2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

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Summary record of the 7th meeting

Held at Headquarters, New York, on Thursday, 30 April 2015, at 10 a.m.

President: Mr. Bugajski (Vice-President).....(Poland)

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General debate (continued)

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- 8. Technology transfer for peaceful uses of nuclear energy helped developing countries achieve their development goals. His country had a number of technology-transfer projects planned in cooperation with IAEA. His delegation welcomed the framework agreement reached on the Iranian nuclear programme, and called on the Islamic Republic of Iran to cooperate fully and transparently with IAEA, with a view to reassuring the other peoples of the region and reaching a final agreement by the end of June 2015.
- 9. **Mr. Perera** (Sri Lanka) said that although the 2010 Review Conference had been hailed as a breakthrough at the time, its aftermath had proven to be no different from any of the others. Nuclear disarmament had stalled, peaceful uses of nuclear energy continued to face obstacles in many developing countries, and non-proliferation was honoured more in the breach than in the observance; in fact, it was moving in the wrong direction in one or two regions.
- 10. Like the other States parties, Sri Lanka believed in the inalienable right to peaceful uses of nuclear energy provided for in article VI of the Treaty. It was regrettable that the obligation to negotiate in good faith to achieve the goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons remained unfulfilled despite the 1996 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons. The 13 steps for nuclear disarmament agreed to at the 2000 Review Conference remained unachieved. A fundamental shift in the mindset of reliance on nuclear weapons was necessary if the goals of the Treaty were to be reached.
- 11. His country was taking steps to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty as soon as possible, and was studying an additional protocol to its safeguards agreement with IAEA to determine the benefits it offered in the area of verification. In an era when nuclear material and technology reaching the hands of non-State actors was a distinct possibility, the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism were centrepieces of the legal architecture for nuclear security.
- 12. His delegation welcomed the new paradigm in the nuclear discourse that stressed the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons. It also welcomed progress in the negotiations over the Iranian nuclear programme, and reiterated its support for efforts by Iran

to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. He hoped that the planned conference on establishing a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East would take place in the near future. He also wished to highlight the work of the Weeramantry International Centre for Peace, Education and Research, established by Judge Weeramantry, a national of Sri Lanka and a former Vice-President of the International Court of Justice. The Centre had undertaken a series of measures to promote peace and disarmament education, particularly among school children.

13. Mr. Ibr 7y amo227(1)17(2)25(2)22(2)22(2)29(1)17AK Ibr 7yh97(\$1)2

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diplomatic process to negotiate a legally binding instrument prohibiting nuclear weapons. Having

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33. He called on the Government of Israel — the only State in the Middle East that was not a party to the Treaty and had not expressed an intention to become one — to renounce its nuclear weapons, accede immediately and without conditions to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, and to place all its facilities under the supervision of IAEA. The possession of nuclear arms by Israel was a serious and permanent threat to its neighbouring countries and to the

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be providing leadership towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons, in accordance with the principles of transparency, irreversibility and international verifiability.

49. Zimbabwe recognized the nuclear reductions that had taken place thus far and applauded the nuclear-weapon States that continued to pursue such reductions. However, such reductions could not replace the total elimination of nuclear weapons. That existing nuclear weapons were reportedly being modernized was a cause for concern, because that modernization would not make them safe or secure, but rather sharpen

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that connection, it had established an effective export control system, monitoring in particular intangible technology transfers.

80. At a

86. **Mr. Johnson** (Ghana) said that his country would continue to support implement

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vulnerable countries, including the least developed countries, had limited resources and technological knowledge to be able to address the challenges posed by nuclear weapons. Pending their complete elimination, the international community should endeavour to enhance its preparedness to respond appropriately to both natural and nuclear disasters.

- 93. Nuclear-weapon States must comply fully with their disarmament obligations without delay and provide unequivocal negative security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States through a legally binding instrument. Furthermore, the international community must reject the concept of nuclear deterrence and enact a permanent ban on nuclear-weapon testing. Similarly, a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, together with an international monitoring mechanism to ensure compliance with that treaty, would be another crucial step in the international community's efforts to promote nuclear disarmament.
- 94. Provided they were subject to IAEA safeguards and verification mechanisms, the peaceful uses of nuclear technology could help the world achieve the sustainable development goals. Furthermore, a technical cooperation programme to facilitate the use of nuclear technology in industry, agriculture and other areas was needed and should be given priority consideration by the 2015 Review Conference. His delegation also called for the establishment of nuclearweapon-free-zones around the world with a view to promoting global nuclear disarmament. In that regard, the resolution on the Middle East adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference must be fully implemented in order to promote peace and stability in that region. Nepal also strongly opposed the weaponization of outer space, which should be used exclusively for the betterment of the global community.

The meeting rose at 12.50 p.m.