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

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## Main Committee II

### Summary record of the 2nd meeting

Held at Headquarters, New York, on Monday, 4 May 2015, at 3 p.m.

: Mr. Istrate ..... (Romania)

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General exchange of views ( )

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**General exchange of views ( )**

1. **Ms. Del Sol** (Cuba) said that Cuba rejected the selective approach and double standards that some











conference was convened. In that connection, it had contributed more than £200,000 to the office of the facilitator in the previous two years and had funded a series of projects to support the establishment of the





honoured in a comprehensive, faithful and balanced manner, and that no judgments were made of the non-proliferation measures implemented on the basis of close or distant relations among States parties. Multilateralism should be upheld and the fair, legitimate and non-discriminatory nature of the international nuclear non-proliferation regime continuously strengthened on the basis of universal participation and democratic decision-making.

58. States which had not yet done so must adhere to the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States and place all their nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards. The United Nations and other relevant international organizations and agencies must be brought into play in that effort. The universality of the Agency's comprehensive safeguards agreements and additional protocols must be promoted. The efforts of the Zangger Committee and the Nuclear Suppliers' Group should also be supported.

**HJGK**

59. The relationship between non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be balanced. Preventing nuclear weapon proliferation would help to create a global security environment in which mankind could truly benefit from nuclear energy. Promoting the development of nuclear energy could, in turn, contribute to the achievement of non-proliferation goals. The non-proliferation regime should not sabotage States parties' legitimate right to peaceful uses of nuclear energy. At the same time, States parties should honour their obligations under the Treaty instead of carrying out proliferation activities under the pretext of peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

60. China was committed to enhancing the universality, effectiveness and integrity of the Treaty. It firmly rejected nuclear weapon proliferation in any form by conscientiously honouring its it a

convening of the international conference. China was ready to actively participate in and provide all necessary support for that process. The comprehensive working paper it had submitted ([NPT/CONF.2015/WP.36](#)) contained proposals for preventing nuclear-weapon proliferation. He hoped to



destruction, and invited the concerned parties to approach that issue in a spirit of cooperation at the present Review Conference.



