



Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Database

02 February 2006 Board of Governors Meeting

2 February 2006 Meeting: GOV/OR.1148;	
	Country Specific
Iran	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• (GOV/OR.1148 – Para 61) ...[NAM] stated that it was the Movement's understanding that the aim of the current Board meeting was not to consider or assess the overall implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in Iran, which was to be considered at the regular session of the Board beginning on 6 March 2006. Nor was it to consider the timing and content of a report by the Director General in accordance with operative paragraph 3 of the Board's resolution of 24 September 2005, contained in document GOV/2005/77. That would be premature as the Director General was still investigating outstanding issues in preparation for the Board's March meeting.• (GOV/OR.1148 – Para 64) It was essential to make a clear distinction between the legal obligations of Member States under their respective safeguards agreements and their voluntary commitments. Moreover, their voluntary commitments not be turned into legal safeguards obligations. Member States should not be penalized for not adhering to their voluntary commitments.• (GOV/OR.1148 – Para 66) The Agency's investigation of outstanding issues relevant to the implementation of Iran's NPT safeguards agreement was being pursued with a view to the submission of a detailed report to the March Board and due process needed to take its course before the Agency was able to submit that report.• (GOV/OR.1148 – Para 67) NAM had previously welcomed the fact that all the declared material in Iran had been accounted for by the Agency and that no such material had been diverted to prohibited activities. It was crucial that the Agency's ongoing work on verifying Iran's peaceful nuclear programme, as per its declarations, was concluded. NAM appreciated and encouraged Iran's ongoing proactive cooperation in that respect. NAM welcomed the substantive progress made in resolving outstanding issues and was optimistic that they would all be resolved soon. The current special session of the Board should contribute towards arriving at a fair and just solution consistent with Iran's legal rights and obligations.• (GOV/OR.1148 – Para 68) NAM noted with appreciation that during the preceding two and a half years Iran had sustained a voluntary but non-legally binding suspension of its enrichment-related activities in order to promote confidence in its peaceful nuclear programme. With regard to Iran's recent decision to restart some of those activities, NAM was pleased to see that, at Iran's request, the Agency had made timely and necessary preparations to ensure that those activities remained under full-scope Agency safeguards. Rightful nuclear activities under Agency safeguards could not constitute any concern.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1148 – Para 69) Further, NAM welcomed the cooperation extended by Iran to the Agency over and above its legal obligations, particularly such confidence-building measures voluntarily taken by Iran as the provision of access to military sites and the provisional implementation of the additional protocol. They clearly demonstrated openness and transparency. Any voluntary suspension should end once the appropriate requirements had been met. • (GOV/OR.1148 – Para 70) Any request for additional legal authority for the Agency had to be negotiated by the Member States. In that context, NAM reiterated the importance of the promotion and strengthening of the multilateral process. • (GOV/OR.1148 – Para 71) Diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means must continue in order to find a long-term solution to the Iran problem. All the parties concerned should exercise patience and restraint and not resort to any action that might escalate tensions and lead to unnecessary confrontation. The only way to resolve the issue was through negotiations and cooperation. Having taken note of the letter from the Iranian side dated 7 January 2006 to the three European countries expressing its desire to continue negotiations, NAM had encouraged the resumption of negotiations towards finding an amicable solution and welcomed their meeting in Brussels on 30 January 2006. • (GOV/OR.1148 – Para 72) The Foreign Ministers of the NAM troika, namely Malaysia, Cuba and South Africa, had met with their Iranian counterpart in Hermanus, South Africa on 27 January 2006. After the meeting, the Ministers of the NAM troika had reiterated their continuing support for the Agency’s ongoing work in clarifying issues relating to Iran’s nuclear programme. They had underscored the importance of the ongoing cooperation between Iran and the Agency to that end and urged all the parties concerned to exhaust all efforts, through dialogue and negotiations, to resolve those issues as soon as possible and in an amicable manner. They welcomed Iran’s intention to continue negotiations with the three European countries, as well as with the Russian Federation with respect to the latter’s proposal on uranium enrichment, and hoped that those negotiations would contribute to achieving a satisfactory solution. She expressed NAM’s appreciation of all initiatives by other Member States aimed at encouraging an environment of cooperation and facilitating the speedy conclusion of the issue in the Agency. • (GOV/OR.1148 – Para 73) Finally, NAM urged that a balanced and even-handed approach be taken on the Iranian nuclear issue to avoid any perception of selectivity or bias. Reiterating NAM’s support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction, she said the Movement attached great importance to the implementation of the various resolutions and decisions taken by relevant international forums on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.
	Peaceful Uses
Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1148 – Para 62) Reaffirming NAM’s basic position, she underlined the basic and inalienable right of all Member States, as stipulated in the Statute, to develop research, production and use of

	<p>atomic energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Nothing should be interpreted in a way that would inhibit or restrict that right. NAM also reaffirmed the need to respect Member States' choices and decisions in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear technology and regarding their fuel cycle policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1148 – Para 63) Non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear technology must be addressed in a balanced and non-discriminatory manner. It was NAM's strong conviction that the total elimination of nuclear weapons was the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. Non-nuclear-weapon States should be effectively assured by nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, efforts towards the conclusion of a universal, unconditional and legally binding instrument on security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States should be pursued as a matter of priority. She reiterated NAM's deep concern over the slow pace of progress towards nuclear disarmament, which remained its highest priority. The international community's efforts directed at non-proliferation should be paralleled by simultaneous efforts aimed at nuclear disarmament. • (GOV/OR.1148 – Para 68) NAM noted with appreciation that during the preceding two and a half years Iran had sustained a voluntary but non-legally binding suspension of its enrichment-related activities in order to promote confidence in its peaceful nuclear programme. With regard to Iran's recent decision to restart some of those activities, NAM was pleased to see that, at Iran's request, the Agency had made timely and necessary preparations to ensure that those activities remained under full-scope Agency safeguards. Rightful nuclear activities under Agency safeguards could not constitute any concern.
	Safeguards
Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1148 – Para 65) NAM recognized the Agency as the sole competent authority for verification and had full confidence in its professionalism and impartiality under Dr. ElBaradei's leadership. All Member States should avoid any undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, especially its verification process, which would jeopardize its efficiency and credibility. All issues relating to safeguards and verification, including those of Iran, should be resolved within the framework of the Agency and should be based on technical grounds.
Safeguards Agreements and Additional Protocols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1148 – Para 64) It was essential to make a clear distinction between the legal obligations of Member States under their respective safeguards agreements and their voluntary commitments. Moreover, their voluntary commitments not be turned into legal safeguards obligations. Member States should not be penalized for not adhering to their voluntary commitments. • (GOV/OR.1148 – Para 69) Further, NAM welcomed the cooperation extended by Iran to the Agency over and above its legal obligations, particularly such confidence-building measures voluntarily taken by Iran as the provision of access to military sites and the provisional implementation of the additional protocol. They clearly demonstrated openness and transparency. Any voluntary suspension should end once

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Middle East NWFZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (GOV/OR.1148 – Para 73) Finally, NAM urged that a balanced and even-handed approach be taken on the Iranian nuclear issue to avoid any perception of selectivity or bias. Reiterating NAM’s support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction, she said the Movement attached great importance to the implementation of the various resolutions and decisions taken by relevant international forums on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.
Nonproliferation	
Nonproliferation and Peaceful Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (GOV/OR.1148 – Para 63) Non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear technology must be addressed in a balanced and non-discriminatory manner. It was NAM’s strong conviction that the total elimination of nuclear weapons was the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. Non-nuclear-weapon States should be effectively assured by nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, efforts towards the conclusion of a universal, unconditional and legally binding instrument on security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States should be pursued as a matter of priority. She reiterated NAM’s deep concern over the slow pace of progress towards nuclear disarmament, which remained its highest priority. The international community’s efforts directed at non-proliferation should be paralleled by simultaneous efforts aimed at nuclear disarmament.
Disarmament	
Nonproliferation and Disarmament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (GOV/OR.1148 – Para 63) Non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear technology must be addressed in a balanced and non-discriminatory manner. It was NAM’s strong conviction that the total elimination of nuclear weapons was the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. Non-nuclear-weapon States should be effectively assured by nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, efforts towards the conclusion of a universal, unconditional and legally binding instrument on security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States should be pursued as a matter of priority. She reiterated NAM’s deep concern over the slow pace of progress towards nuclear disarmament, which remained its highest priority. The international community’s efforts directed at non-proliferation should be paralleled by simultaneous efforts aimed at nuclear disarmament.
Security Assurances	

<p>Legally Binding Instrument on Security Assurances</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• (GOV/OR.1148 – Para 63) Non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear technology must be addressed in a balanced and non-discriminatory manner. It was NAM’s strong conviction that the total elimination of nuclear weapons was the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. Non-nuclear-weapon States should be effectively assured by nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, efforts towards the conclusion of a universal, unconditional and legally binding instrument on security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States should be pursued as a matter of priority. She reiterated NAM’s deep concern over the slow pace of progress towards nuclear disarmament, which remained its highest priority. The international community’s efforts directed at non-proliferation should be paralleled by simultaneous efforts aimed at nuclear disarmament.
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