

EGYPT



مصر

The Permanent Mission of Egypt
to the United Nations
New York

بعثة مصر الدائمة
لدى الامم المتحدة
نيويورك

Statement of

The Arab Republic of Egypt

Delivered by

H.E. Ambassador Hisham Badr

Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs

**Main Committee II of the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)**

EGYPT

CANDIDATE
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL
2016 – 2017



EGYPT



مصر

The Permanent Mission of Egypt
to the United Nations
New York

بعثة مصر الدائمة
لدى الامم المتحدة
نيويورك

Mr. Chairman,

At the outset, I wish to congratulate you for chairing over the Subsidiary Committee of Main Committee II of the 2015 Review Conference. I trust that your well-acknowledged professionalism will contribute to steering the deliberations of the Committee towards success. I would like to associate Egypt with the statements of the Non Aligned Movement and the Arab Group.

Mr. Chairman,

The NPT was foreseen as to prevent proliferation, both horizontally and vertically, bring about the total elimination of nuclear weapons while protecting the inalienable right to peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The Treaty was devised to promote, in a balanced manner, its three main pillars. Conditions for the full realization of Treaty objectives thus heavily depend on the full implementation of all its obligations, and on its eventual universality.

While nuclear non-proliferation is an essential pillar of the Treaty, its effectiveness is dependant on achieving parallel progress in the area of nuclear disarmament, noting the mutually reinforcing nature of both pillars. It is also dependant on promoting non-proliferation, in both its horizontal and vertical aspects

EGYPT

C A N D I D A T E
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL
2016 – 2017



EGYPT



مصر

The Permanent Mission of Egypt
to the United Nations
New York

بعثة مصر الدائمة
لدى الامم المتحدة
نيويورك

effectively, in a parallel and balanced manner, consistent with the Treaty obligations and those undertaken by consensus in the context of Review Conferences.

Mr. Chairman,

This Conference should Review the implementation of Treaty obligations in the field of nuclear non-proliferation, in all its aspects, taking into account relevant obligations adopted at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences, and decide on necessary measures for the full implementation of the Treaty. I would like to propose the following actions that the Conference should undertake:

- a) Reaffirm the mutually reinforcing relationship between nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects, confirming that progress on nuclear non-proliferation remains unsustainable without parallel progress in nuclear disarmament.
- b) Express regret that progress in the prevention of horizontal proliferation has continued to be undermined by States that are not party to the Treaty, which operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities and conduct activities that contradict fully with the letter, spirit and key norms established by the Treaty.
- c) Affirm that much more transparency over nuclear weapons programs in Nuclear-Weapon States is required in order to verify progress in the field of

EGYPT

C A N D I D A T E
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL
2016 – 2017



EGYPT



مصر

The Permanent Mission of Egypt
to the United Nations
New York

بعثة مصر الدائمة
لدى الامم المتحدة
نيويورك

vertical proliferation and assess progress, as well as the pace of any such progress, in the field of nuclear disarmament.

- d) Reaffirm the crucial importance of achieving the universality of the Treaty to address its non-proliferation challenges effectively, both within the Treaty and outside it. Renew with determination the collective commitment of States Parties to vigorously pursue the realization of Treaty universality.
- e) Reaffirm the importance of strict observance, by individual States Parties as well as supply regimes, of conditions for supply stipulated in the 1995 "Decision on Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament", in particular paragraph 12 on acceptance of the Agency's full-scope safeguards and internationally legally binding commitments not to acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices being essential requirements for any 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.

Mr. Chairman,

As regards the establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction in the Middle East, my delegation would like to highlight the following:

EGYPT

C A N D I D A T E
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL
2016 – 2017



EGYPT



مصر

The Permanent Mission of Egypt
to the United Nations
New York

بعثة مصر الدائمة
لدى الأمم المتحدة
نيويورك

Among the major unfulfilled commitments undertaken under the Treaty and review conference - and there are many as was clearly demonstrated during the last few weeks - the objective of establishing a Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East has the most dismal record. It epitomizes the failure of the NPT to deliver on legal obligations.

Twenty years have elapsed since the 1995 Review and Extension Conference adopted without a vote the Resolution on the Middle East that called for the establishment of a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in the region. This Resolution was an integral part of the package of decisions including the indefinite extension of the NPT.

The establishment of such a zone has become enshrined in the NPT, to use the language of the 2010 NPT Action Plan, as "an essential element of the 1995 Conference and the basis on which the Treaty was indefinitely extended without a vote in 1995"

The Resolution has and will continue to have a central status within the NPT framework and its Review Process. It remains the only one that has ever been adopted by any of the Review Conferences on a specific regional case. This reflects the specific situation of the Middle East and this case's relationship with international peace and security.

EGYPT

C A N D I D A T E
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL
2016 - 2017



EGYPT



مصر

The Permanent Mission of Egypt
to the United Nations
New York

بعثة مصر الدائمة
لدى الامم المتحدة
نيويورك

However, despite the crucial importance of the 1995 resolution to the integrity and the sustainability of the Treaty, it remains unfulfilled. This continues to be the case despite the agreement in 2010 on practical steps to implement it. This latest attempt was indeed compromised by the lack of sufficient political will by some of the depositaries of the 1995 Resolution. Meanwhile, the unilateral announcement of the Conference's postponement, without an acceptable reason and without consultation with States of the region, not only wasted an additional five years, but added to a record of unfulfilled commitments.

Mr. Chairman,

Throughout the last five years, Egypt and the Arab Group spared no effort to implement the 2010 Action Plan pertaining to the Middle East, and constantly engaging positively with the facilitator's efforts. This was strongly demonstrated by the full engagement in the informal meetings convened in Vienna, Glion and Geneva, which is amply reflected in the annexes of the Arab working paper. Regrettably, the positive Arab interaction was not reciprocated, but was rather met by unreasonable efforts to empty the previously agreed Conference and mandate of its substantive content, and to launch an open-ended and futile pre-negotiation process lacking a specified time-frame, in the absence of a clear role by the United Nations. This

EGYPT

C A N D I D A T E
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL
2016 – 2017



EGYPT



مصر

The Permanent Mission of Egypt
to the United Nations
New York

بعثة مصر الدائمة
لدى الامم المتحدة
نيويورك

derailed the process laid out in the 2010 Review Conference, and it threatened to undermine the 1995 Middle East Resolution, if not the whole 1995 Extension package.

Indeed, instead of achieving any real progress towards implementing the 1995 Middle East resolution, which aims to establish a Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction in the Middle East, the consultations in Geneva and Glion merely aimed at giving a false impression to the international community that there was progress, while at the same time eroding confidence and entrenching divergence and differences that can only block any effort to achieve the resolution's objective. After five rounds of going in circles, it was very clear that such informal meetings have reached their point of diminishing return. Indeed, the last two years have shown that the process lacked vision, clarity , transparency , structure, and above all political will.

You will hear from some delegations today that the mere fact that the parties sat together after so many years was progress in itself. However, if these direct engagements have brought the parties further apart -as they did - rather than pointing the way forward to launching the conference, then truly the meetings cannot be considered progress.

EGYPT

C A N D I D A T E
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL
2016 - 2017



EGYPT



مصر

The Permanent Mission of Egypt
to the United Nations
New York

بعثة مصر الدائمة
لدى الأمم المتحدة
نيويورك

Mr. Chairman,

We cannot wait forever for the launching of a process that would lead to the establishment of this zone, a process that was repeatedly committed to within the NPT. We cannot continue to attend meetings and agree on outcomes that do not get implemented, yet to be expected to abide by the concessions we gave for such outcomes.

In this context, it is important to underline the fact that, with the failure to hold the 2012 Conference and the end of the 2015 Review cycle, the mandate of the Facilitator, as stipulated in the 2010 Action Plan, has elapsed.

Business as usual is no longer an option. A fresh approach is not only needed but is imperative.

Mr. Chairman

We are here with a view to be forward looking in a positive and constructive manner. We are not interested in a blame game. We are here to discuss new ways to achieve our original objective; the establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and all other Weapons of Mass Destruction. Towards this end, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Arab Group have both presented working papers

EGYPT

C A N D I D A T E
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL
2016 – 2017



EGYPT



مصر

The Permanent Mission of Egypt
to the United Nations
New York

بعثة مصر الدائمة
لدى الأمم المتحدة
نيويورك

providing a simplified approach laying out practical and detailed steps for initiating the implementation of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East.

The working papers submitted by the Non Aligned Movement and the Arab Group both provide a programmatic and realistic proposal for launching the process through convening the conference. The elements in the Working Papers are in accordance with the principles for the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones as adopted by the UN General Assembly¹ and by the UN Disarmament Commission². The Working Papers propose the following:

1. The United Nations Secretary General shall convene a conference within 180 days from the adoption of the 2015 NPT Review Conference Final Document, aiming at launching a process to conclude a legally binding Treaty establishing a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons, and all Other Weapons of Mass Destruction.
2. The UNSG shall invite all States of the Middle East region to attend the Middle East NW & WMD Free Zone Conference. The UNSG shall exert all efforts and

¹ UN General Assembly Resolution 3472 B (XXX), adopted on 11 November 1975,

² Principles and Guidelines adopted on 30 April 1999 by the 231st UN Disarmament Commission plenary.

EGYPT

C A N D I D A T E
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL
2016 – 2017



EGYPT



مصر

The Permanent Mission of Egypt
to the United Nations
New York

بعثة مصر الدائمة
لدى الامم المتحدة
نيويورك

take all necessary measures with a view to ensuring the success of the conference

3. In addition to states of the region, the five Nuclear-Weapon States, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organization on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention Implementation Unit and the League of Arab States shall be invited to attend the Middle East NW & WMD Free Zone Conference as observers.
4. The 1995 Resolution shall be the terms of reference of the Middle East NW & WMD Free Zone Conference.
5. The Middle East NW & WMD Free Zone Conference shall also establish two working groups as follows:
 - a) Working Group I: dealing with the scope, geographic demarcation of the zone³, prohibitions and interim measures, and
 - b) Working Group II: dealing with verification measures and implementation mechanisms.

³ Report by the Director General of the IAEA on the Application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East 2013": GOV/2013/33/Add.1-GC(57)/10/Add.1

EGYPT

C A N D I D A T E
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL
2016 – 2017



EGYPT



مصر

The Permanent Mission of Egypt
to the United Nations
New York

بعثة مصر الدائمة
لدى الامم المتحدة
نيويورك

6. The Middle East NW & WMD Free Zone Conference shall meet annually in its plenary format and working groups.
7. When such time that a legally binding Treaty is agreed among the participating States of the region, the United Nations Secretary General shall reconvene the Conference to adopt the negotiated Treaty on the establishment of a Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and all other Weapons of Mass Destruction in the Middle East and open the Treaty for signature.
8. The United Nations Secretary General shall inform the 2020 NPT Review Conference and its Preparatory Committees on progress made and the status of the implementation of the 1995 Resolution.
9. The P5 should provide all necessary support for the implementation of this mandate, and should present reports on their actions in this regard to the Review Conference and its preparatory committees, especially the cosponsors of the 1995 Resolution who bear special responsibility for the resolution they sponsored to guarantee the indefinite extension of the Treaty without a vote in 1995.
10. The UN Secretary General shall secure the required funds, including through a voluntary fund that would be established by the UN Secretary General to support the implementation of this mandate.

EGYPT

C A N D I D A T E
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL
2016 – 2017



EGYPT



مصر

The Permanent Mission of Egypt
to the United Nations
New York

بعثة مصر الدائمة
لدى الامم المتحدة
نيويورك

11. All UN Member States and NPT States Parties are requested to exert all efforts to support the convening of the Middle East NW & WMD Free Zone Conference and the full implementation of the 1995 Resolution.

Mr. Chair,

We strongly call on the conference to adopt this proposal by consensus so as to begin to fulfill the unimplemented obligations agreed upon 20 years ago in the 1995 resolution.

Convening the Middle East Conference is not an end in itself but a means to launch the process, perhaps this is the last opportunity to regain the credibility of the Treaty, and the relevant review conferences 1995, 2000, 2010 and to reaffirm that the Treaty represents the most effective legal instrument for the preservation of international peace and security.

Mr. Chair,

We call on the conference to take a step forward rather than two steps back. Let our message to the world be a strong and positive one; that the NPT parties collectively are able and willing - I reiterate, willing - after 20 years, to take concrete steps to establishing a Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction in the Middle East.

I thank you Mr. Chair.

EGYPT

C A N D I D A T E
UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL
2016 - 2017

