



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/10221/Add.2
15 October 1975
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

Thirtieth session
Agenda item 46

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE
REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

CONTENTS

Page

REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

Egypt	2
-----------------	---

EGYPT

/Original: Arabic/

/13 October 1975/

On instructions from my Government, I wish to transmit to you the text of the statement issued today, 13 October 1975, by Mr. Ismael Fahmy, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in connexion with Israel's reply with respect to the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, as contained in document A/10221/Add.1 of 8 October 1975. The statement reads as follows:

"1. As the reply shows, the Israeli position is neither new nor serious; quite the contrary, it clearly indicates Israel's true intentions and policy with regard to this subject.

"2. The fact referred to in the reply, that Israel voted in the General Assembly in favour of the resolution on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, does not suffice to establish a conviction, at the Arab or world level, of Israel's good intentions, or to make for a situation where Israel is more seriously committed to refrain from producing or obtaining nuclear weapons. This position, which is announced by Israel in a bombastic manner, is meaningless unless followed by Israel's accession to the Treaty through signature, ratification and observance of all the provisions thereof. Israel also rejects any international inspection with regard to its nuclear reactor at Dimona, and is determined to acquire sophisticated weapons with nuclear potential. Moreover, Israel's indication that it is at present studying the legal and other implications of the non-proliferation Treaty does not make the well-known Israeli position any more serious. More than seven years have elapsed since the establishment of the Treaty, thus Israel has had ample time to examine and re-examine the implications of the Treaty instead of evading accession to it, and of doing nothing except indicating that it is studying the Treaty and its legal and other implications.

"3. The situation has not undergone any change whatsoever, and could not possibly be changed by a diplomatic manoeuvre such as that contained in Israel's reply, which reflects the same Israeli method of misinterpretation and falsification of facts; nor will it be changed by the oft-repeated statement published by Israeli mass media and other media that Israel will not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons into the region. The situation will only be changed when:

- (a) Israel fully accedes to the non-proliferation Treaty;
- (b) Israel opens the Dimona reactor to international inspection;
- (c) Israel ceases its attempts to obtain sophisticated weapons with nuclear potential.

/...

"4. As regards Israel's demand that negotiations between the States of the region should be the only means by which a nuclear-weapon-free zone could be established, Israel thereby lays down conditions which it realizes are rejected a priori, with a view to evading accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. There is a host of methods which can be followed if the intentions are truly good, such as the accession of all the States of the region to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. This method alone would ensure that the region will be free from nuclear weapons; that may be followed, for example, by a binding declaration to refrain from introducing or using nuclear weapons, to be issued by all the States of the region which are Members of the United Nations or members of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna."

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter as a document of the thirtieth session of the General Assembly under agenda item 46.

(Signed) Ahmed Esmat ABDEL MEGUID
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Arab Republic of Egypt
to the United Nations