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International Atomic Energy Agency
GENERAL CONFERENCE

Twenty-ninth regular session
Agenda item 10
(GC(XXIX)/763)

CONSEQUENCES OF THE ISRAELI MILITARY ATTACK ON THE IRAQI NUCLEAR RESEARCH REACTOR AND THE STANDING THREAT TO REPEAT THIS ATTACK FOR;
(a) THE DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR ENERGY FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES: AND
(b) THE ROLE AND ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Draft resolution submitted jointly by
Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden

The General Conference

- (a) Having considered agenda item 10,
- (b) Taking note of Security Council resolution 487 unanimously adopted on 19 June 1981, which, inter alia, called upon Israel to refrain in the future from any such acts or threats thereof, and urgently to place its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards,
- (c) Recalling relevant General Conference resolutions, particularly GC(XXVII)/RES/407 (1983) and GC(XXVIII)/RES/425 (1984), which, inter alia, demanded that Israel undertake forthwith not to carry out any further attacks on nuclear facilities in Iraq or on similar facilities in other countries, devoted for peaceful purposes, in disregard of the Agency's safeguards system,
- (d) Taking note of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 39/14 and earlier relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly on the same subject,
- (e) Recalling that, as stated in resolution GC(XXVII)/RES/407, it is an objective of the International Atomic Energy Agency to "seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world" and that in carrying out its functions the Agency shall "conduct its activities in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations to promote peace and international co-operation, and in conformity with policies of the United Nations furthering the establishment of safeguarded worldwide disarmament and in conformity with any international agreements entered into pursuant to such policies",

(f) Reaffirming the right of all nations to acquire and develop nuclear technology for peaceful purposes for their development programmes under effective international safeguards,

(g) Considering that any attacks or threats of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities jeopardize the development and further promotion of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and, therefore, the achievement of one of the main objectives of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

(h) Concerned that such attacks raise fears about the safety of present and future nuclear facilities,

(i) Aware that all States developing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes need assurances against armed attacks on peaceful nuclear facilities,

(j) Reaffirming its confidence in the effectiveness of the Agency's safeguards system as a reliable means of verifying the peaceful use of a nuclear facility,

(k) Taking into account that the question of the protection of nuclear facilities against armed attack is under consideration in other international organisations, including the Conference on Disarmament,

(l) Bearing in mind the report of the Director General of the IAEA contained in document GC(XXVIII)/719,

(m) Having heard the Director General's report, in his statement of 23 September 1985, of his discussions in compliance with GC(XXVIII)/RES/425,

(n) Having studied the letter of 23 September 1985 addressed to the Director General by the Resident Representative of Israel, and circulated to the members of the Conference,

(o) Taking note of the statement made on 26 September 1985 in the General Conference by the Representative of Israel, as directed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel and on behalf of his Government according to which:

(1) Israel holds that all States must refrain from attacking or threatening to attack nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes, and that the safeguards system operated by IAEA brings evidence of the peaceful operation of a facility;

(2) Israel reconfirms that under its stated policy it will not attack or threaten to attack any nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes either in the Middle East or anywhere else and emphasizes specifically that Iraq is included;

(3) Israel will support any subsequent action in competent fora convened to work out binding agreements protecting nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes from attack and threat to attack.

1. Thanks the Director General for the skill and perseverance with which he carried out the task entrusted to him by Resolution GC(XXVIII)/RES/425;
2. Declares that all States must refrain from attacking or threatening to attack peaceful nuclear facilities in other countries,
3. Considers that the letter of 23 September 1985 from the Resident Representative of Israel and the statement by the Representative of Israel on 26 September 1985 contain undertakings on behalf of their Government in response to Resolution GC(XXVIII)/RES/425 and notes in particular the statement that Israel will not attack or threaten to attack any nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes either in the Middle East, including Iraq or anywhere else;
4. Notes that Israel has thereby committed itself not to attack peaceful nuclear facilities in Iraq, elsewhere in the Middle East, or anywhere else;
5. Calls upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards;
6. Considers that the safeguards system of the IAEA brings evidence of and an opportunity to review the peaceful nature of nuclear facilities subject to such safeguards;
7. Reaffirms that any attack on a peaceful nuclear facility subject to IAEA safeguards would constitute a serious threat to the safeguards system of the IAEA;
8. Appeals to competent international organs to take steps, in accordance with their mandates, to ensure the inviolability of peaceful nuclear facilities and to contribute thereby to the safe development of nuclear energy;
9. Affirms the readiness of the International Atomic Energy Agency to assist the competent international organs, if they so request, in any technical and safeguards aspects of this matter;
10. Declares that if such attacks or threats of attack were to occur again, the matter will be examined by the International Atomic Energy Agency in accordance with its Statute and the relevant resolutions.

