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STATEMENT

BY

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TO THE UNITED NATIONS

BEFORE THE
FIRST COMMITTEE
(DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY)

ON
REGIONAL DISARMAMENT

SIXTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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IN THE NAME OF ALLAH
THE MERCIFUL, THE COMPASSIONATE

Mr. Chairman,

The continued existence of nuclear weapons does not only jeopardize international peace and security, but also the safety of the existence of humanity. Nuclear disasters resulting from these weapons may transform the world into a mass grave. Therefore, my country views with grave concern the security risks and dangers on both the regional as well as the international levels of such weapons, which makes it more committed and adherent to the relevant international instruments, particularly, the Non-Proliferation Treaty, which is the cornerstone, for the eventual elimination of these destructive weapons, in addition to the special importance my country attaches to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which represents a constructive step in the field of nuclear disarmament.

Mr. Chairman,

The Middle East region, considered as one of the most tense regions in the world, is in a dire need to become free of nuclear weapons, according to the resolution adopted in 1995 by the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference. While taking into consideration that all the states in the region have acceded to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, except for Israel, the only country in the region that possess nuclear weapons and persist in its refusal to join the treaty and subject its nuclear facilities to the safeguards regime of the International Atomic Energy Agency, despite the appeals of the Director of the IAEA in this respect, and as expressed in resolution GC(53)/RES/17 issued by the General Conference of IAEA, which expresses “concern about the Israeli nuclear capabilities” which hinders the realization of universality for the Treaty. Hence, my country calls upon the international community to pressure Israel and demand its accession to the treaty as a non-nuclear member, and subject all of its nuclear facilities to the comprehensive safeguards of the IAEA, as well as emphasize to all the states party to the NPT to adhere to paragraph no. 7 of the Preamble of the Treaty, and Article 4 of the Treaty, to cease nuclear cooperation with Israel in the nuclear field, and desist from providing it with the scientific and technological means that contribute to strengthening its nuclear arsenal, or to any other state seeking to produce or develop nuclear weapons.
Mr. Chairman,

My country, which has ratified all the relevant disarmament and non-proliferation conventions such as the (NPT), (CTBT), (CWC) and (BWC) attaches a great deal of importance to its cooperation with the IAEA, particularly at this moment, as it starts implementing the initiative of His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Jaber Al Sabah, the Amir of the State of Kuwait, to put forth a national program to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and the establishment of the National Committee, headed by His Highness the Prime Minister. This program is meant to help the State of Kuwait generate electricity and desalinate the water.

The State of Kuwait attaches special attention to the proposals to guarantee the flow of nuclear fuel supply, and out of its firm belief of the inherent right of states to the peaceful use of nuclear energy, in accordance to Article 4 of the NPT. The State of Kuwait, announced in March 2009, its support of the initiative to establish a nuclear fuel bank, under the supervision of the IAEA. Furthermore, it committed itself to donate the amount of $10 million, as a contribution for the establishment of the Statute of the said bank, to become a vital instrument to guarantee the supply of nuclear fuel to the countries that desire to benefit from it.

Mr. Chairman,

In regards to the Iranian nuclear file, my country have affirmed the right of Iran and other countries to conduct, studies, research and experiments that aim to develop programs for the peaceful use of nuclear energy, within the provisions and standards set by the IAEA. My country hopes that the negotiation set to resume soon between Iran and the Group of 5 + 1 will culminate in success, so that a peaceful settlement can be reached, which will avoid the region any tensions, which will destabilize a region, that have suffered for the last three decades from wars and conflicts that have drained a great deal of its wealth and resources, which otherwise could have been used for its development.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.