phnom Penh, 5 May 2010

H.E. Mr. Yukiya Amano
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency
Vienna

Excellency,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 7 April 2010 regarding the resolution GC(53)/RES/17 entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities" which was adopted by the 53rd regular session of the General Conference on 18 September 2009.

In this regard, the Royal Government of Cambodia, mindful of the Charter of the United Nations, its status as a Member State of the IAEA and a State Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), wishes to express its firm support to the spirits of the resolution GC(53)/RES/17 to prevent the emergence of further nuclear power states so as to attain a nuclear-weapon-free region and ultimately a "nuclear-weapon-free world".

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Hor Namhong
Deputy Prime Minister
Minister of Foreign Affairs
And International Cooperation

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Minister
of Foreign Affairs

Ministre
des Affaires étrangères

Ottawa, Canada K1A 0G2

MAY 19 2010

Mr. Yukiya Amano
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency
Wagramer Strasse 5
Post Office Box 100
A-1400 Vienna
REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

Dear Mr. Amano:

Thank you for your letter of April 7, 2010, concerning resolution GC(53)/RES/17 entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities" adopted by the 53rd regular session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Canada supports steps to achieve a comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East. Progress on the peace process would improve the atmosphere for cooperation on nuclear non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament.

Canada supports the goal of creating a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. Like all states party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), Canada endorsed the 1995 NPT Resolution on the Middle East that was a key component of the agreement to indefinitely extend the NPT. As was expressed in the March 30 G8 Foreign Ministers' Statement on Nuclear Non-Proliferation, Disarmament and Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, Canada stands ready to work with all interested states to take practical steps toward implementing the 1995 resolution in its entirety.

In the UN General Assembly, Canada votes in favour of the annual resolution entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapons-free zone in the region of the Middle East." However, Canada abstains on another resolution on the subject, entitled "The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East." Like resolution GC(53)/RES/17, Canada believes that it unfairly singles out Israel while remaining silent on the numerous examples of non-compliance with non-proliferation obligations by other states in the region. These examples include Iran's lack of cooperation with the IAEA and its failure to comply with UN Security Council resolutions 1835, 1803, 1747, 1737 and 1696, Syria's questionable nuclear activities that have yet to be fully investigated by the IAEA or disclosed to the international community and the failure of many states in the region to negotiate or implement an additional protocol agreement with the IAEA.

.../2

Canada has called on all non-signatories of the NPT, including Israel, to accede as non-nuclear weapon states. Furthermore, Canada has called on Israel to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty and support the negotiation of a fissile material cut-off treaty. It has been made clear to Canadian official in bilateral meetings with their Israeli counterparts that progress on these issues requires the normalization of relations in the region.

While Canada supports the broader objectives of resolution GC(53)/RES/17, I want to make clear that Canada continues to have serious concerns with the resolution's lack of balance and its usage of the IAEA to debate threats to international peace and security. These concerns prompted Canada's no-action motion and its opposition to it at the 2009 IAEA General Conference. Canada continues to believe that the UN Security Council, not the IAEA, is the appropriate forum in which to debate threats to international peace and security.

Sincerely,

The Honourable Lawrence Cannon, P.C., M.P.

Minister
of Foreign Affairs

Ministre
des Affaires étrangères

Ottawa, Canada K1A 0G2

JUL JUIL 29 2010

Mr. Yukiya Amano
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency
Wagramer Strasse 5
Post Office Box 100
A-1400 Vienna
REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

Dear Mr. Amano:

I am writing further to my letter of May 19, 2010, in which I set forth the views of the Government of Canada on resolution GC(53)/RES/17 entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities" adopted by the 53rd General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). I would like to provide additional comments following the successful conclusion of the Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) that took place in New York in May2010 and the G-8 Summit that took place in Muskoka in June 2010.

As I stated in my public statement of May 29, 2010, Canada welcomes the outcome of the NPT Review Conference and the agreement on a Final Document, which represents a major success for the Treaty. Canada is committed to pursuing the implementation of follow-on steps featured in the Action Plan that cover each of the Treaty's disarmament, non-proliferation, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy pillars. Canada welcomes the reiteration of the importance of complying with nuclear non-proliferation obligations and cooperation with the IAEA. We appreciate your active and constructive contribution to the successful outcome of the Review Conference. As G-8 President in 2010, Canada also actively worked for a successful and substantive outcome.

The agreement reached on working to follow up on the NPT's 1995 Resolution on the Middle East was an important part of the package agreed by NPT members at the Review Conference. Canada believes that the IAEA could make a significant contribution to a Middle East Conference in 2012. Canada, for its part, is prepared to play an important role in the lead-up to and during such a conference. However, a number of important challenges must be addressed before a Middle East Conference can be organized.

One of the most difficult challenges will be how to address the Iranian nuclear issue at a Middle East Conference. Iran's behaviour throughout the NPT Review Conference did nothing to reassure the international community about the peaceful nature of its nuclear program or its commitment to contributing constructively to a Middle East Conference in 2012. Indeed, the positive outcome at the Review Conference is a demonstration of Iran's growing isolation, in particular regarding their nuclear policies.

.../2

Canada's fully supports the vigorous approach that you have taken to the Iran nuclear issue. The serious threat that Iran's nuclear program poses to regional and international security, and to the integrity of the IAEA safeguards regime in particular, must not go unchallenged. This was firmly addressed by G-8 leaders at the recent Muskoka Summit, as reflected in the Chair's summary of the meeting, which I understand has been provided to you by Canadian Ambassador John Barrett. As noted therein, G-8 leaders also provided a strong endorsement of the Additional Protocol, which Canada is continuing to promote in its capacity as G-8 President.

As I stated in my letter of May 19, 2010, Canada and many other countries voted against resolution GC(53)/RES/17. Canada continues to believe that the IAEA is not the appropriate forum to address this issue. The persistence of such non-consensual and highly political items only serves to unnecessarily divide and distract the IAEA from more pressing matters which are within its technical mandate. Canada is concerned, in particular, that ongoing efforts to address this highly political issue at the IAEA runs the risk of undermining the fragile consensus on the way forward on nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament that was achieved at the Review Conference. In this context, Canada was also disappointed to see that the issue of Israel's nuclear capabilities was added to the agenda of the June Board of Governors meeting, particularly in the absence of the report mandated by the General Conference resolution. Nevertheless, I wish to assure you that Canada will continue to participate actively in efforts to achieve a more constructive and consensual outcome on this and other related issues at the forthcoming General Conference.

Sincerely,

The Honourable Lawrence Cannon, P.C., M.P.

Translated from French

UNITY — WORK — PROGRESS

REPUBLIC OF CHAD

PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AFRICAN INTEGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

SECRETARIAT OF STATE

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTORATE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, DOCUMENTATION AND ARCHIVES

No. 2390/PR/PM/MRE/SE/SG/DGA/DAJDA/17/10

In your letter dated 7 April 2010, you notified the Government of Chad of the concerns expressed in General Conference resolution GC(53)/RES/17 concerning “Israeli nuclear capabilities”.

In this connection, you requested the views of the Government of Chad on this burning issue.

As a matter of fact, our country has already signed the Pelindaba Treaty, which makes Africa a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

Nevertheless, being always concerned to find solutions for a lasting peace, our Government suggests and appeals to IAEA Member States to take concerted action to approach the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to persuade the Israeli Government to join the NPT. The Yes votes of Russia and China mean a significant change for the United States and the United Kingdom.

Accept, Sir, etc.,

(signed) MOUSSA FAKI MAHMAT
Minister of Foreign Affairs, African Integration and International Cooperation

[stamp of the Minister’s Office]

Director General, International Atomic Energy Agency
Vienna

20 June 2001 [sic]

Sir,

I have the honour to write to Your Excellency concerning your letter dated 7 April in which you ask for the view of the Government with respect to meeting the objectives of the resolution GC(53)/RES/17 "Israeli nuclear capabilities", adopted during the 53rd IAEA General Conference in September 2009.

As you know, this resolution calls upon Israel to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and to place all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards, and urges the Director General to work with the States concerned towards achieving that end.

Chile is a State Party to the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and has been an active promoter of its universalization. Thus, it is ready to work in the appropriate forums so that those States which have not yet done so, sign and ratify this fundamental instrument.

Notwithstanding the above, it must be recognized that all the States of the Middle East have a vital role in establishing the bases so that, through dialogue, the objectives of the resolution GC(53)/RES/57 [sic] can be met.

Our country has participated actively in the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones — NWFZs — and, in its capacity as coordinator of the focal points of these zones, chaired the 2nd international conference on the topic held in New York on 30 April 2010. Therefore, Chile shares the vision of establishing such a zone for the Middle East.

Allow me, Your Excellency, to express the assurances of my highest esteem.

(signed) Eduardo Tapia Riepel
Ambassador
Director of International and Human Security

HE Mr Yukiya Amano
Director General, International Atomic Energy Agency
Vienna, Austria

中华人民共和国常驻国际原子能机构代表团

THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
TO THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

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CPM-P-2010-41

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency and has the honor to inform the latter that with reference to the letters dated 7 April 2010 from Director General Amano to Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi and dated 22 June 2010 from Assistant Director General Cserveny to Ambassador Hu Xiaodi, the Government of the People's Republic of China would like to iterate the following views with respect to meeting the objectives of the resolution GC(53)/RES/17 entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities".

China has always been supportive of strengthening the international nonproliferation regime and dedicated to the universality, effectiveness and integrity of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. China supports the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and believes that Israel should join the NPT as a non-nuclear weapon state and place its nuclear facilities under the comprehensive IAEA safeguards.

Based on the above position, China actively supports the efforts by countries concerned to push forward the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and made clear such position on the occasions of the UN General Assembly, IAEA General Conference, and NPT Review Conference. China voted for the "Israeli nuclear capabilities" resolution at the 53rd IAEA General Conference and welcomes the proposal contained in the Final Document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference about convening an international conference in 2012 on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction.

China supports the Director General to play a positive role and, in consultation with all the parties concerned, seek a plan to meet the objectives of the resolution GC(53)/RES/17. China hopes that the Director General's endeavours would help all the parties concerned to realize the final goal of establishing a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons through diplomatic efforts. China will as always render its support to the work of the IAEA and the Director General, and continue its cooperation

with the IAEA in all areas.

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat of the IAEA the assurances of its highest consideration.

9 August 2010
Vienna

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
中华人民共和国
常驻国际原子能
机构代表团

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Bogotá, 14 July 2010

DVAM/DAPM/GDS No. 40408

Your Excellency,

I have the honour of writing to you in response to your request for information on the opinion of the Government of Colombia with respect to meeting the objectives of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) resolution entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities", adopted at the fifty-third regular session of the IAEA General Conference which took place from 14 to 18 September 2009.

Colombia is a country deeply committed to disarmament and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, which are principles of its foreign policy. As a State party to the legal instruments that comprise the international regime in this regard, Colombia stresses the importance of the universalization of this regime and full compliance with its three fundamental pillars: disarmament, non-proliferation and promotion of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

My country recognizes the work of the IAEA in compliance with these pillars, and its authority and competence for nuclear verification work.

In this connection, it calls on all States to adhere to the disarmament and non-proliferation regime and place their nuclear programmes under IAEA safeguards, with a view to all their nuclear facilities and activities being subject to international verification.

Colombia, as a State party to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Tlatelolco Treaty), through which the first densely populated nuclear-weapon-free zone was created in the region, reiterates the importance of establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones in the world as a confidence-building measure, a step towards nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and a contribution to international peace and security. In this context, it stresses the advisability of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East and calls on the States of the region to work in that direction.

Finally, Colombia highlights the obligation of all States to promote international peace and security in conformity with the objective of the United Nations, expressed in the preamble to its Charter, and with the principles therein. In view of this, it urges all States of the Middle East to proceed with discussions in good faith, with a constructive spirit, via peaceful means and diplomatic channels, in accordance with this obligation and common objective, in order to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region.

I avail myself of this opportunity of expressing to you the assurances of my highest consideration.

(signed) ADRIANA MEJÍA HERNÁNDEZ
Vice-Minister for Multilateral Affairs

HE Mr Yukiya Amano
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency
Vienna

Havana, 5 May 2010

Excellency,

I have the honor to refer to your letter dated April 7th, 2010 in which you request the views of the government of the Republic of Cuba on the resolution entitled "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities ", which was adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), on September 18th, 2009 (GC (53)/RES/17).

Cuba, both as a country and as a member of the Nonaligned Countries Movement (NAM), has reiterated at the international forums related to this issue, its concern for the fact that Israel continues to be the only country in the Middle East region that is not a party to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), neither has it expressed its intention to accede to this international instrument.

We consider that this poses a grave danger to the stability of the region and is the main hindrance to the establishment of a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone, which has been a systematic claim by the Middle East countries endorsed in numerous resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, the Security Council and of the 1995 *NPT Review Conference.*

H.E. Mr. YukiyaAmano
Director General
lnternational Nuclear Energy Agency
Vienna

We reaffirm that, as a transcendental step in the peace process of such region, it is necessary to demand that Israel becomes a party to the NPT without delay and place all its nuclear facilities under the comprehensive IAEA safeguards.

Moreover, the transfer to Israel of all kinds of nuclear-related equipment, information, material, installations and recourses must stop immediately, as well as the assistance given to that country in the scientific and technological field related to the nuclear sphere. Until Israel accedes to the NPT: it is necessary to urge all governments involved to immediately stop their assistance to the Israeli nuclear program, since such assistance is clearly contrary to the letter and spirit of the Treaty.

Cuba supports the idea of convening an international conference in 2011, to start negotiations on the establishment of a. Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in the Middle East.

I seize the opportunity to renew to you, Excellency, the assurances of my highest and most distinguished consideration.

Bruno Rodríguez Parrilla

Translated from Spanish

Permanent Mission of Ecuador in Vienna

No. 4-9- 130 /2010

Vienna, 29 June 2010

Sir,

In connection with your enquiry as to Ecuador's opinion with respect to meeting the objectives of resolution GC(53)/RES/17 entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities", adopted at the 53rd regular session of the IAEA General Conference on 18 September 2009, the Government of Ecuador has instructed me to inform you that, true to its foreign policy in favour of peace, international security and worldwide disarmament, and respectful of the multilateral commitments and agreements on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation to which it is party, Ecuador considers it imperative — in order to meet the objectives of this resolution, i.e. to ensure that Israel accedes to the NPT and places its nuclear capabilities under the IAEA comprehensive safeguards system — that the Director General of the Agency, supported by the other States of the Middle East and the nuclear powers or representatives of regional groups, make arrangements with the Government of Israel at the highest level, and with other States in the area, with a view to bringing their positions closer and granting concessions that will ultimately enable a nuclear-weapon-free zone to be created in the Middle East.

Accept, Sir, etc.,

(signed) Diego Stacey Moreno
Ambassador
Resident Representative of Ecuador to the
International Organizations in Vienna

[stamp of the Republic of Ecuador, Embassy in Austria]

Mr Yukiya Amano
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency

MINISTER
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Cairo, 3rd of June 2010

Excellency,

I am writing to you today in response to your letter dated 7 April 2010, seeking any views that my Government might have with respect to meeting the objectives of resolution GC (53)/RES/17 entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities" that was adopted by the 53rd regular session of the IAEA General Conference on 18th of September 2009.

At the outset, Egypt associates itself fully with the letter dated 23 April 2010, sent in this regard by the Resident Representative of the Kingdom of Morocco to the International Atomic Energy Agency, on behalf of the Arab States that are members of the Agency.

Most countries in the Middle East, including Egypt, remain adamant about all countries in the region joining a robust Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) as Non-Nuclear Weapon States, and subjecting all their nuclear facilities to comprehensive IAEA safeguards.

Heated debate on these issues by the international community almost prevented the indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995. It is only following the agreement to implement a package comprising three decisions and one crucial resolution on the Middle East that the NPT was indefinitely extended.

Regrettably, several setbacks since 1995 led the international community to an even more intense debate on issues relating to the universality of the NPT and of comprehensive IAEA safeguards, in particular within the IAEA and, most recently, at the 2010 Review Conference of the States Parties to the NPT. Most notably those setbacks included:

MINISTER
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

1. **The non- implementation of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East.**

2. **An increased tendency by some States to undermine the Resolution on the Middle East by failing to recognize that its implementation would significantly contribute to maintaining the fabric of an already withering NPT regime.**

These setbacks define the contours of a selective approach that provokes proliferation, thus undermining the credibility of both the NPT and the IAEA Safeguards regimes. I am seriously concerned about the dire consequences of such an approach on international security. The responsibility to reverse these setbacks lies with us all.

We need a commitment and concerted efforts, by all, to forsake selectivity and start dealing practically, and on an equal footing with all outstanding issues, including achieving the universality of the NPT and of comprehensive IAEA safeguards, especially in the Middle East region. Implementing the Resolution on the Middle East in full precisely accomplishes that goal. Implementing resolution GC (53)/RES/17 is a first step towards that end.

The Agency has a special role to play in this regard. Accordingly, I look forward to your active and strong involvement. I anticipate comprehensive reporting on your part, that would not only reflect the views of Member States on this matter, but would also:

1. **Disclose all information available on the nature and scope of Israeli nuclear facilities and activities that would be included in any comprehensive safeguards agreement concluded with Israel, including information pertaining to previous nuclear transfers to it; and**

MINISTER
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

2. **Outline how the Agency views the way forward, by *inter-alia* identifying all necessary measures to be undertaken by the concerned parties.**

As an IAEA Member State, Egypt is fully committed to cooperating with you and supporting your efforts in implementing resolution GC (53)/RES/17. It is our expectation that all other IAEA Member States will do the same.

I have noted however, that the 2009 IAEA General Conference records indicate Israeli's apparent determination not to cooperate in any way with the resolution. This should not be overlooked. In this regard, it is worth noting that in the Final Document of the XVth Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) adopted on July 16, 2009, the Heads of State and Government of NAM "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".

While I look forward to receiving you soon in Cairo, please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Sincerely Yours,

Ahmed Aboul Gheit

Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Arab Republic of Egypt

H.E. Mr. Yukiya AMANO
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency
Wagramer Strasse 5
P.O. Box 100
A-1400 VIENNA

Embassy of El Salvador in Austria
Permanent Mission to the United Nations and international organizations

NV-MPAUS-08-10-034

The Permanent Mission of El Salvador to the United Nations and international organizations in Vienna presents its compliments to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency and has the honour to transmit the opinion of the Government of the Republic of El Salvador with respect to the resolution entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities" (GC(53)/RES/17) adopted at the fifty-third regular session of the General Conference on 18 September 2009.

OPINION OF EL SALVADOR

El Salvador considers resolution GC(53)/RES/17 to be consistent with resolution 487 (1981) of the United Nations Security Council, the Resolution on the Middle East approved at the 1995 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the 2000 NPT Review Conference, which reaffirm the importance of Israel acceding to the NPT and placing all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards in order to make progress in universal accession to the Treaty.

El Salvador supports all efforts to achieve the universality of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East and, in this regard, has supported the relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions related to the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

The Permanent Mission of El Salvador to the United Nations and international organizations in Vienna takes this opportunity of reiterating to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency the assurances of its highest consideration.

Vienna, 12 August 2010

(signed)

[stamp of the Republic of El Salvador]

HE Mr Yukiya Amano
Director General, IAEA
Vienna International Centre
Vienna, Austria

Translated from French

REPUBLIC OF HAITI

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Port-au-Prince, 25 May 2010

IIC/0605

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 7 April 2010 concerning resolution GC(53)/RES/17 entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities", adopted on 18 September 2009 by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

I thank you for this letter, of which I have taken due note; the relevant offices of the Ministry are in the process of examining this resolution.

Meanwhile I should like to inform you that the Republic of Haiti, in accordance with its diplomatic tradition and with the rules of international law and the Non-Proliferation Treaty, has no objection with regard to the actions taken by the international community in general and the IAEA in particular to advance the processes of peace, disarmament and nuclear security.

Accept, Sir, etc.,

(signed) Marie Michèle REY
Minister

Mr Yukiya AMANO
Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency

VIEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA WITH RESPECT TO MEETING THE OBJECTIVE OF THE RESOLUTION GC(53)/RES/17 ON "ISRAELI NUCLEAR CAPABILITIES"

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia:

1. is strongly of the view that practical steps in appropriate forums aimed at making progress towards the establishment of an effectively verifiable Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction, nuclear, chemical and biological, and their delivery systems, as mandated by the General Assembly Resolution 49/71 adopted by consensus on 15 December 1994, are urgently needed in order to achieve the aims and objectives of the Middle East peace process.

2. believes that the IAEA, as an international organization sufficiently equipped with the necessary tools and authority in nuclear verification and safeguards, could contribute significantly, in conformity with its Statutes, to ensuring that the aims and objective of the Middle East peace process could be achieved, inter alia, through the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons.

3. emphasizes the importance of process leading to full implementation of Resolution on the Middle East as adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference. We believes that a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons could only be established if all countries in the region are actively and constructively involved in the process, with the full support and engagement of nuclear-weapon states. In this regard, Indonesia is encouraged by the endorsement of the 2010 NPT Review Conference, which tasks the UN Secretary General together with the co-sponsor of the 1995 resolution, and in consultation with the states in the region, to convene a conference in 2012, to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at by the States of the region.

4. recalls that at the 42nd session of the UN General Assembly, the Secretary General of the United Nations submitted a report (A/42/581), under agenda item 68 of the General Assembly's agenda, entitled "Israeli Nuclear Armament". In that report, information was provided about Israeli nuclear armament, together with the views of member states on Israel's nuclear development and nuclear weapons potential. The report concluded and stated that "Although the United Nations does not have conclusive proof that Israel possesses nuclear weapons, circumstantial evidence, together with factors just cited, would seem to indicate that Israel has developed the necessary technology and has the means to manufacture nuclear weapons, if it so chooses."

5. is of the view that, taking the aforementioned into consideration, adoption of the resolution entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities" (GC(53)RES/17) by the fifty-third session of the General Conference of the IAEA should be considered as a clear demonstration of the international community's deep concern about Israel's

nuclear capabilities and the threat posed by such capabilities to regional and international peace and security.

6. welcomes the consultations undertaken by the Director General with the member states to implement the resolution, and expects that inputs and information gathered from such consultations could be made as a strong basis for drawing a comprehensive conclusion and projection of the steps forward, time frame and methodology for the Agency to implement the Resolution.

7. also welcomes the engagement shown by the Director General to the Israeli government in his early term of office. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia is convinced that such an engagement is part of the Director General's effort to find comprehensive ways and means of implementing the resolution on "Israeli nuclear capabilities".

8. is of the view that durable conflict resolution related to nuclear issues in the Middle East could only be achieved if the international communities could guarantee equal and balanced treatment to all countries in the region. Therefore, the international community should call upon Israel, as the only country not party to the NPT in the Middle East, to accede to the NPT and to place all of its nuclear facilities under the IAEA Full Scope Safeguards as soon as possible.

9. considers that in view of preventing Israel from further developing its nuclear capability, thereby contributing to the creation of a more conducive atmosphere for dialogue among countries in the region, the IAEA could find ways and means to ensure that all of its member states would exclusively prohibit the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices, and the extension of know-how or any cooperation to and cooperation with Israel in the nuclear field, as long as all of its nuclear facilities are not safeguarded comprehensively by the IAEA.

Jakarta, August 2010

Views of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the IAEA General Conference Resolution entitled Israeli Nuclear Capabilities (GC (53)/RES/17)

The recent Resolutions of the IAEA General Conference on the nuclear capabilities of the Zionist regime (GC (53)/RES/17) and the application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East (GC (53)/RES/16) are another manifestation of the international concern over the threat posed by the nuclear weapon program of this regime to the regional and international peace and security, and the main obstacle to the establishment of Middle East nuclear weapon Free Zone.

The establishment of nuclear weapons free zone as reaffirmed at the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament constitutes an important disarmament measure, enhances regional and global peace and security, and reinforces the non-proliferation objective. The idea of establishment of such a zone in the Middle East which was first initiated by Iran in 1974 can serve as an important disarmament measure and will strengthen the security and stability in this volatile region.

Despite repeated calls by the international community demonstrated in the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, related resolutions of the General assembly as well as those of the IAEA the Zionist regime has neither acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons nor has it placed its unwarranted nuclear facilities under full scope of IAEA safeguards. It should be underlined that this regime is the only non-Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East region. Its nuclear weapons activities, with the support of some nuclear powers, seriously threaten both regional and international peace and security, and endanger the non-proliferation regime.

The brutal attacks and aggression by Zionist regime against its neighbors under the absurd excuses, killing civilians, including women and children in Gaza by prohibited and devastating weapons and defying any call by international community to stop the bloodshed of the innocent people, all are evidence of the grave threat posed by such an aggressive regime. In this vein it should be underlined that nuclear weapons in hands of such atrocious regime are undoubtedly a source of serious danger to the regional and

international peace and security. This regime is the only one with the dark record of attacking nuclear facilities of NPT States Parties and continues to threaten to attack IAEA-Safeguarded peaceful nuclear facilities of other states in the region.

I accordance to Articles I, II and III of the Treaty, all States Parties should not cooperate or give assistance in the nuclear or nuclear-related field to States not Parties to the Treaty in a manner that would assist them in manufacturing nuclear weapons or any other nuclear explosive device. Unfortunately, the inaction imposed upon the Security Council over the past several decades in addressing the well-documented nuclear weapons programme implemented by the Zionist regime, has given the audacity to that regime to explicitly acknowledge possession of nuclear weapons.

An agreed plan of action for the universality of the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, especially in the Middle East, should be on the agenda of all states Parties to the Treaty, in particular nuclear-weapon states. There should be strong pressure on the Zionist regime to accede to the Treaty promptly and without condition, and to place all its facilities under the full scope IAEA safeguards. Unconditional adherence by that regime to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the conclusion of a full-scope safeguards agreement with the IAEA would, undoubtedly, lead to the early realization of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. In this regard, the sponsors of the NPT 1995 Resolution have the main responsibility to take concrete steps to implement their commitments under this Resolution.

In countering with the Zionist regime nuclear capabilities, the IAEA General Conference should maintain this issue on its agenda, make concrete recommendations on urgent and practical steps to compel the Zionist regime to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of nuclear weapons and place its unsafeguarded nuclear facilities under the full scope of IAEA safeguards in order to pave the way for the establishment of the nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

Translated from Arabic

Republic of Iraq
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Minister's Office

Ref.:
Date:

Sir,

I was pleased to receive your letter of 7 April 2010 requesting our opinion on means to implement resolution GC(53)/RES/17 on Israeli nuclear capabilities, adopted during the 53rd session of the IAEA General Conference. First of all, we should like to affirm our commitment to Arab League Summit resolution No. 521/2010 and point out the following.

As you are well aware, the Middle East is like no other region in the world: strategically, it is the world's most sensitive and significant region, with a unique economic status. Therefore, any escalation in the weapons systems of any of its States will no doubt have long-lasting consequences for international peace and security. On the other hand, the Middle East has been, and remains, the theatre of one of the longest-lasting conflicts in modern history, i.e. the Arab-Israeli conflict, in addition to other military tensions and political unrest.

Iraq has always expressed its unwavering faith in the importance of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, as evidenced by my country's support for United Nations General Assembly resolutions issued under the agenda item entitled Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East. Iraq considers that the region, in its present state, is not free of nuclear weapons owing to the impossibility of verifying the capacities of Israel's nuclear installations with military capabilities, while all other nuclear installations in the region except Israel's are under IAEA safeguards and are subject to the NPT. Therefore, the way to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East should be prepared by implementing fundamental measures, including Israel's nuclear disarmament, its accession to the NPT, and its placement of its nuclear installations under the IAEA's comprehensive safeguards regime.

Failure to implement the resolution on the Middle East will perpetuate the instability and tension in the region. It will also further complicate the formalities related to achieving universality of the NPT, thus subjecting the non-proliferation regime to challenges and threats that will have a negative impact on the NPT's credibility and universality. Security and stability in the Middle East require the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction, especially nuclear weapons, to achieve the goal stated in paragraph 14 of United Nations Security Council resolution 687 (1991), in all relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted every year by consensus, in the Middle East resolution adopted by the Fifth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 1995, and in the final document of the Sixth NPT Review Conference in 2000, with respect to the need for Israel to accede unconditionally to the NPT as a non-nuclear-weapon State and submit all its nuclear installations to Agency comprehensive safeguards.

Mr Yukiya Amano
Director General
IAEA

In conclusion, we wish you every success in your endeavours to consolidate the IAEA's efforts to achieve peace, and to seek the implementation of Agency resolutions and decisions, in keeping with the organization's credibility and neutrality.

I avail myself of this opportunity of assuring you of my highest consideration.

(signed) Mr Hoshyar Zebari
Minister of Foreign Affairs
6 May 2010

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs

Jerusalem, 26 July 2010

Dear Director General Amano,

I have the honour to refer to your letter dated April 7th, 2010 regarding the resolution entitled "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities" that was adopted by the 53rd regular session of the General Conference on Septemeber 18th, 2009.

Israel is of the view that this politically motivated resolution attempts to divert attention from the real proliferation challenges of the Middle East, namely non-compliance by Iran and Syria with their NPT obligations, by singling out Israel. Israel voted against the resolution, together with 44 additional IAEA member states.

The resolution entitled "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities" is clearly incompatible with basic principles and norms of international law. It is the sovereign right of any state to decide whether it consents to be bound by any particular treaty. This is clearly manifested in the Vienna Convention of the Law of Treaties and Article III(D) of the IAEA's Statute which requires the Agency to carry out is activities "with due observance of the sovereign rights of States". Indeed, the advancement of states' accession to international treaties does not fall within the purview of the Agency's functions as defined in the Statute of the Agency.

The agency should focus on violations of IAEA obligations by member states. Regrettably, over the years there have been four cases in which countries in the Middle-East violated their NPT obligations and sought to attain a nuclear weapons capability. There are the cases of Iraq, Libya, Syria and Iran and the later two instances still require active agency attention. The most significant threats to the non-proliferation regime and the NPT are those posed by states that pursue nuclear weapons under their guise of their NPT membership. Only few days after adoption of resolution GC(53)/RES/17, the international community has learnt about the incriminating details of Qom enrichment facility constructed in secrecy for years in Iran.

Israel values the non-proliferation regime, acknowledges its importance and has over the years demonstrated a responsible policy of restraint in the nuclear domain. This has been also manifested, in practical terms, in many aspects of Israeli non-proliferation policy including its national export control legislation.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs

Genuine regional arms control measures in the Middle East can only be advanced as a result of a comprehensive and durable peace in the region and full compliance of all regional states with their arms control and non-proliferation obligations. This has been also the proven experience of other regions. No majority vote at international fora can serve as a substitute for wide regional consent and cooperation.

Attempts to single out Israel in GC(53)/RES/17, rather than focus on the real non proliferation challenges facing the international community today, harm the profession standing of the IAEA. It also seriously detracts from the international community's attempts to address actual and ongoing violations of international obligations in the nuclear sphere. Israel is of the view that any cooperation with GC(53)/RES/17 would be unjustified from a political and legal standpoint and this resolution should be removed from the agenda of the IAEA.

Yours Sincerely,

Avigdor Liberman

H.E. Mr. Yukiya Amano,
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency
Vienna, Austria

MIN OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND FOREIGN TRADE
JAMAICA

23rd June 2010

Dear Director-General,

I am writing in response to your letter dated 7th April 2010, seeking the views of Member States of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) with respect to meeting the objectives of resolution GC(53)/Res/17 adopted by the Agency.

My government views this resolution, which expresses concern about Israel's nuclear capabilities, as important to the progress of the Middle East peace talks. We have consistently supported the call by the international community for States to accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and to place their nuclear facilities under the comprehensive IAEA safeguards. This position was reiterated in our policy statement at the recent NPT Review Conference held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

These measures are critical for confidence-building in terms of effectively moving the pace of negotiations forward. They are also indispensable to the achievement of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

Jamaica maintains its confidence in the multilateral process, and while acknowledging that the pace of consultations is often less than desired, it keeps the door open and can provide a deterrent to unilateral action with lasting negative effects.

We appreciate the role being played by the IAEA in promoting adherence to the NPT and facilitating dialogue in aid of the Middle East Peace Process.

My best regards to you.

Yours sincerely,

Kenneth Baugh (Dr.)
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade

H.E. Yukiya Amano
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency
Wagramerstrasse 5, P.O. Box 5

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Unofficial translation from Russian

Kairat E. Umarov

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Astana
01/06/2010

Excellency,

Thank You for your letter dated April 7th, 2010 regarding the fulfillment of the objectives of the resolution "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities", which was adopted at the 53rd IAEA General Conference in September 2009.

Since the first days of its independence, Kazakhstan, being a country which strongly supports the notions of nonproliferation and disarmament, has actively and consistently conducted a policy aimed at reducing the global nuclear threat. We have repeatedly called upon the international community to create a world free from nuclear weapons.

The creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones is, to our mind, a step in the right direction. This is why Kazakhstan, together with neighboring Central Asian countries, created a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia, having signed on September 8th, 2006 the Treaty of Semipalatinsk. In this way, the countries of this region made a significant contribution to fulfilling the goals of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and demonstrated their unambiguous desire to live in a world free from nuclear weapons.

H.E. Mr. Yukiya Amano
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency
Vienna

It is our earnest conviction that a results-oriented and linear movement aimed at creating these zones would facilitate confidence-building between regional neighbors and lay the foundation for peace and cooperation, including in the Middle East.

Strictly out of the abovementioned considerations, we have decided to support the IAEA's resolution. We also call upon all countries, which have not signed the NPT, to join the Treaty in the nearest future and place their nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Kairat Umarov

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE
SEOUL, KOREA

July 26, 2010

H.E. Mr. Yukiya Amano
Director-General
International Atomic Energy Agency
Vienna, Austria

Dear Mr. Director-General,

With regard to your letter dated April 7, 2010 concerning the implementation of the Israeli Nuclear Capabilities (INC) resolution, I am pleased to inform you the following position of the Republic of Korea on the matter.

The Republic of Korea has consistently held the position that all states that have not acceded to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) immediately join the NPT as non-nuclear-weapon states so as to achieve the treaty's universality.

In this context, the Republic of Korea supports the Arab states' efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East and has been in favor of the relevant resolutions proposed at international fora, such as the IAEA and the UN. We therefore welcome the reaffirmation at the 2010 NPT Review Conference of the importance of the 1995 Middle East resolution and agreement to convene a conference in 2012 to discuss its implementation.

Concerning the INC resolution, however, the Republic of Korea is of the view that all major elements of the resolution have already been covered in resolution GC(53)/RES/16 entitled "Application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East" adopted at the 53rd General Conference in a more balanced and constructive manner. Therefore, we believe division and confrontation within the IAEA arising out of the INC resolution will only undermine our common efforts to build the spirit of confidence and compromise needed for the realization of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

In line with our firm support for universal adherence to the NPT, the Republic of Korea will continue to contribute to the international efforts to bring about progress in the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons.

Yours Sincerely,

Yu Myung-hwan

Translated from Arabic

Dr Mohammad Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs
State of Kuwait

9 May 2010

Sir,

I should like at the outset to express my sincere wishes to Your Excellency and all your staff for your continued prosperity and success.

Also, I should like to draw Your Excellency's attention to a topic of the utmost importance to the State of Kuwait, namely "Israeli nuclear capabilities". As Your Excellency is well aware, we are looking forward with great interest to the meeting of the Agency's Board of Governors to be held in the coming June. All of us hope that the Board includes the aforementioned topic among the items of its meeting thereby fulfilling the role entrusted to your Agency in preventing nuclear proliferation in all parts of the world. This topic assumes particular importance in view of the sensitivity pertaining to the Middle East. Inclusion of this topic in the agenda of the Board of Governors will serve to achieve the goal of making the Middle East a zone free of weapons of mass destruction, which is the aspiration of the States and peoples of the region.

In this connection, I can only stress to you once again the importance of this topic to the State of Kuwait, and that the Government of my country would greatly appreciate it if Your Excellency would submit a report to the Board of Governors and to the fifty-fourth session of the General Conference to be held the coming September on this topic.

In conclusion, allow me to express my esteem and deep gratitude to Your Excellency and all your staff for your efforts in the sphere of nuclear non-proliferation.

Yours, etc.,

(signed) Dr Mohammad Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs

Mr Yukiya Amano
Director General
IAEA

Translated from Arabic

The Lebanese Republic
Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Emigrants
The Minister

Beirut, 4 May 2010

Sir,

I should like to thank you for your letter dated 7 April 2010 about Lebanon's view regarding application of the resolution entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities" (GC(53)/RES/17), which was approved by the fifty-third session of the IAEA General Conference. In this context, I should like to inform you of Lebanon's unqualified commitment to the content and spirit of the letter of response which was sent to you by the Council of Arab Ambassadors in Vienna dated 22 April 2010 (text attached).

In addition to this, it is important to me to inform you about some principles and points of particular interest to Lebanon, which I summarize as follows:

- The main objective of the resolution is Israel's accession, promptly and without conditions, to the NPT and placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive Agency safeguards, thus forcibly preventing any attempts to impose any erroneous interpretations of it [the resolution], such as linking its application to the achievement of peace in the region. Lebanon does, however, consider that application of the provisions of this resolution is a basic step towards the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the region;

- Lebanon expects the Agency to prepare a work plan, clearly defining the methodology adopted, the chronology and the prerequisites to start the process of implementation of the resolution;

- Lebanon would like to draw your attention to the clear legal obligations placed in the resolution upon Israel and the consequences of Israel's failure to acknowledge it [the resolution] or start the implementation thereof.

Based on the foregoing, Lebanon has full confidence that you will endeavour to implement the resolution with your customary neutrality and professionalism, enabling you not to bow to the political pressures which might try to nip implementation of the resolution in the bud which, in our view, constitutes a flagrant attack on international law, of which your organization is deemed to constitute a fundamental part. I assure you of Lebanon's endorsement of and support for any step you take in this direction.

In conclusion, I should like, Sir, to focus your attention on the importance of implementation of the resolution, especially considering Israel's continued threats and allegations against the States of the region, and particularly Lebanon.

Yours, etc.,

(signed) Ali Al Chami
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Emigrants

Mr Yukiya Amano
Director General
IAEA

Letter sent to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency by the Council of Arab Ambassadors in Vienna

1. There is international agreement on the need to accelerate nuclear disarmament in the world and the placement of all nuclear installations under the IAEA comprehensive safeguards regime. Also, there is an international commitment to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons since these weapons pose a grave threat to security and stability in the world, particularly in regions of tension.

2. There is no doubt that the IAEA has a fundamental role in the process of achieving nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in conformity with the Agency's Statute, particularly Article II concerning the non-use of assistance provided by the Agency in such a way as to further any military purpose and Article III.B.1. relating to the establishment of safeguarded disarmament.

3. Adoption of the resolution entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities" (GC(53)/RES/17) by the fifty-third session of the IAEA General Conference has highlighted the international community's concern about the Israeli nuclear capabilities, and it called upon Israel to accede to the NPT and place all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive Agency safeguards. Also, the resolution urged the Director General to work with the concerned States towards achieving that end and to submit a report to the Board of Governors and the General Conference at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of this resolution.

4. Thus, the Arab Group considers it appropriate to state the following:

   (a) The Arab Group welcomes the consultations which the Director General is holding to implement this resolution, taking into consideration the fact that the consultations are not a goal per se since the main goal is implementation of the resolution;

   (b) The Agency Secretariat is requested to give the utmost priority to implementation of the resolution in keeping with the importance of the topic and its bearing on international peace as the resolution has expressed unequivocally the General Conference's concern about the Israeli nuclear capabilities and about the threat posed by the proliferation of nuclear weapons to the security and stability of the Middle East;

   (c) Emphasizes that there are States directly concerned by the issue of the Israeli nuclear capabilities, whether on account of their geographical position or their influential role in the international arena, and it should be pointed out that all Agency Member States are concerned in this important issue because it constitutes a case of nuclear proliferation not placed under the Agency's comprehensive safeguards regime;

   (d) The importance of the Director General's report being comprehensive in dealing with the resolution by including a list of the information available to the Agency and the information which it can gather from open sources about the Israeli nuclear capability, which the resolution calls upon to be placed under the Agency's comprehensive safeguards agreement;

   (e) The importance of the report containing the Director General's conclusions concerning the necessary practical steps to implement the resolution's demands and establishing an integrated time frame and methodology for the Agency's role in application of the resolution, particularly in light of what was stated by the delegate of Israel to the Agency at the fifty-third session of the General Conference (quote):

   "Israel would not cooperate in any way with the resolution..."
   Page 12 of GC(53)OR.18 dated 18 September 2009.

5. The Arab Group would like to emphasize the importance of compliance with the resolution, recalling that the Heads of State and Governments of the NAM, which held its latest summit in Sharm El Sheikh in July 2009, have 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, which is supported by other States.

6. In light of the fact that seven months had passed since adoption of resolution No. 17 entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities", the Arab Group stresses the importance of issuing the Director General's report before convening the session of the Board of Governors next June so that the resolution can be discussed under an item entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities", which the Arab Group requests be included in the agenda of the June session of the Board.

TRANSLATION FROM ARABIC INTO ENGLISH

Excellency
Mr. Yukiya Amano
Director-General
International Atomic Energy Agency

I was pleased to receive your letter on the resolution of the International Atomic Energy Conference, issued during its 53rd session in 2009, and entitled "The Israeli Nuclear Capabilities". In this regard, I would like to inform you of my Country's stance on this extremely sensitive subject in view of its huge impact on the question of international peace and security, especially in the Middle East region.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, being a committed member in the international community and the International Atomic Energy Agency hereby expresses its great concern for the possession by (Israel) of nuclear weapons. Such a possession was confirmed by its prime minister in his public statement on 11/12/2006.

Despite international efforts exerted especially by the Arab States, the United Nations has not yet been able of enforcing (Israel) to implement the resolutions issued in this respect, relating to the Middle East, and at the forefront, the resolution for evacuating the Middle East region from Nuclear weapons, issued at the Conference for Review and Extension of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 1995, which came as a deal under which all the Arab States became Parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty. We also remind of the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly, throughout the past years, of several resolutions by consensus, calling for rendering the Middle East region free from nucleaar weapons, and it continued its support of the resolution entitled "Danger of the Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East" adopted overwhelmingly during its 64th Session. Not to mention the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency issued in connection.

-2-

My Country confirms that the security and stability in the Middle East region cannot be realized in the light of (Israel)'s possession of nuclear weapons, and thus demands all the United Nations systems, with the International Atomic Energy Agency which you manage, in the forefront, to undertake all means ensuring the implementation of the resolution to evacuate the Middle East from nuclear weapons, and calls on the Agency to stop the technical programmes offered to it, and suspend its cooperation with it in the nuclear field if it does not join the Non-Proliferation Treaty, and to subject all its nuclear facilities to the comprehensive safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency as a precondition for promoting the universality, credibility and efficacy of the Treaty, as well as acting to convene an international conference devoted towards the establishment of a zone free from nuclear weapons in the Middle East region.

We are fully confident that the efforts you are exerting in order to make the world secure from the threats of nuclear weapons will greatly contribute towards enhanching the security in the Middle East region, and evacuating it from nuclear weapons, in line with the relevant international resolutions.

Accept the assurances of our highest considerations and esteem.

Mousa Emhamed Kousa
Secretary
General People's Committee
for
Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation

Tripoli, 5/5/2010

REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade

03 June 2010

Your Excellency,

I thank you for your letter dated 7 April 2010 relating to the Resolution entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities" adopted by the IAEA General Conference on 18 September 2009.

I would like to commend the efforts of the IAEA in galvanizing support on nuclear non-proliferation. Your personal involvement in tackling this complex issue in a comprehensive manner with Member States deserves our strongest encouragement.

Mauritius has a long standing commitment to the disarmament process which should result, as early as feasible, into the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. In this context, Mauritius has supported, amongst other initiatives, the setting up of nuclear weapons free zones (NWFZ), such as the Africa NWFZ (Pelindaba Treaty), an important milestone towards the strengthening of the non-proliferation regime and the enhancement of regional peace and security.

Mauritius further believes that nuclear safeguards and inspections are fundamental prerequisites providing credible assurances to the international community. Their universal application will undoubtedly contribute to the making of a safer world.

Likewise, the peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be actively promoted. However, Mauritius is also of the view that nuclear technology should be judiciously used, in accordance with international norms and commitments, particularly when nuclear fuel cycle is inherently of dual use.

I take this opportunity to convey my best wishes for your success in this laudable endeavour.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.

(Dr. Arvin Boolell)
Minister

H.E. Mr. Yukiya Amano
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency
Wagramer Strasse 5, Vienna
Austria

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Mission Permanente du Royaume du Maroc
auprès des Organisations Internationales
Vienne

البعثة الدائمة للمملكة المغربية
لد ى المنظمات الدولية
فيينا

Unofficial Transaltion

Mister Director General,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 7 April 2010, regarding the concretisation of the objectives underlined in the Resolution GC (53) RES/17, having to do with "Israeli nuclear capabilities", adopted by the 53rd session of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference in September 2009.

In this regard, it is worth reminding that the Kingdom of Morocco, that has always supported the international efforts in matters of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, reiterates its willingness to cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency and to actively support the efforts of the Director General of the Agency aiming at giving the necessary assurances that the programmes of Member States are of a peaceful nature, through the application of IAEA safeguards system.

Within this framework, Morocco gives a particular importance to the generalised safeguards and supports the reinforcement of the IAEA safeguard regime. Besides, the Kingdom of Morocco is of the view that the IAEA should be given the adequate means to fulfil its mandate with an efficient manner in accordance with the Statute of the Treaty of non –proliferation of nuclear weapons.

In reply to your request, the attached document presents the Kingdom of Morocco's position as to the implementation of the dispositions of the Resolution GC (53)/RES/17.

Would you please, Mister Director General, accept the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
TAIB FASSI FIHRI

Dr. Yukia Amano
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency
Wagramer Strasse 5
A-1400, Vienne
Austria

Mission Permanente du Royaume du Maroc
auprès des Organisations Internationales
Vienne

البعثة الدائمة للمملكة المغربية
لدى المنظمات الدولية
فيينا

Unofficial Transaltion

Implementation of the Resolution GC (53)/RES/17
On "Israeli nuclear capabilities"
-Morocco's Position-

I-Relevance of the resolution

1. The Middle East Region continues to be a source of preoccupation to the Member States of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as well as to the states of the Middle East Region and in particular Arab States, due to the stubborness of Israel not to adhere to The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and by not submitting its installations to the generalised safeguards of the IAEA, which represents a refrain to the implementation of peace and security in the region
2. This concern was expressed through the resolutions adopted by the General Conference and was explicitly mentioned in the decisions of the Review Conferences of the NPT held in 1995 and 2000.
3. Within this framework, finding a solution to the question of the Israelis nuclear capabilities will indeed accomplish the universality of the NPT and will allow to appease tensions, which have severed for decades in the Middle East Region, contributing, therefore, to the consolidation of international peace and security.
4. It is worth recalling that Arab States Members of the IAEA have from 1998 till 2007 insisted on inserting the item having to do with the Israeli menace and its nuclear capabilities in the agenda of the General Conference. They have also shown flexibility within the spirit of compromise to accept to change the title of this item and to amend the draft resolution in 2008.
5. The Kingdom of Morocco, which has never ceased to insist on the intimate link and relevance of the credibility and universality of the NPT, believes that the General Conference has the competence to deal with this matter. Furthermore, the adoption of the Resolution GC (53)RES/17 by the 53rd session of the IAEA General Conference (September 2009) illustrates the real concerns that the Israeli nuclear capabilities put to the international community and the necessity to act urgently to remedy to this situation.

II. Implementation of the Resolution

6. The Kingdom of Morocco believes that the accomplishment of the objectives of the resolution can only be done through the establishment of Nuclear Weapons' Free Zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East. This can be achieved only if Israel, the sole state/ Entity in the region which is not member of the NPT, to which it should adhere and submit its nuclear facilities installations to the generalized safeguards of the IAEA.
7. The Kingdom of Morocco is of the view that this measure will be an important step towards the building up of a climate of confidence between the states of the Region in order to establish a just and sustainable peace in the Middle East.
8. The Kingdom of Morocco believes that the accumulation of nuclear weapons is not a guarantee for security, on the contrary it is an element of instability and exacerbation of arm race.

9. The International Community should continue to multiply its efforts and initiatives aiming at bringing Israel to accept the establishment of NWFZ in the Middle East, seizing the momentum of the favourable climate as regard to the questions of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament and henceforth the achievement of the objectives of the universality of NPT.

III- The Role of the IAEA

10. The Kingdom of Morocco believes that the IAEA has made important progress in its efforts to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy for sustainable development, mainly through its programme of Technical Cooperation.
11. The Agency has also succeeded to a large extend to make sure that the nature of the nuclear programmes of its Member States are peaceful through its safeguards system mainly the generalised safeguards concluded within the NPT.
12. The Kingdom of Morocco remains convinced that the IAEA could contribute to the establishment of NWFZ by encouraging the establishment of a dialogue between the States of the Region in order to set up measures and steps for the NWFZ. The draft Treaty prepared by the Arab States could be the start of launching this process.
13. Morocco, reiterates its readiness to actively support the efforts of the Director General of the IAEA aiming at the gradual implementation of the provisions of the Resolution GC(53)/RES/17.

Office of Hon Murray McCully

Minister of Foreign Affairs

30 August, 2010

H.E. Mr Yukiya Amano
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency
Wagramerstrasse 5
A-1400 Vienna
AUSTRIA

Dear Mr Amano

I am writing in response to your letter inviting New Zealand's views regarding the "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities" resolution adopted at the 53rd regular session of the IAEA General Conference in September 2009.

New Zealand remains committed to the universality of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and consistently calls on all states that have yet to do so to immediately join the NPT as non-nuclear-weapon states. At the same time, New Zealand believes that existing States Party to the NPT should fulfil all of their commitments under the Treaty, including those verified by IAEA.

New Zealand opposed the Israeli Nuclear Capabilities resolution in 2009 because it singled out Israel as a non-NPT member while ignoring serious concerns about non-compliance by NPT States Party in the Middle East. It is our understanding that all of the major elements of the resolution as proposed were covered in a balanced manner in Resolution GC(53)/RES/16 "Application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East."

New Zealand continues to view the INC resolution as divisive and limited in its ability to contribute to the breakthrough that is being sought in the Middle East. New Zealand supports efforts to establish a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East and, in this context, welcomes the outcome of the 2010 NPT Review Conference including its reaffirmation of the 1995 Middle East resolution and its agreement to convene a conference in 2012 to discuss its implementation.

Private Bag 18041, Parliament Buildings, Wellington 6160, New Zealand. Telephone 64 4 817 6810 Facsimile 64 4 817 5610

The 2010 NPT outcome constitutes a significant achievement and I believe we should now endeavour to maximise its potential to contribute to future success. New Zealand remains concerned that the non-consensual INC resolution would undermine this process and would hamper the IAEA's ability to play a constructive role in moving the issue forward.

New Zealand encourages all members of the IAEA to seize the opportunity offered by the outcome of the 2010 NPT Review Conference, and work in a constructive spirit to advance our shared goal through a balanced and consensus-based outcome at the 2010 IAEA General Conference.

Yours sincerely

Hon Murray McCully
Minister of Foreign Affairs

PERMANENT MISSION OF NORWAY
TO THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN VIENNA

Mr. Yukiya Amano
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency
P.O. Box 100, Vienna International Centre
1400 Vienna

Your ref.:	Our ref.:	Date:
	SISK/2010/00071	25 August 2010

Dear Director General,

Thank you for your letter dated 7 April 2010 regarding the IAEA General Conference resolution *"Israeli nuclear capabilities"* (GC(53)Res/17).

Norway attaches great importance to achieving the universalisation of the NPT and the establishment of a zone free of WMDs and their delivery systems in the Middle East. We were very pleased that States parties to the NPT at the recent Review Conference agreed to hold a conference on the establishment of a WMD-free zone in the Middle East in 2012. We expect this conference to make serious efforts to achieve progress on the establishment of such a zone. We encourage all parties to help create an atmosphere that is conducive to reaching the desired results at the 2012 conference.

As regards the resolution entitled *"Israeli nuclear capabilities"*, I would like to recall that Norway voted against this resolution last year together with 44 other countries, whereas only a minority of the members of the IAEA actually voted in favour. Norway considers that the

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resolution, the main aspects of which are also dealt with in other resolutions, is hardly conducive to the atmosphere necessary for further confidence-building. Due to the manner in which this resolution was adopted, we believe it may hamper the ability of the IAEA to contribute positively to the establishment of a WMD-free zone in the Middle East.

To conclude, I would like to assure you that Norway will continue its efforts towards achieving the longstanding goal of establishing a WMD-free zone in the Middle East.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely

Astrid Versto

Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

Alternate Representative of Norway

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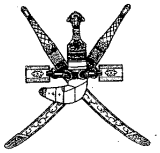

Courtesy unofficial translation from Arabic language

Sultanate of Oman
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
The Minister

H.E. Mr. Yukiya Amano
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency

Subject: Israeli nuclear capabilities

Dear Director General,

In response to your letter dated 7 April 2010 on the above subject, I am pleased to inform you that the Sultanate of Oman supported the resolution entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities", which was adopted by the regular session of the fifty-third General Conference of the IAEA in September 2009, which stressed the concern of the General Conference about the threat posed by nuclear capabilities to the security and stability in the Middle East, and called on Israel to accede to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of nuclear weapons and place all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards.

I am also pleased to inform you that my Government supports the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the process of achieving nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, and welcomes the consultations that you have been holding for the implementation of the above decision. The opinion of the Sultanate of Oman is that the achievement of the objectives of the resolution can only come through the imposition of a comprehensive and complete prohibition to the transfer of all equipment, information, materials, facilities, resources and nuclear related equipment to Israel, and calls upon the International Atomic Agency to envisage a conceived timely and systematically integrated proposal for the implementation of the resolution.

Kindly accept, Excellency, my sincere regards,

Yusuf bin Alawi bin Abdullah
Minister Responsible for Foreign Affairs

Pasuguan ng Pilipinas Embassy / Mission of the Philippines

Vienna

Ltr- 204 -2010

19 July 2010

Dear Mr. Cserveny,

I am writing in reference to your letter dated 07 April 2010 addressed to H.E. Mr. Alberto G. Romulo, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines, on the resolution entitled "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities" (GC/53/RES/17) that was adopted by the 53rd General Conference on 18 September 2009.

In response to the query in said letter on behalf of IAEA Director General Yukiya Amano, following are the Philippine Government's views on meeting the objectives of said resolution:

1. The Philippines was privileged to steer the 2010 NPT Review Conference last May which produced a Final Document that provided a comprehensive assessment of the work done by States Parties with respect to the three pillars of the NPT as well as 64 action points to guide future work.

2. The Final Document, which was agreed upon by all States Parties to the NPT, "calls upon all States Parties not parties to the Treaty, India, Israel and Pakistan, to accede to it without further delay and without any conditions, and to bring into force the required comprehensive safeguards agreements and additional protocols consistent with the model additional protocol (INFCIRC/540[Corrected])."

3. Further, Paragraph 5 of the Section on the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East states, The Conference recalls the reaffirmation by the 2000 Review Conference of the importance of Israel's accession to the Treaty and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards."

4. As such, the Philippines believes that most of the objectives identified in GC/53/RES/17 were addressed in relevant portions of the Final Document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference.

5. The Philippines believes that, as urged by IAEA Member States, the Director General should continue to engage with concerned parties in moving forward on the issue.

Please accept my assurances of continued cooperation on matters of mutual concern.

Sincerely yours,

LOURDES O. YPARRAGUIRRE
Ambassador and Resident Representative

MR. VILMOS CSERVENY
Assistant Director General for External Relations and Policy Coordination
Office of External Relations and Policy Coordination
International Atomic Energy Agency

Translated from Arabic

[Logo of the State of Qatar Foreign Ministry]

The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs

Doha, 3 June 2010 [20 Jumada II 1431]

No.: 5/03559/06/2010

Sir,

I am pleased to refer to your letter dated 7 April 2010 concerning implementation of General Conference resolution GC(53)/RES/17 and your being tasked to make efforts with the States concerned to achieve the objective of accession by Israel to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and placement of its nuclear installations under the IAEA comprehensive safeguards regime.

This task places upon you a crucial responsibility to meet the objectives of the resolution. We are confident that the IAEA under your wise leadership can use all its available potential, the various information it has received and its professional experts to start serious steps to help ensure achievement of the desired objective, considering that the Agency, throughout the long period of its work, has been able to build high credibility. All the Member States have confidence in its professionalism in dealing with nuclear related issues in the world and all the Member States commend the reports submitted by the Agency containing reliable information on the functions with which it is entrusted to verify any nuclear related issue for any State.

Past and present events and evidence confirm that the professional and neutral opinion put forward by the Agency to the Board of Governors, the General Conference and to the Security Council vis-à-vis specific issues is held in high regard by the Member States and contributes to both international consensus on the steps needed to achieve the objectives of the Agency and the NPT and to strengthening of international peace and security in general. Thus, we consider that the Agency is in a position to do the following:-

- Collect, document and analyse the information which the Agency is able to obtain from various sources about Israel's military and civil nuclear programmes and the regional and international developments and positions pertaining to them and submit it to the Board of Governors on a regular basis, updating this information whenever events occur to which the Member States' attention needs to be drawn. The objective is to raise the international community's awareness about the real situation, its developments and its dangers;

- It is important that your report on implementation of this resolution to the Board of Governors and the General Conference highlight the dangers of Israel possessing an advanced military

HE Mr Yukiya Amano
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency
Vienna

nuclear programme not subject to international control at all levels falling within the scope of the Agency's work;

- In view of the gravity of the subject under discussion and its direct impact on peace and regional and international security, it is appropriate that the utmost importance be attached to this issue and that you do not limit your communication on this matter to the level of the representatives of States to the Agency. It is recommended that such communication involve high-ranking diplomatic officials, both in the State concerned and in other States concerned, specifically the NPT depositary States and other influential States, whose intervention could impact on the achievement of tangible progress in attaining the objectives approved by the General Conference resolution under discussion;

- In the event that Israel continues to refuse to cooperate with the Agency in implementing the General Conference resolution, there is a need for your report to include a clear and explicit reference to this Israeli position and to point out its negative effect on the credibility of the non-proliferation regime and on the Agency's capability to meet its objectives, specifically the goal of ridding the Middle East of nuclear weapons, in addition to the other regional and international negative repercussions;

- In performing this essential work in its customary professional and transparent manner, the Agency will strengthen its credibility and this will help actively to convince some parties who hold an undecided position to take a firm stance and join international efforts to put pressure on Israel to force it to implement the international demands for its accession to the NPT as a non-nuclear State and placement of its nuclear installations under IAEA control.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in expressing the hope that you will take more comprehensive and rigorous actions to implement the General Conference resolution on Israeli nuclear capabilities with full support in order to continue to maintain and enhance the independence, professionalism and credibility of the Agency.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(signed) Ahmed bin Abdulla al-Mahmoud
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
His Royal Highness' Office

With reference to Your Excellency's letter No. (none) dated 7 April 2010 concerning the Israeli nuclear capabilities and asking for the views of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with respect to this topic, I should like to inform you of the Kingdom's concern about the IAEA's continued provision of technical support to Israel despite all the reservations regarding the Israeli nuclear activities, its non-accession to the NPT, and its failure to submit its nuclear installations to the Agency regime.

In addition, I should like to make clear to you that ensuring the peaceful uses of nuclear energy is a vital and strategic issue for the future of the region in terms of the utilization of peaceful nuclear energy for the objective of improving the standard of life for the peoples of the region. The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will continue to support and adhere to the unified Arab standpoint and continue to implement the Arab item adopted during the 53rd session of the IAEA General Conference held in Vienna in 2009. We emphasize the need to continue international efforts to make the Middle East a zone free of weapons of mass destruction. As part of the endeavour to make the Middle East a zone free of weapons of mass destruction, it is important that the IAEA:

1. Demand that the Government of Israel provide, in accordance with non-proliferation standards and the Agency's safeguards agreement, details of its nuclear programme and the sites of its installations, the States with which it has been cooperating, and a statement on the nuclear material it possesses;

2. Requests from all the States which have provided support and assistance to the Israeli nuclear programme in the past to submit data and information about the Israeli nuclear programme (Britain, France and other States);

3. In the event that Israel does not respond to these demands, it shall no doubt be necessary to suspend the provision to Israel of all means of IAEA technical support and request from the other international organizations, such as the European Union, to take the same measures until such time as it [Israel] demonstrates positive collaboration with these fair demands.

Accept, Sir, kind greetings,

(signed) Saud Al-Faisal
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

[stamp of the Royal Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Vienna]

Director General
IAEA

MINISTER
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND COOPERATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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14 June 2010

Dear Director-General

Israeli nuclear capabilities

Thank you for your letter dated 7 April 2010 in the above-mentioned subject.

As a State Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), South Africa fully supports the centrality of the objectives of the NPT, particularly the balance between its three pillars of non-proliferation, disarmament and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. South Africa strongly advocated for the universalization of the NPT, as a goal towards achieving a world free of nuclear weapons. South Africa has on several occasions called upon States that are not party to the NPT, including Israel, to join the Treaty and place all their nuclear material under the IAEA comprehensive safeguards.

Moreover, South Africa attaches great importance to the Agency's safeguards system and the need for Member States to adhere to its legal obligations under their respective safeguards agreements with the Agency. It is incumbent on these countries to support the need to strengthen the Agency's safeguards system to enable it to fulfil its nuclear verification and safeguards related mandate in accordance with its Statute.

Having supported the adoption of the General Conference resolution GC(53)/RES/17 on the Israeli Nuclear Capabilities, South Africa has repeatedly called upon Israel to accede to the NPT and place all its nuclear material under the IAEA safeguards and will continue to do so during relevant disarmament and non-proliferation meetings. It remains South Africa's belief that by doing so, it would contribute towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free-zone in the Middle East, thus also contribute towards achieving peace and security in this volatile region.

It remains the goal of South Africa to achieve the realization of the goals and objectives of the NPT. Thus, South Africa continues to support efforts aimed at ensuring that the objectives of the resolution are fully implemented and looks forward to the relevant report by the Director-General on his implementation efforts in line with the resolution.

Yours sincerely,

Ms Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, MP

H.E. Mr Yukiya Amano
The Director-General of the IAEA
VIENNA

Republic of the Sudan
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
The Minister

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

جمهورية السودان
وزارة الخارجية
الوزير

Date : 13th May, 2010

Dear Director General

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 7 April 2010 concerning the resolution entitled " Israeli nuclear capabilities ' adopted by the 53rd regular session of the General Conference on 18 September 2009.

The Government of the Sudan believes that the adoption of the resolution with a majority of votes reflected the awareness of the IAEA member States of the importance of Israel's accession to the Non- proliferation Treaty as a prerequisite for the establishment of a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in the Middle East.

The fact that Israel's continued refusal to accede to the NPT and subject all its nuclear facilities to the comprehensive IAEA Safeguards, Coupled with the fact that Israel is the only country in the region which has not yet done so, constitute a threat to peace and security in the whole region.

The Government of the Sudan firmly believes that meeting the objectives of resolution CAC(53) res/17 will only be achieved through exerting real pressure on Israel to accede to the NPT and subject all its nuclear facilities to the comprehensive IAEA safeguards.

Please accept, Mr. Director General, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours Sincerely

Deng Alor Koul

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Sudan

H.E .Mr. Yukia Amano
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency

Sudan - Khartoum - Tel.: +249 1 83775453 - Fax: +249 1 83777268 السودان - الخرطوم - هاتف: ٨٣٧٧٥٤٥٣ ١ ٢٤٩+ - فاكس: ٨٣٧٧٧٢٦٨ ١ ٢٤٩+

Syrian Arab Republic
The Foreign Minister

Sir,

I have received with pleasure your letter dated 7 April 2010 asking for the views of my country's Government with respect to meeting the objectives of the IAEA resolution entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities" issued by the Agency's General Conference under document GC(53)/RES/17 in 2009, and I should like to state the following:

Issuance of the above-mentioned resolution highlights the extent of Member States' concern about the existence of the military nuclear capabilities of Israel, outside any international control. There is thus no doubt about the general international recognition of the need to accelerate nuclear disarmament in various parts of the world and to place all nuclear installations under the IAEA comprehensive safeguards regime.

In this regard, we stress that the IAEA has a fundamental role in the process of achieving nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in conformity with the Agency's Statute, particularly Article II concerning the non-use of assistance provided by the Agency in such a way as to further any military purpose and Article III.B.1 relating to the establishment of worldwide safeguarded nuclear disarmament.

It is the view of my country's Government that achieving universality of the Treaty [NPT] is an important main requirement in making the Middle East a nuclear-weapon-free zone. Syria has been working for decades towards the establishment of such a zone. Since all the States of the region are party to the NPT, we call on the international community to put pressure on Israel to accede to this Treaty as a non-nuclear party and place all its nuclear installations under international control.

In light of this, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic attaches great hopes to your efforts towards implementation of this resolution by means of such important steps as: the need for you to request Israel, in writing, unconditionally to accede to the NPT as a non-nuclear party and submit all its nuclear installations to international inspection and to commit itself to an IAEA comprehensive safeguards agreement, thereby implementing operative paragraph 2 of the text of the above-mentioned resolution.

Also, to call upon the nuclear-weapon States to stop providing assistance to Israel under various pretexts and guises for use in developing its military nuclear arsenal in contravention of international law, and to consider that , in so doing, these States are in violation of their obligations with respect to the provisions of Articles I and II of the NPT, thereby implementing operative paragraph 3 of the text of the above-mentioned resolution.

Mr Yukiya Amano
Director General
IAEA

We would like to suggest that you, in your introductory statement to the Board of Governors at its forthcoming session, summarize the outcomes of your correspondence with Israel and the other States concerned regarding the steps taken to implement the resolution "Israeli nuclear capabilities", in accordance with operative paragraph 4 of the text of the above-mentioned resolution.

Accept, Sir, etc.,

(signed) Walid Al-Muallem
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Syrian Arab Republic

Damascus, 28 April 2010

Translated from French

Republic of Tunisia
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
The Minister

Sir,

I would like to express my thanks for your letter enquiring about Tunisia's views regarding the achievement of the goals of the resolution entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities", adopted at the 53rd session of the IAEA General Conference in September 2009.

I would like to take this opportunity to convey to you my country's support for the laudable efforts you have been making since your election as head of the Agency to serve the causes of world peace, security and safety.

Allow me to say that it is with the aim of achieving these noble objectives that my country is working closely with the other Arab States Members of the IAEA towards the implementation of the Agency resolution entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities".

Tunisia remains convinced that it is through the accession of all IAEA Member States to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the respect of the Agency's safeguards system that the international community will succeed in building a world free of nuclear weapons and creating the conditions for peace, particularly in the Middle East region.

I should like to stress Tunisia's will to work together with the Arab States represented at the Agency to advance this vision of peace and to contribute with the IAEA to the achievement of disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation in the Middle East. The implementation of the resolution on "Israeli nuclear capabilities" will permit steady progress in this direction.

In renewing my wishes to you for every success in your duties, I beg you to accept, Sir the assurances of my highest consideration."

(signed) Kamel MORJANE

Mr Yukiya AMANO
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Ankara, 22 July 2010

Excellency,

I would like to thank you for your letter dated 7 April 2010 referring to the resolution GC(53)/RES/17, entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities" that was adopted by the 53rd regular session of the General Conference on 18 September 2009.

At the outset, I would like to reiterate the importance my country attaches to all issues related to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their means of delivery. It is our strong conviction that the possession of WMDs cannot provide additional security to any country in this era. Quite the contrary, it undermines regional security and stability. Therefore, Turkey attaches great significance to and endorses all meaningful steps calling for the establishment of WMD-free zones, particularly in the Middle East.

In this regard, Turkey notes positively that, the UN Security Council Resolution No. 1887, dated 24 September 2009, "calls upon all States that are not Parties to the NPT to accede to the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States so as to achieve its universality at an early date, and pending their accession to the Treaty, to adhere to its terms". Additionally, Turkey welcomes the substantial outcome of the 2010 NPT Review Conference. We note in particular the conclusions and recommendations for the follow-on actions, which stipulate the reaffirmation by the 2000 Review Conference of the importance of Israel's accession to the Treaty and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards; the endorsement of the aims and objectives of the Middle East peace process and recognition of the fact that the efforts in this regard contribute to a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction (WMDFZ); the call for the UN Secretary-General and the cosponsors of the 1995 Middle East Resolution to convene, in consultation with and with the participation of all states of the region, an international conference in 2012 on the establishment of a Middle East WMDFZ as well as the call for the same addressee to appoint a facilitator to support the implementation of the 1995 Middle East Resolution and to undertake preparations for the 2012 Conference including the designation of a host country. These are substantial developments providing the necessary ground for concrete action.

H.E. Yukiya Amano
Director-General of the International Atomic
Energy Agency (IAEA)

Turkey highly regards the role of the IAEA as sole international body to ensure and verify the peaceful nature of nuclear programmes in respective countries, as well as its statutory mandates for the promotion of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. With respect to the WMDFZ in the Middle East and the issue of Israel's nuclear capabilities, Turkey recalls that since 1991, the IAEA General Conference has been annually adopting a resolution on the application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East, and the Director-General has been requested by the Agency's member states to: (1) take such measures as are necessary to facilitate the early application of comprehensive safeguards to all nuclear activities in the region; (2) prepare model agreements as a step towards the establishment of a Middle East NWFZ; and (3) convene a forum on the experience relevant to the establishment of such a zone. Regrettably, despite the intervening years, the IAEA Director-General has had to report lack of progress in this area. Nonetheless, we appreciate the efforts of the Secretariat of the IAEA which continues to consult with Middle East states on these and related issues.

Mr. Director-General,

Despite the lack of progress, Turkey believes that the positive international developments summarized at the outset, provides a basis for and highlights the need to continue our efforts to establish a NWFZ in the Middle East and to apply IAEA safeguards to all nuclear material and facilities in the region. From a political perspective, Turkey believes that, while the objective of achieving a lasting comprehensive settlement in the region as soon as possible is desirable, there is no direct linkage or an automatic sequence between the application of comprehensive safeguards to all nuclear facilities in the Middle East, or the establishment of a NWFZ in the region, with the prior conclusion of a political settlement. These objectives are mutually reinforcing and can be pursued in a simultaneous fashion.

The Agency should continue its quest to better acquaint the relevant states with the wide range of material obligations available and the verification modalities and scenarios. While doing so, the Agency should be proactive and embark on preparing the model verification agreements. The lack of necessary guidance from states in the region to this end should not impede the Agency's efforts. Only with the active involvement of the Agency will it be possible to supplement its global verification arrangements with rigorous and strict regional provisions, thus assisting the establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East tailored to the specific characteristics and features of the region, thereby contributing to both regional and international peace and security.

Turkey stands ready to assist you in your endeavors to this end and will to provide necessary input into the possible debates expected to take place in the larger political context. I look forward to further consulting with you on matters related to WMDFZ in the Middle East and application of IAEA safeguards to all nuclear material and facilities in the region, as well as other issues of mutual interest.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Ahmet DAVUTOĞLU

MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF UKRAINE

29 April 2010

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 7, 2010 regarding the Resolution GC(53)/RES/17 "Israel nuclear capabilities" adopted on September 18, 2009 at the tenth plenary meeting of the 53-rd regular session of the IAEA General Conference.

Let me recall that Ukraine voted at that meeting against the resolution considering it to be not sufficiently balanced and not reflecting in full the existing concerns of the international community regarding the proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear capabilities in the region of the Middle East. We believe that the adopted resolution may undermine confidence among states in the Middle East rather than enhancing it and does not take into account the complexities involved in crucial nuclear-related issues in the region. Besides, to our mind the resolution incorporates elements extraneous to the Agency's mandate.

We can't but agree that nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction pose threat to international peace and security and, in particular, to stability in the Middle East. Ukraine fully supports the universalization of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). It is our strong conviction that Israel should accede to the Treaty as a non-nuclear weapon state as soon as possible and put all its nuclear facilities under the comprehensive IAEA safeguards. The continued existence of unsafeguarded nuclear facilities in the Middle East is of concern. This has been our long standing position and it remains unchanged.

Ukraine also fully supports the Resolution on the Middle East, adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, and reaffirms the importance of its early implementation. The establishment of a nuclear-weapons-free zone and, in the broadest context – zone free of weapons of mass destruction, in the Middle East is an urgent task. That is why we made sincere efforts to encourage and support dialogue among states during the 53-rd regular session of the IAEA General Conference with the aim to adopt the Resolution GC(53)/RES/16 "Application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East". This resolution has called upon all states in the Middle East to accede to the NPT.

H.E. Mr Yukiya Amano
Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency
International Atomic Energy Agency
Wagramerstrasse 5
Vienna
Austria

Like many other states, Ukraine is concerned about the grave consequences, endangering peace and security, of the presence in the Middle East of nuclear activities not wholly devoted to peaceful purposes. We should take unbiased approach and consider the current situation as applicable to all states in the region. To single out Israel is counter-productive in this regard. In recent years, the international community has witnessed several alarming proliferation developments in the Middle East and the UN Security Council as well as the IAEA Board of Governors is involved in deliberations on compliance of some states in the region with their international legally binding nuclear obligations.

The Middle East is an area of great strategic importance, and the goal of international and regional security could only be achieved through a comprehensive approach that takes the security of all countries in the region into consideration. Genuine political will is needed to turn the Middle East into a region of peace and security for all. Such a process should definitely include confidence-building measures. The commitment to a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region is vital for implementation of Resolution GC(53)/RES/17.

We hope that the current international climate can provide a true opportunity to take far-reaching measures aimed at the elimination of weapons of mass destruction. Ukraine always favoured the building of a climate of trust and peace in the Middle East and always supported every initiative aimed at resolving outstanding problems in the region, not aggravating them. We believe that the international community should continue creating conditions that support peace and avoid tensions. In order to reach a sustainable solution, it is necessary to adopt a universal perspective on the problems existing in the Middle East, including nuclear question, rather than to focus on single issues.

The IAEA General Conference should not continue to be held captive by the rancour of recent years on issues related to the Middle East region. It is our conviction that the broad discussion within the IAEA of the implementation of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East and creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region should be continued. The goal is to reach the consensus and work tirelessly to that end. That is why Ukraine gives preference to have a single resolution on application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East as the agenda item of the IAEA General Conference.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Kostyantyn Gryshchenko

Translated from Arabic

United Arab Emirates
Minister of Foreign Affairs

No.: MF 14/1/28-258
Date: 31 May 2010

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your note concerning implementation of General Conference resolution GC(53)/RES/17 entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities". I should like to express the appreciation of the Government of my country for your efforts to hold consultations with and to ask for the views of the Member States about how to implement the objectives of the resolution.

There is no doubt about the importance of meeting the objectives of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, particularly in achieving nuclear disarmament and the placement of all nuclear installations under the IAEA comprehensive safeguards regime since these weapons constitute a threat to security and international peace. The resolution expressed international concern about the Israeli nuclear capabilities, especially in a region such as the Middle East.

From this starting point, we stress the importance of Israel acceding to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and placing all its installations under the IAEA comprehensive safeguards regime. Consequently, we attach importance to the role of the Agency's Secretariat in implementation of this resolution and to inclusion in the Director General's report of a detailed account of the facts about Israel's nuclear installations, using the sources available to the Agency, in addition to sources from the Member States. Also, we hope that the report contains the Director General's conclusions with respect to the necessary practical steps to fulfil the resolution's objectives and the Agency's role in this regard.

Accept, Sir, my highest consideration and esteem.

(signed) Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan
Foreign Minister

HE Mr Yukiya Amano
Director General
IAEA

Dear Mr. Director General:

Thank you for your letter of April 7 regarding the Israeli Nuclear Capabilities (INC) Resolution adopted at the 2009 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference.

The United States remains committed to universal adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and encourages all states that have not yet done so to join the treaty and accept the requisite full-scope IAEA safeguards on all of their nuclear facilities. We recognize that these goals, including a regional zone free of weapons of mass destruction, can only be achieved within the context of a comprehensive regional peace and when all states in the region comply fully with their nuclear nonproliferation obligations. The United States will continue to work with all states, within and outside the region, to achieve these goals.

The United States continues to oppose this resolution, which focuses exclusively on Israel while disregarding noncompliance by Iran with its IAEA safeguards obligations, as well as Syria's continuing refusal to cooperate with the IAEA investigation of matters relating to possible undeclared nuclear activities. By contrast, Israel has violated no agreement with the IAEA.

In addition, the divisive INC resolution would disrupt efforts to create favorable conditions for implementation of the 2012 conference on a Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction called for by the NPT Review Conference. As this conference can only take place if all countries feel confident that they can attend, efforts to single out Israel would make prospects for such a conference unlikely.

The United States strongly urges the supporters of this resolution to remove it from the agenda and hopes to work with them to develop a constructive and balanced approach to Middle East issues at the 2010 IAEA General Conference, one that is based on the principle of consensus. I believe this would create the best opportunity for advancing our shared nonproliferation and disarmament goals.

Sincerely,
/s/
Hillary Rodham Clinton

Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
Embassy in Austria
Permanent Mission to the United Nations, Vienna

VIII.c.1/AT-N781-10

The Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations Office and international organizations in Vienna presents its compliments to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and, with regard to the request of the Director General of the IAEA expressed in his letter dated 7 April 2010, whereby he asks for our country's opinion on General Conference resolution GC(53)/RES/17 entitled **"Israeli nuclear capabilities"**, has the honour to attach the response of the Ministry of People's Power for Foreign Affairs of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

In this connection, the Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela would be most grateful if this could be taken into consideration in the Director General's report to Member States at the next meeting of the IAEA Board of Governors.

The Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela appreciates your taking due note of the above request and avails itself of this opportunity of reiterating to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) the assurances of its highest consideration.

Vienna, 1 September 2010

Attachment: above-mentioned document

(signed)

[stamp of the Permanent Mission of Venezuela to the United Nations, Vienna]

Attention of the
Assistant Director General for External Relations and Policy Coordination
IAEA Secretariat
Vienna

Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
Ministry of People's Power for Foreign Affairs

Office of the Minister / Office for Multilateral Affairs and Integration

"Israeli nuclear capabilities"

(Resolution GC(53)/RES/17 of 18 September 2009)

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela co-sponsored the resolution "Israeli nuclear capabilities" adopted on 17 September 2009 during the 53rd General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on account of its commitment to international law and to the United Nations Charter, and owing to its pacifist calling clearly reflected in its Constitution, which expressly prohibits the import into the country, the manufacture and the use of nuclear weapons (Article 129).

In this context, Venezuela has insisted in various multilateral forums that Israel take immediate action in accordance with the provisions of, inter alia, the resolutions approved at IAEA conferences, including GC(53)/RES/17, and at the United Nations General Assembly, Security Council resolution 487 and, more recently, the Final Document of the VIIIth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), by acceding to the latter legal instrument, placing its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards and contributing to the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

The world cannot fail to recognize the seriousness of the situation whereby a State that has openly ignored basic principles of international humanitarian law possesses a nuclear programme without any kind of international supervision and persists in refusing to act in accordance with the repeated calls by the majority of States, non-governmental organizations and international figures.

The current international scene is marked by complexity and uncertainty owing to the threats and challenges posed to peace, security and economic and social development. Mistrust seems to prevail in the current climate, affecting the success of international organizations in passing agreements and resolutions and, especially, in their subsequent implementation. However, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is convinced that the importance of the objectives set out in the documents adopted relating to Israel's nuclear programme, including those contained in resolution GC(53)/RES/17, justifies an additional effort by the international community to persuade the Government of this country to heed the calls for nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, in particular with respect to the legal regime in this regard.

Translated from Arabic

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate

Republic of Yemen
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Sir,

It was with great gratitude that I received your letter dated 7 April 2010 referring to the resolution entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities" which was approved by the fifty-third regular session of the IAEA General Conference on 18 September 2009 (document GC(53)/RES/17) and your request to be informed about any views that contribute to implementation of this resolution.

In this framework and since the Republic of Yemen is one of the Arab States which adopted this resolution, I should like to state the following:

- The International Atomic Energy Agency plays a crucial role in controlling the proliferation of nuclear weapons and in verifying that the assistance provided by the Agency is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose;

- All international parties are convinced of the need for nuclear disarmament and to curb nuclear proliferation in view of the great threat that possession of this weapon represents to international security and peace in the world;

- The stability of the Middle East region is conditional upon ridding it of nuclear weapons and all the States of the region, including Israel, must submit their nuclear installations to IAEA inspection, without delay, to ensure regional stability and security;

- Israel's refusal to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) proves that it does not truly desire the achievement of security and peace in the region and it serves as a justification for other States to acquire nuclear technology for similar dubious and non-peaceful purposes;

- Adoption of the resolution entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities" in the fifty-third session of the IAEA General Conference in September 2009 reflects the extent of the great concern felt by States of the region about Israel's non-accession to the NPT and its non-placement of its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards, as well as the impact of this on the stability of the Middle East;

- In order to achieve the objectives of this resolution, Yemen urges the IAEA Secretariat, without delay, to take practical measures aimed at forcing Israel to accede to the NPT, to open its nuclear installations to IAEA inspectors and to place these installations under comprehensive IAEA safeguards;

- Yemen considers that starting implementation of the resolution represents an important step towards ridding the Middle East of weapons of mass destruction and, consequently, to achieving peace and stability there. Any attempt to thwart implementation of this resolution by any party will shake confidence in the Agency's credibility and impartiality and, even worse, will lead to

HE Mr Yukiya Amano
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency

a sharp escalation of tension in the region and entry by its parties into a nuclear arms race which cannot end well;

- Yemen, as an IAEA Member State, will extend its full cooperation to the IAEA in fulfilling the objectives of this resolution and looks forward to your submitting a report on this matter in the immediate future;

- Yemen reiterates its confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the IAEA and in the wisdom and competence of its Director General.

Accept, Sir, my thanks and highest consideration.

(signed) Dr Abu Bakr Abdullah Al-Qirbi
16 June 2010
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Telephone: 211 252718
211 252708
211 252675
Telegrams: FOREIGN, LUSAKA

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

HON. MINISTER'S OFFICE
P.O. BOX 50069, LUSAKA

In reply please quote:
MFA/104/16/5
No.:.....

16th June, 2010

Your Excellency,

It is my honour to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter dated 7th April, concerning the resolution on "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities" of the 53rd Regular Session of the General Conference, in which you requested for my Government's view on the matter.

As you are aware, Zambia has been a major proponent of general and complete disarmament since the country's founding and as such we are committed to any efforts that champion international peace and security. As a non nuclear weapons state and indeed a disarmament supporter, Zambia supports efforts that will help make the world a better place to live in. It is for this reason that we would like to see all states that are not party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) doing so without reservation.

We also believe that nuclear-weapons-free-zones are a positive step towards the elimination of the proliferation of nuclear weapons. This does re-enforce international efforts to ensure that nuclear weaponry does not fall into the hands of non-sate actors who have no international obligations.

It is, therefore, our view that you create the necessary environment that would help in the implementation of the said resolution. It may be necessary, in this regard, to involve other states that would help in building confidence towards the implementation of the resolution. My Government therefore remains at your disposal in supporting your efforts.

Accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

Hon. Kabinga J. Pande, MP
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

H.E. Yukiya Amano
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency
VIENNA

CATHERINE ASHTON
HIGH REPRESENTATIVE
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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Brussels, 22 07 2010
Cab2/AG/zk D(10) 1135

H.E. Mr Yukija Amano
Director-General
International Atomic Energy Agency
Wagramer Strasse 5
A-1400 Wien, Austria

Your Excellency,

Regarding your letter to EU Member States concerning the IAEA General Conference resolution "Israeli nuclear capabilities", I have the honour to provide the following reply on behalf of the EU.

The European Union fully supports the universalisation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and has always been in favour of the establishment of a zone free of WMD and their means of delivery in the Middle East, an objective which is also enshrined in the Barcelona Declaration, which provides an important framework for partnership between the EU and the Mediterranean countries. We reiterate our call for all states in the region to adopt IAEA comprehensive safeguards as well as the Additional Protocol.

With regard to the resolution "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities" (GC(53)/RES/17), adopted by last year's General Conference, I would like to recall that EU Member States voted against this resolution. In this context, I refer to the explanation of vote made by the EU on 18 September 2009, which is attached to this letter for ease of reference. The EU continues to be of the view that pursuing the consideration of a non-consensual approach, as manifested by the resolution "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities", will not be conducive to a good atmosphere at the General Conference and could only hamper the ability of the IAEA to contribute positively to the establishment of a WMD free zone in the Middle East.

The EU recalls that among the wide range of agreed outcomes of the recently concluded Review Conference on the NPT, was the endorsement of the convening by the UNSG and the Russian Federation, the UK and the US, in consultation with the states in the region, of a Conference in 2012 to address the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. The EU considers that the way forward outlined on this issue by the NPT Review Conference is the appropriate basis for further consideration of the role the IAEA could play in the preparatory process of this regional conference. In this context, the EU confirms its readiness to contribute to the process by organising a seminar, which would take place before the Conference in 2012.

The EU appeals to all IAEA Member States to focus on the objectives of the 2012 Conference in a constructive spirit, including at this year's General Conference.

Yours sincerely,

Catherine Ashton