

A2. INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA), RESOLUTION ON ISRAELI NUCLEAR CAPABILITIES, VIENNA, 18 SEPTEMBER 2009.

For the first time in nearly two decades, the IAEA passed a resolution in September 2009 expressing concern about Israeli nuclear capabilities and urging Israel to accede to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Israel is one of three countries in the world (India and Pakistan being the other two) that have not signed the NPT. The measure, sponsored by Arab states, narrowly passed by a vote of 49 in favor, 45 against, and 16 abstentions during the annual meeting of the IAEA general conference (the agency's highest policy-making body). The IAEA last voted on a similar resolution in 1991, but no action had been taken since then on this matter. Israel was quick to condemn the resolution and vowed not to cooperate with the nuclear body on any of the resolution's provisions. The resolution can be found online at www.iaea.org.

iaea.org. Footnotes have been omitted for space considerations.

The General Conference,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Conference and the Presidential Statements endorsed by the General Conference on this issue,

Recalling also UN Security Council Resolution 487 (1981), which, inter alia, requested Israel to submit all its nuclear facilities to the Agency's safeguards system,

Bearing in mind 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 (NPT), in which the Conference noted with concern the continued existence of unsafeguarded nuclear facilities in the Middle East,

Recalling the 2000 NPT Review Conference, which welcomed the fact that all states in the Middle East, with the exception of Israel, are states parties to the NPT and reaffirmed the importance of Israel's accession to the NPT and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards for realizing the universality of the NPT in the Middle East,

Recognizing that joining the NPT and submitting all nuclear facilities in the region to comprehensive IAEA safeguards is a prerequisite for establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East, and

Welcoming the recent international initiatives calling for a "nuclear weapons-free world,"

1. *Expresses* concern about the threat posed by the proliferation of nuclear weapons to the security and stability of the Middle East;

2. *Expresses* concern about the Israeli nuclear capabilities, and calls upon Israel to accede to the NPT and place all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards;

3. *Urges* the Director General to work with the concerned states towards achieving that end; and

4. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter and requests 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."