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REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN ITEM ENTITLED
"ISRAELI NUCLEAR CAPABILITIES"
IN THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE
THIRTY-FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

Explanatory memorandum submitted by Iraq

1. On the basis of highly reliable information made available by numerous international sources, among them the United Nations and American and European research institutions and intelligence sources, Israel has acquired the capability to manufacture nuclear weapons. According to some of the above-mentioned sources, Israel is already in possession of 10-100 nuclear bombs. Reports on Israeli nuclear armament presented to the General Assembly of the United Nations, i.e. A/36/431 of 1981 and A/40/520 of 1985, concluded that "... Israel had the technical capability to manufacture nuclear weapons and possessed the means of delivery of such weapons." Thus, by introducing nuclear weapons into the Middle East, Israel has created a real danger of proliferation in the region, with very grave implications for peace and stability in the region and throughout the world.

2. The Security Council, the General Assembly of the United Nations and the General Conference of the IAEA have dealt with Israel's growing nuclear capabilities directly, by considering the question of Israeli nuclear armament, and, indirectly, through the consideration of Israel's armed aggression against the Iraqi nuclear research centre. Several resolutions have been adopted in this connection, including

(a)	Security Council resolution	487	1981
(b)	General Assembly resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament:		
	Resolution	34/89	1979
	Resolution	35/157	1980
	Resolution	36/98	1981
	Resolution	37/93	1982
	Resolution	38/69	1983
	Resolution	39/147	1984
	Resolution	40/93	1985
	Resolution	41/93	1986
(c)	General Assembly resolutions on Israel's aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor:		
	Resolution	36/27	1981
	Resolution	37/18	1982
	Resolution	38/9	1983
	Resolution	39/14	1984
	Resolution	40/6	1985
	Resolution	41/12	1986
(d)	International Atomic Energy Agency resolutions:		
	Resolution	GC(XXV)/RES/381	1981
	Resolution	GC(XXVII)/RES/409	1983
	Resolution	GC(XXVIII)/RES/425	1984

3. Salient features of these resolutions are:

- (a) Expressions of deep concern that Israel has the technical capability to manufacture nuclear weapons;
- (b) Calls to Israel to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons;
- (c) Calls to all States, institutions and the Agency to terminate all forms of nuclear co-operation with Israel;
- (d) Calls to the Agency to take necessary measures to implement United Nations resolutions in relation to the Agency;
- (e) Requests for the investigation of repeatedly condemned nuclear and military collaboration between Israel and South Africa; and
- (f) Calls to Israel to submit all its nuclear facilities to IAEA safeguards.

4. Security Council resolution 487 of 1981 called upon Israel to submit all its nuclear facilities to IAEA safeguards. It is to be noted that the Security Council has not adopted any provision to this effect even with regard to the apartheid régime of South Africa and its nuclear capabilities, and accordingly Israel stands out singularly obligated to apply the said provision.

5. Nonetheless, Israel has not complied with the United Nations and IAEA resolutions. Rather, it has continued its nuclear weapon policy. Abundant evidence, accumulating recently, indicates that the Israeli programme is far more advanced than previously believed. Several reports based on information and photos presented by a technician formerly employed at Israel's secret Dimona reactor, issued in October 1986, confirm that Israel possesses more than 100 nuclear weapons.

6. The Board of Governors and the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency have been considering the nuclear capabilities of South Africa for several years. The proposal to consider the same question with regard to Israel finds its justification, as in the case of South Africa, in the Statute of the Agency. The General Conference should thoroughly investigate, under the proposed item on Israel's nuclear capabilities, all possible ways and means to respond positively to the United Nations General Assembly resolutions in relation to the Agency. The General Conference must also consider taking action with regard to its own resolutions which Israel has not complied with.

7. The Agency's dealing with this important issue will definitely help to alleviate the nuclear danger posed by Israel's nuclear capabilities.