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Agenda item 56

ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab
Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Sudan, United Arab Emirates
and Yemen Arab Republic: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions on the establishment of a
nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East region,

Recalling also its resolution 33/71 A of 14 December 1978 on military and
nuclear collaboration with Israel and its resolution 34/89 of 11 December 1979 and
resolution 35/157 of 12 December 1980 on Israeli nuclear armament,

Alarmed by the increasing evidence regarding Israel's attempts to acquire
nuclear weapons,

Noting with concern that Israel has persistently refused to adhere to the
non-proliferation Treaty despite repeated calls by the General Assembly and the
Security Council to place its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy
Agency safeguards,

Recalling Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981,

Recalling the resolutions G.S. (XXV)/643 adopted on 12 June 1981 by the Board
of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and resolution
G.C. (XXV)/RES/381 adopted on 26 September 1981 by the General Conference of the
Agency which, inter alia, considered the Israeli act of aggression as an attack
against the Agency, and its safeguards régime, and decided to suspend the provision
of any assistance to Israel,

Recalling its repeated condemnation of the nuclear collaboration between
Israel and South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament (A/36/431),

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report on Israeli nuclear armament;
2. Expresses its deep alarm that the report has established that Israel has the technical capability to manufacture nuclear weapons and possesses the means of delivery of such weapons;
3. Also expresses its deep concern that Israel has undermined the credibility of the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, in particular by the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear facilities which were under Agency safeguards;
4. Reaffirms that Israel's attack on the Iraqi nuclear facilities and Israel's capability constitute a serious destabilizing factor in an already tense situation in the Middle East, and a grave danger to international peace and security;
5. Requests the Security Council to prohibit all forms of co-operation with Israel in the nuclear field;
6. Calls upon all States and other parties and institutions to terminate forthwith all nuclear collaboration with Israel;
7. Requests the Security Council to institute effective enforcement action against Israel so as to prevent it from endangering international peace and security by its nuclear-weapon capability;
8. Demands that Israel should renounce without delay, any possession of nuclear weapons and place all its nuclear activities under international safeguards;
9. Requests the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the report on Israeli nuclear armament and to distribute it to Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, so that the international community and public opinion may be fully aware of the danger inherent in Israel's nuclear capability;
10. Further requests the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli military nuclear activity and to report thereon as appropriate;
11. Further requests the Secretary-General to transmit the report on Israeli nuclear armament to the General Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament;
12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".