

2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

20 May 2010

English only

New York, 3-28 May 2010

Report of Main Committee II: Chairman's Draft

Establishment and terms of reference

1. Under rule 34 of its rules of procedure, the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons established Main Committee II as one of its three Main Committees and decided to allocate to it the following items for its consideration (see document NPT/CONF.2010/1):

Item 16. Review of the operation of the Treaty, as provided for in its article VIII, paragraph 3, taking into account the decisions and the resolution adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference and the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference:

- (c) Implementation of the provisions of the Treaty relating to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, safeguards and nuclear-weapon-free zones:
 - (i) Article III and preambular paragraphs 4 and 5, especially in their relationship to article IV and preambular paragraphs 6 and 7;
 - (ii) Articles I and II and preambular paragraphs 1 to 3 in their relationship to articles III and IV;
 - (iii) Article VII;

Item 17. Role of the Treaty in the promotion of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and of nuclear disarmament in strengthening international peace and security and measures aimed at strengthening the implementation of the Treaty and achieving its universality.

2. Pursuant to rule 34 of its rules of procedure, the Conference also approved the establishment of Subsidiary Body 2 under Main Committee II. The Conference decided that Subsidiary Body 2 would examine "Regional issues, including with respect to the Middle East and implementation of the 1995 Middle East resolution". It further decided that the subsidiary body would be open-ended and that the meetings of the subsidiary body would be held in private. The Conference decided that Subsidiary Body 2 would hold meetings within the overall time allocated to Main Committee II and that the outcome of the work of the subsidiary body would

be reflected in the report of Main Committee II to the Conference (NPT/CONF.2010/MC.II[___]).

Officers of the Committee

3. The Conference unanimously elected Ambassador Volodymyr Yelchenko (Ukraine) as the Chairman of the Committee and Ambassador Marius Grinius (Canada) and Ambassador Maged Abdelaziz (Egypt) as Vice-Chairmen of the Committee.

4. Subsidiary Body 2 was chaired by Ms. Alison Kelly (Ireland).

Documents before the Committee

5. The Committee had before it the following documents that were relevant for its work:

(a) Conference papers

NPT/CONF.2010/1	Final report of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
NPT/CONF.2010/2	Eighth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: Report submitted by Chile
NPT/CONF.2010/3	Implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: Report submitted by Austria
NPT/CONF.2010/4	Memorandum from the General Secretariat of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean prepared for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
NPT/CONF.2010/5	African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba): Memorandum of the Secretariat of the African Union
NPT/CONF.2010/6	Implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: Report submitted by Finland
NPT/CONF.2010/7	Memorandum on activities relating to the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Rarotonga): Submitted by the Pacific Islands Forum secretariat
NPT/CONF.2010/8	Steps to promote the achievement of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East and the realization of the goals and objectives

	of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East: Report submitted by Canada
NPT/CONF.2010/9	Implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: Report submitted by Canada
NPT/CONF.2010/11	Steps taken to promote the achievement of an effectively verifiable Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and the realization of the goals and objectives of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East: Report submitted by Sweden
NPT/CONF.2010/12	Memorandum of the Government of Mongolia Regarding the Consolidation of Its International Security and Nuclear-Weapon-Free Status
NPT/CONF.2010/13	Implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: Report submitted by Poland
NPT/CONF.2010/14	Implementation of 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: Background paper prepared by the United Nations Secretariat
NPT/CONF.2010/15	Memorandum on activities of the Kyrgyz Republic in its capacity as the depositary of the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia
NPT/CONF.2010/18	Activities relating to the Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone: Memorandum submitted by Viet Nam
NPT/CONF.2010/19	Implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: Report submitted by Algeria
NPT/CONF.2010/20	Measures to promote the establishment of nuclear weapons free zones in the Middle East: Report submitted by Algeria
NPT/CONF.2010/21	Implementation of the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: Report submitted by Ukraine
NPT/CONF.2010/25	Activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency relevant to Article III of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear

	Weapons: Background paper prepared by the Secretariat of the IAEA
NPT/CONF.2010/27	Implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: Report submitted by New Zealand
NPT/CONF.2010/28	Implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: Report submitted by the Russian Federation
NPT/CONF.2010/29	Implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: Report submitted by the Brazil
NPT/CONF.2010/30	Implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: Report submitted by Kazakhstan
NPT/CONF.2010/31	Implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: Report submitted by China
NPT/CONF.2010/32	Steps to advance the Middle East process and to promote the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East: Report submitted by China
NPT/CONF.2010/33	Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East: Report submitted by the Islamic Republic of Iran
NPT/CONF.2010/37	Steps to promote the achievement of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East and the realization of the goals and objectives of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East: Report submitted by Australia
NPT/CONF.2010/38	Implementation of the NPT: Report submitted by Morocco
NPT/CONF.2010/39	Implementation of the 1995 resolution on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East: Report submitted by Morocco
NPT/CONF.2010/40	Implementation of the NPT: Report submitted by Cuba
NPT/CONF.2010/42	Implementation of the NPT: Report submitted by Uruguay
NPT/CONF.2010/44	National report submitted by Mexico
NPT/CONF.2010/45	United States information pertaining to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

(b) Conference working papers

- NPT/CONF.2010/WP.1 Multilateral nuclear supply principles of the Zangger Committee: Working paper submitted by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America as members of the Zangger Committee
- NPT/CONF.2010/WP.3 Repatriation of all Russian-origin fresh highly enriched uranium as well as spent fuel from Romania: Working paper submitted by Romania and the Russian Federation
- NPT/CONF.2010/WP.5/Rev.1 Proposed elements by for a final document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on strengthening the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards: Working paper submitted by Japan, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Uruguay
- NPT/CONF.2010/WP.9 A new package of practical nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation measures for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: Working paper submitted by Australia and Japan
- NPT/CONF.2010/WP.11 Implementation of the 1995 resolution concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East: Working paper submitted by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
- NPT/CONF.2010/WP.13* Proposed elements for the final document of the 2010 Review Conference on strengthening the technical cooperation activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency: Working paper submitted by Japan

- NPT/CONF.2010/WP.14 Implementation of the 1995 resolution and 2000 outcome on the Middle East: Working paper submitted by Egypt
- NPT/CONF.2010/WP.15 Articles III (3) and IV, and the sixth and seventh preambular paragraphs, especially in their relationship to article III (1), (2) and (4) and the fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs (nuclear safety): Working paper submitted by Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden ("the Vienna Group of Ten")
- NPT/CONF.2010/WP.17 Article III and preambular paragraphs 4 and 5, especially in their relationship to article IV and preambular paragraphs 6 and 7 (export controls): Working paper submitted by Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden ("the Vienna Group of Ten")
- NPT/CONF.2010/WP.20 Article III and the fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs, especially in their relationship to article IV and the sixth and seventh preambular paragraphs (physical protection and illicit trafficking): Working paper submitted by Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden ("the Vienna Group of Ten")
- NPT/CONF.2010/WP.21 Article III and the fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs, especially in their relationship to article IV and the sixth and seventh preambular paragraphs (compliance and verification): Working paper submitted by Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden ("the Vienna Group of Ten")
- NPT/CONF.2010/WP.26 Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East: Working paper submitted by Algeria
- NPT/CONF.2010/WP.29 Working paper on implementation of the resolution on the Middle East that was adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and of the outcome of the 2000 Review

	Conference with regard to the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, submitted by the Lebanese Republic on behalf of the States members of the League of Arab States to the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
NPT/CONF.2010/WP.31	Council Decision 2010/212/CFSP of 29 March 2010 relating to the position of the European Union for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: Working paper submitted by Spain on behalf of the European Union
NPT/CONF.2010/WP.32	France's action against proliferation: Working paper submitted by France
NPT/CONF.2010/WP.38	Proposal by Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, and Sweden ("the Vienna Group of Ten")
NPT/CONF.2010/WP.39	Collective Arab position on issues presented to the 2010 NPT Review Conference: Working paper submitted by Lebanon on behalf of the States members of the League of Arab States
NPT/CONF.2010/WP.43	Working paper submitted by the Islamic Republic of Iran on establishment of a nuclear weapons free zone in the Middle East
NPT/CONF.2010/WP.45	Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons as well as other weapons of mass destruction: France's commitment: Working paper submitted by France
NPT/CONF.2010/WP.46	Working paper presented by the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the 2010 Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)
NPT/CONF.2010/WP.51	Working paper submitted by the Syrian Arab Republic
NPT/CONF.2010/WP.52	Working paper prepared by Palestine to the 2010 Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
NPT/CONF.2010/WP.54	Working paper submitted by Uzbekistan on behalf of the States parties to the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (CANWFZ) Treaty (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan,

	Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan for the NPT Review Conference
NPT/CONF.2010/WP.56	Strengthening IAEA safeguards: Working paper presented by Spain on behalf of the European Union
NPT/CONF.2010/WP.57	Non-proliferation: Working paper submitted by Iraq
NPT/CONF.2010/WP.61	Non proliferation: Working paper submitted by Iran
NPT/CONF.2010/WP.62	Non-compliance: Working paper submitted by Iran
NPT/CONF.2010/WP.64	Non-proliferation: Working paper submitted by China
NPT/CONF.2010/WP.66	Nuclear issues with the Middle East: Working paper submitted by China
NPT/CONF.2010/WP.67	Nuclear-weapon-free zones: Working paper submitted by China
NPT/CONF.2010/WP.69	Working paper submitted Belgium, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain and Turkey for consideration at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

(c) Documents introduced in Main Committee II:

- (i) Working papers
- (ii) Conference room papers

NPT/CONF.2010/MC.II/INF/1	Draft programme of work: 10-14 May 2010 - Main Committee II and Subsidiary Body II
NPT/CONF.2010/MC.II/INF/2	Draft programme of work: 17-21 May 2010 - Main Committee II and Subsidiary Body II
NPT/CONF.2010/MC.II/CRP.I	Report of Main Committee II: Chairman's Draft

(d) Documents introduced in Main Committee II, Subsidiary Body II

- (i) Working papers
- (ii) Conference room papers

Work of the Committee

6. The Committee held [] plenary meetings between 10 and 21 May 2010. An account of the discussions is contained in the relevant summary records (NPT/CONF.2010/MC.II/SR.[]). Subsidiary Body 2 of Main Committee II held

[] meetings between 11 and [] May. As the meetings of Subsidiary Body 2 were closed meetings, there are no official records of those meetings. Main Committee II and Subsidiary Body 2 also held informal meetings and consultations during that period. The Chairman of Main Committee II was assisted by the Vice-Chairmen in coordinating the informal consultations convened to examine various proposals and documents submitted to the Committee. After an item-by-item consideration of the agenda items allocated to it, the Committee, both at its formal and informal meetings, proceeded to a detailed discussion of the proposals and documents before it; the results of the discussions are outlined in paragraph 7 below. The various views expressed and proposals made are reflected in the summary records of the Committee and in the working papers submitted to it. Those summary records and working papers form an integral part of the report of the Committee to the Conference.

II. Conclusions and Recommendations

7. At the [] meeting of Main Committee II, on [] May 2010, the Committee took note of the report submitted to it by the Chairman of Main Committee II. The Committee agreed on the following formulations for the Final Document of the Conference:

Reaffirmation of commitments

1. The States parties reiterate their commitment to the effective and full implementation of the objectives of the Treaty, the decisions and resolution on the Middle East of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference.
2. The Conference reaffirms the fundamental importance of full and strict compliance by all States with all provisions of the Treaty, and recognizes that full implementation of all provisions of the Treaty is essential to preserve the integrity of the Treaty and continuation of trust among States parties.
3. The Conference reaffirms that the IAEA is the sole competent authority responsible for verifying and assuring, in accordance with the Statute of the IAEA and the IAEA safeguards system, compliance by States parties with their safeguards agreements undertaken in fulfillment of their obligations under Article III, paragraph 1, of the Treaty with a view to preventing diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. It is the conviction of the Conference that nothing should be done to undermine the authority of IAEA in this regard. States parties that have concerns regarding non-compliance with the safeguards agreements of the Treaty by the States parties should direct such concerns, along with supporting evidence and information, to the IAEA to consider, investigate, draw conclusions and decide on necessary actions in accordance with its mandate.
4. The Conference reemphasizes the importance of access to the United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly by the IAEA, including its Director General, in accordance with Article XII.C. of the Statute of IAEA and paragraph 19 of INFCIRC/153(Corrected), and the role of the United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, in upholding compliance with IAEA safeguards agreements and ensuring compliance with safeguards obligations by taking appropriate measures in the case of any violations notified to it by the IAEA.

5. The Conference reaffirms that the Treaty is vital in preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and in providing significant security benefits. The Conference remains convinced that universal adherence to the Treaty can achieve this goal, and it urges all States 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)).

6. The Conference recognizes that IAEA safeguards are a fundamental component of the nuclear non-proliferation regime, play an indispensable role in the implementation of the Treaty and help to create an environment conducive to nuclear cooperation.

7. The Conference reaffirms that nothing in the Treaty should be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all States parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in conformity with the non-proliferation obligations under the Treaty.

8. The Conference reconfirms paragraph 12 of Decision 2 ("Principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament") of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference, which provides that new supply arrangements for the transfer of source or special fissionable material or equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use, or production of special fissionable material to non-nuclear-weapon States should require, as a necessary precondition, acceptance of the full scope IAEA safeguards and internationally legally binding commitments not to acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

9. The Conference reaffirms that the implementation of comprehensive safeguards agreements pursuant to Article III, paragraph 1, of the Treaty should be designed to provide for verification by IAEA of the correctness and completeness of a State's declaration so that there is a credible assurance of the non-diversion of nuclear material from declared activities and of the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities.

Nuclear weapons free zones

10. The Conference reaffirms the conviction that the establishment of the internationally recognized nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned enhances global and regional peace and security, strengthens the nuclear non-proliferation regime and contributes towards the goals of the general and complete disarmament.

Review of the operation of the Treaty

11. The Conference welcomes the succession of Montenegro to the Treaty in 2006. *(to be consistent with the relevant paragraph in other MC)*
12. The Conference welcomes that [166] States have brought into force comprehensive safeguards agreements with IAEA in compliance with Article III, paragraph 4, of the Treaty.
13. The Conference welcomes the fact that since May 1997, the IAEA Board of Governors has approved additional protocols (INFCIRC/540 (Corrected)) to comprehensive safeguards agreements for [133] States. Additional protocols are currently being implemented in [102] States.
14. The Conference notes that all nuclear-weapon States have now brought into force additional protocols to their voluntary offer safeguards agreements incorporating those measures provided for in the Model Additional Protocol that each nuclear-weapon State has identified as capable of contributing to the non-proliferation and efficiency aims of the Protocol.
15. The Conference recognizes that comprehensive safeguards agreements based on document INFCIRC/153 have been successful in their main focus of providing assurance regarding declared nuclear material and have also provided a limited level of assurance regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities. The Conference notes that the implementation of measures specified in the Model Additional Protocol provides, in an effective and efficient manner, increased confidence about the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in a State as a whole and that those measures have been introduced as an integral part of the IAEA's safeguards system. The Conference notes, in particular, the relationship between the additional protocol and the safeguards agreement between the IAEA and a State party as set out in Article I of the Model Additional Protocol. In this regard, it notes that the additional protocol, being voluntary in nature, once concluded, represents a legal obligation.
16. The Conference notes that measures provided for under the comprehensive safeguards agreements and also the additional protocols increase the ability of IAEA to verify the peaceful use of all nuclear material in all non-nuclear-weapon States.
17. The Conference stresses the importance of maintaining and observing fully the principle of confidentiality regarding all information related to implementation of safeguards in accordance with safeguards agreements.
18. The Conference welcomes the important work being undertaken by IAEA in the conceptualization and development of State-level approaches to safeguards implementation and evaluation, and in the implementation of State-level integrated safeguards approaches by IAEA, which results in an information driven system of verification that is more comprehensive, as well as more flexible and effective. The Conference welcomes the implementation by IAEA of integrated safeguards in [47] States parties.

19. The Conference notes that bilateral and regional safeguards play a key role in the promotion of transparency and mutual confidence between States, and that they also provide assurances concerning nuclear non-proliferation.

20. The Conference acknowledges the important role of the national and international export control frameworks for nuclear material, equipment and technologies. The Conference underlines that effective and transparent export controls are central to cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, which depends on the existence of a climate of confidence about non-proliferation.

21. The Conference emphasizes the important role of the IAEA in the global efforts to improve the global nuclear security framework and to promote its implementation and notes the work being undertaken by the IAEA in developing the Nuclear Security Series and assisting States in meeting appropriate security standards.

22. The Conference welcomes the work of the IAEA in support of the efforts of States parties to combat illicit trafficking in nuclear materials and other radioactive substances. The Conference welcomes the IAEA activities undertaken to provide for an enhanced exchange of information, including the continued maintenance of its illicit trafficking database. The Conference recognizes the need for enhanced coordination among States and among international organizations in preventing, detecting and responding to the illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive materials.

Nuclear weapons free zones

23. The Conference welcomes the steps that have been taken since 2005 to conclude nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaties and recognizes the continuing contributions that the Antarctic Treaty and the Treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok, Pelindaba and the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty are making towards attaining the objective of nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation.

24. The Conference recalls the declaration by Mongolia of its nuclear-weapon-free status.

25. The Conference welcomes the entry into force of the Pelindaba Treaty on 15 July 2009. The Conference also welcomes actions by different nuclear-weapon-free zones to pursue their objectives, in particular the plan of action for the period 2007-2012 endorsed by the South East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Commission to strengthen the implementation of the Bangkok Treaty and the ongoing consultations between ASEAN and nuclear-weapon States on the Protocol to the South East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty.

26. The Conference welcomes the entry into force of the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty on 21 March 2009. The Conference considers that the establishment of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia constitutes an important step towards strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime, promoting cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and in the environmental rehabilitation of the territories affected by radioactive contamination.

27. The Conference welcomes the announcement of the United States of America of its intention to start the process aimed at the ratification of the protocols to the African and South Pacific Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and the intention to conduct the consultations with the parties to the nuclear-weapons-free zones in Central and South East Asia, in an effort to sign and ratify relevant protocols.

28. The Conference welcomes the results of the First and Second Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia held on 28 April 2005 in Mexico City and on 30 April 2010 in New York, respectively as an important contribution to achieving a nuclear-weapon-free world. The Conference also welcomes the vigorous efforts made by States parties and signatories to those Treaties in order to promote their common objectives.

Forward looking Action Plan

29. The Conference calls upon all States parties to exert all efforts to promote universal adherence to the Treaty and not to undertake any actions that can negatively affect prospects for the universality of the Treaty.

30. The Conference re-endorses the call by previous Conferences of the States parties for the application of IAEA comprehensive safeguards to all source or special fissionable material in all peaceful nuclear activities in the States parties in accordance with the provisions of Article III of the Treaty.

31. The Conference, noting that [18] States parties to the Treaty have yet to bring into force comprehensive safeguards agreements, urges them to do so as soon as possible and without further delay.

32. The Conference underscores the importance of addressing all compliance challenges. These challenges pose a significant test for the Treaty and need to be met firmly in order to uphold the Treaty's integrity and the authority of the IAEA safeguards system.

33. The Conference recognizes the threat posed to international peace and security by nuclear weapons and their proliferation and calls on all States parties to strictly comply with their nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation obligations, including with their IAEA safeguards agreements and relevant IAEA Board of Governors and United Nations Security Council resolutions. The Conference supports the IAEA's efforts to resolve safeguards implementation issues associated with States' safeguards agreements.

34. The Conference underscores the importance of the IAEA exercising fully its authority to verify the declared use of nuclear material and facilities and the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in States parties to comprehensive safeguards agreements; views the additional protocols as an effective and efficient tool for the IAEA to obtain a much fuller picture of the existing and planned nuclear programs and material holdings of the non-nuclear-weapon States; and notes that the entry into force and implementation of additional protocols in non-nuclear-weapon States is of vital importance for

IAEA to be able to provide credible assurances about the exclusively peaceful nature of non-nuclear-weapon States' nuclear programmes.

35. The Conference recognizes additional protocols as an integral part of the IAEA's safeguards system and affirms that a comprehensive safeguards agreement, together with an additional protocol, represents the verification standard that best fulfils the objectives of Article III of the Treaty, and urges all States parties which have not yet done so to conclude and to bring into force an additional protocol as soon as possible and to implement them provisionally pending their entry into force. The Conference also notes that the additional protocol represents an excellent confidence building measure.

36. The Conference encourages IAEA to further facilitate and assist the States parties in the conclusion and entry into force of comprehensive safeguards agreements and additional protocols. The Conference calls on IAEA and States parties to identify specific measures that would promote the universalization of the comprehensive safeguards agreements and additional protocols.

37. The Conference calls for the wider application of safeguards to peaceful nuclear facilities in the nuclear-weapon States, under the relevant voluntary offer safeguards agreements, in the most economic and practical way possible, taking into account the availability of the IAEA resources and stresses that comprehensive safeguards and additional protocols should be universally applied once the complete elimination of nuclear weapons has been achieved.

38. The Conference urges all States parties with small quantities protocols which have not yet done so to amend or rescind them, as appropriate, as soon as possible.

39. The Conference recommends that IAEA safeguards should be assessed and evaluated regularly. Decisions adopted by the IAEA Board of Governors aimed at further strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of IAEA's safeguards should be supported and implemented.

40. The Conference, noting the foreseen increase in the IAEA's safeguards responsibilities and the financial constraints under which the IAEA safeguards system is functioning, calls upon all States parties to ensure that the IAEA continue to have all political, technical and financial support so that the IAEA is able to effectively meet its responsibility to apply safeguards as required by Article III of the Treaty.

41. The Conference encourages the IAEA to further develop a robust, flexible, adaptive and cost-effective international technology base for advanced safeguards through cooperation among Member States and with the IAEA.

42. The Conference urges all States parties to ensure that their nuclear-related exports do not directly or indirectly assist the development of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and that such exports are in full conformity with the objectives and purposes of the Treaty as stipulated, particularly, in Articles I, II and III of the Treaty, as well as the decision on principles and objectives of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament adopted in 1995 by the Review and Extension Conference.

43. The Conference invites all States parties to adopt the Understandings of the Zangger Committee in connection with any nuclear cooperation.

44. The Conference encourages States parties to consider whether a recipient State has brought into force an additional protocol based on the Model Additional Protocol in making nuclear export decisions.

45. The Conference calls upon all State parties, in acting in pursuance of the objectives of the Treaty, to observe the legitimate right of all State parties, in particular developing States, to full access to nuclear material, equipment and technological information for peaceful purposes. Transfers of nuclear technology and international cooperation in conformity with Articles I, II and III of the Treaty are to be encouraged. They would be facilitated by eliminating undue constraints that might impede such cooperation.

46. The Conference calls on all States parties to apply, as appropriate, the IAEA recommendations on the physical protection of nuclear material and nuclear facilities (INFCIRC/225/Rev.4(Corrected)) and other relevant international instruments at the earliest possible date. *(to be consistent with the relevant paragraph in MC III)*

47. The Conference welcomes the adoption in 2005 of the amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. The Conference calls on all States parties to the Convention to ratify the amendment as soon as possible and encourages them to act in accordance with the objectives and the purpose of the amendment until such time as it enters into force. The Conference also calls on all States that have not yet done so to adhere to the Convention and adopt the amendment as soon as possible. *(to be consistent with the relevant paragraph in MC III)*

48. The Conference urges all States parties to implement the principles of the revised IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, as well as the Guidelines on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources approved by the IAEA Board of Governors in 2004. *(to be consistent with the relevant paragraph in MC III)*

49. The Conference calls upon all States to improve their national capabilities to detect, deter and disrupt illicit trafficking in nuclear materials throughout their territories and calls upon those States parties in a position to do so to work to enhance international partnerships and capacity-building in this regard. The Conference also calls upon States parties to establish and enforce effective domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons as set out in United Nations Security Council resolutions 1540 (2004), 1673 (2006) and 1810 (2009). *(to be consistent with the relevant paragraph in MC III)*

50. The Conference notes the entry into force in 2007 of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and urges all States that have not yet done so to become party to the Convention as soon as possible. *(to be consistent with the relevant paragraph in MC III)*

51. The Conference welcomes the efforts of the IAEA to assist the States parties in strengthening their national regulatory controls of radioactive materials, including the establishment and maintenance of the State systems of

accounting for and control of nuclear material. The Conference calls upon IAEA member States to broaden their support for the relevant IAEA programmes.

Nuclear weapons free zones

52. The Conference stresses the importance of the signature and ratification by the nuclear-weapon States that have not yet done so of the relevant protocols to the treaties that establish nuclear-weapons-free zones in order to assure the total absence of nuclear weapons in the respective territories as envisaged in Article VII of the Treaty.

53. The Conference calls on the nuclear-weapon States to bring into effect the security assurances provided by nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaties and their protocols.

54. The Conference encourages fostering cooperation and enhanced consultation mechanisms among the existing nuclear-weapon-free zones through the establishment of concrete measures in order to fully implement the principles and objectives of the relevant nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties and to contribute to the implementation of the Treaty regime.

55. The Conference underscores the importance of the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones where they do not exist, especially in the Middle East.

56. The Conference urges the States concerned to resolve any outstanding issues regarding functioning of the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in accordance with the 1999 United Nations Disarmament Commission Guidelines.

[Placeholder]

Regional issues, including with respect to the Middle East and implementation of the 1995 Middle East resolution

Regional Issues

57. The subsidiary body on "regional issues, including with respect to the Middle East and implementation of the 1995 Middle East Resolution" held (...) meetings within the overall time allocated to Main Committee II. In the first two meetings of the subsidiary body, States Parties expressed views with respect to the Middle East and implementation of the 1995 Middle East Resolution and (...). Concerns were expressed about the lack of implementation of the Resolution.

The Middle East, particularly implementation of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East

58. The Conference reaffirms the importance of the Resolution on the Middle East by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and recognizes that the

Resolution remains valid until the goals and objectives are achieved. The Resolution, which was co-sponsored by the depositary States of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), is an essential element of the outcome of the 1995 Conference and of the basis on which the Treaty was indefinitely extended without a vote in 1995.

[Placeholder for the report on substantive proposals of States Parties on regional issues, including implementation of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East]
