



Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Database

05 March 2006 Board of Governors Meeting

5 March 2007 Meeting: GOV/OR.1179; GOV/OR.1180; GOV/OR.1181	
	Country Specific
DPRK	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• (GOV/OR.1179 – Para 11) (Cuba), speaking on behalf of NAM, reiterated the Movement's continued support for the early denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and for the role of the six-party talks in achieving a peaceful negotiated settlement of the nuclear issue.• (GOV/OR.1179 – Para 12) NAM welcomed the agreement reached on 13 February 2007 at the six-party talks in Beijing and hoped that that agreement would constitute the basis for a definitive solution of the DPRK nuclear issue. NAM upheld the principled position that all such issues should be resolved through dialogue and negotiation and, in that regard, welcomed the invitation extended by the DPRK to the Director General.
Iran	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• (GOV/OR.1179 – Para 105) (Cuba), speaking on behalf of NAM, said she wished to recall the principles and positions of the Movement as reflected in its statement on the Iranian nuclear issue adopted at the 14th summit held in Havana, Cuba, on 15 and 16 September 2006. In that statement, the Heads of State or Government attending the summit had reaffirmed the basic and inalienable right of all States to develop research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations and that, therefore, nothing should be interpreted in any way to inhibit or restrict the right of States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. They had furthermore reaffirmed that States' choices and decisions in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear technology and fuel cycle policies must be respected. They had recognized the Agency as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and had stressed that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, especially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency. The Heads of State or Government had emphasized the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of States to their respective safeguards agreements and any confidence-building measures voluntarily undertaken to resolve difficult issues and had stated their belief that such voluntary undertakings were not legal safeguards obligations.• (GOV/OR.1179 – Para 106) The Heads of State or Government had reiterated their support for the establishment in the Middle East of a NWFZ and had demanded, pending its establishment, that Israel accede to the NPT without delay and promptly place all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive Agency safeguards. Any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities — operational or under construction — posed a great danger to human beings and the environment. The Heads of State or Government had accordingly recognized the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks or threat of attacks

	<p>on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy. They strongly believed that diplomacy and dialogue must continue so as to find a long-term solution to the Iranian nuclear issue. They had expressed their conviction that the only way to resolve the issue was to resume negotiations without any preconditions and to enhance cooperation with the involvement of all necessary parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1179 – Para 107) NAM noted that, in his report, the Director General had indicated that the Agency was able to verify the non-diversion of declared material in Iran and that there were no indications of ongoing reprocessing activities. In a letter addressed to him dated 19 February 2007 the Islamic Republic of Iran reiterated its full readiness and willingness to negotiate on the modality for the resolution of the outstanding issues with the Agency, subject to assurances for dealing with them in the framework of the Agency, without the interference of the Security Council. • (GOV/OR.1179 – Para 108) Taking into account recent developments on the issue, NAM called on all parties concerned to exercise patience and restraint and not to resort to any action that might escalate tensions and lead to unnecessary confrontation. It recalled the various resolutions of the General Conference, in particular operative paragraph 3 of resolution GC(XXXIV)/RES/533 on the prohibition of all armed attacks against nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes whether under construction or in operation. • (GOV/OR.1179 – Para 109) NAM welcomed the visit of the Troika of its Vienna Chapter to the Islamic Republic of Iran on 3 and 4 February 2007. During the visit, which had included some nuclear facilities, the Troika had received updated information on the Iranian nuclear programme. NAM viewed that invitation as a transparency and confidence-building measure by the Iranian authorities.
Israel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1179 – Para 106) The Heads of State or Government had reiterated their support for the establishment in the Middle East of a NWFZ and had demanded, pending its establishment, that Israel accede to the NPT without delay and promptly place all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive Agency safeguards. Any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities — operational or under construction — posed a great danger to human beings and the environment. The Heads of State or Government had accordingly recognized the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy. They strongly believed that diplomacy and dialogue must continue so as to find a long-term solution to the Iranian nuclear issue. They had expressed their conviction that the only way to resolve the issue was to resume negotiations without any preconditions and to enhance cooperation with the involvement of all necessary parties. • (GOV/OR.1181 – Para 46) (Cuba), speaking on behalf of the Vienna Chapter of NAM, expressed grave concern at the statement made by the Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006 in which he had publicly admitted that Israel possessed nuclear weapons. She reaffirmed NAM's principled positions on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, reflected in a number of texts including the final document of the XIV

	<p>Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of NAM held in Havana, Cuba, in September 2006.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1181 – Para 47) NAM supported the establishment of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East and the speedy establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region, in accordance with United Nations Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions. • (GOV/OR.1181 – Para 48) The NAM Vienna Chapter was greatly concerned over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel, which posed a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighbouring and other States. It condemned Israel for its action and aforementioned statement and for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear weapons. The members of the NAM Vienna Chapter that were party to the NPT demanded that Israel, the only country in the region that had not joined the NPT or declared its intention to do so, renounce the possession of nuclear weapons, accede to the NPT without delay, place promptly all its nuclear facilities under Agency full-scope safeguards in accordance with Security Council resolution 487 and conduct its nuclear-related activities in conformity with the nonproliferation regime.
	Peaceful Uses
Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1179 – Para 105) Cuba, speaking on behalf of NAM, said she wished to recall the principles and positions of the Movement as reflected in its statement on the Iranian nuclear issue adopted at the 14th summit held in Havana, Cuba, on 15 and 16 September 2006. In that statement, the Heads of State or Government attending the summit had reaffirmed the basic and inalienable right of all States to develop research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations and that, therefore, nothing should be interpreted in any way to inhibit or restrict the right of States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. They had furthermore reaffirmed that States’ choices and decisions in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear technology and fuel cycle policies must be respected. They had recognized the Agency as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and had stressed that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency’s activities, especially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency. The Heads of State or Government had emphasized the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of States to their respective safeguards agreements and any confidence-building measures voluntarily undertaken to resolve difficult issues and had stated their belief that such voluntary undertakings were not legal safeguards obligations. • (GOV/OR.1180 – Para 105) NAM had full confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the Secretariat. In the final document of the NAM Summit held in Havana in September 2006, Heads of State or Government had stressed particularly the responsibility of developed countries to promote the legitimate need of nuclear energy of the developing countries, by allowing them to participate to the fullest possible extent in transfer of nuclear equipment, materials, scientific and

	<p>technological information for peaceful purposes with a view to achieving the largest benefits and applying pertinent elements of sustainable development in their activities. In addition, they had expressed their strong rejection of attempts by any Member State to use the IAEA technical cooperation programme as a tool for political purposes in violation of the IAEA Statute.</p>
<p>Access to Technology and Technology Transfer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1180 – Para 104) Cuba, speaking on behalf of NAM, said that technical cooperation was one of the main pillars of the Agency’s activities and the transfer and peaceful uses of nuclear technology were important for sustainable development. One of the Agency’s main statutory objectives was to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. Promotional activities, which were essential to fulfilling the Agency’s mandate and were accomplished through technical assistance and cooperation, constituted key incentives for developing countries. • (GOV/OR.1180 – Para 105) NAM had full confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the Secretariat. In the final document of the NAM Summit held in Havana in September 2006, Heads of State or Government had stressed particularly the responsibility of developed countries to promote the legitimate need of nuclear energy of the developing countries, by allowing them to participate to the fullest possible extent in transfer of nuclear equipment, materials, scientific and technological information for peaceful purposes with a view to achieving the largest benefits and applying pertinent elements of sustainable development in their activities. In addition, they had expressed their strong rejection of attempts by any Member State to use the IAEA technical cooperation programme as a tool for political purposes in violation of the IAEA Statute. • (GOV/OR.1180 – Para 106) Finally, the technical cooperation programme should not be used as a tool for political purposes, and decisions and actions relating to the issue under discussion should not jeopardize the credibility of the Agency and the integrity of its programmes.
NWFZ	
<p>Middle East NWFZ</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1179 – Para 106) The Heads of State or Government had reiterated their support for the establishment in the Middle East of a NWFZ and had demanded, pending its establishment, that Israel accede to the NPT without delay and promptly place all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive Agency safeguards. Any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities — operational or under construction — posed a great danger to human beings and the environment. The Heads of State or Government had accordingly recognized the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy. They strongly believed that diplomacy and dialogue must continue so as to find a long-term solution to the Iranian nuclear issue. They had expressed their conviction that the only way to resolve the issue was to resume negotiations without any preconditions and to enhance cooperation with the involvement of all necessary parties. • (GOV/OR.1181 – Para 46) (Cuba), speaking on behalf of the Vienna Chapter of NAM, expressed grave concern at the statement made by the

	<p>Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006 in which he had publicly admitted that Israel possessed nuclear weapons. She reaffirmed NAM's principled positions on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, reflected in a number of texts including the final document of the XIV Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of NAM held in Havana, Cuba, in September 2006.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1181 – Para 47) NAM supported the establishment of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East and the speedy establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region, in accordance with United Nations Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions. • (GOV/OR.1181 – Para 48) The NAM Vienna Chapter was greatly concerned over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel, which posed a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighbouring and other States. It condemned Israel for its action and aforementioned statement and for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear weapons. The members of the NAM Vienna Chapter that were party to the NPT demanded that Israel, the only country in the region that had not joined the NPT or declared its intention to do so, renounce the possession of nuclear weapons, accede to the NPT without delay, place promptly all its nuclear facilities under Agency full-scope safeguards in accordance with Security Council resolution 487 and conduct its nuclear-related activities in conformity with the nonproliferation regime.
Israel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1179 – Para 106) The Heads of State or Government had reiterated their support for the establishment in the Middle East of a NWFZ and had demanded, pending its establishment, that Israel accede to the NPT without delay and promptly place all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive Agency safeguards. Any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities — operational or under construction — posed a great danger to human beings and the environment. The Heads of State or Government had accordingly recognized the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy. They strongly believed that diplomacy and dialogue must continue so as to find a long-term solution to the Iranian nuclear issue. They had expressed their conviction that the only way to resolve the issue was to resume negotiations without any preconditions and to enhance cooperation with the involvement of all necessary parties. • (GOV/OR.1181 – Para 46) (Cuba), speaking on behalf of the Vienna Chapter of NAM, expressed grave concern at the statement made by the Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006 in which he had publicly admitted that Israel possessed nuclear weapons. She reaffirmed NAM's principled positions on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, reflected in a number of texts including the final document of the XIV Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of NAM held in Havana, Cuba, in September 2006. • (GOV/OR.1181 – Para 47) NAM supported the establishment of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East and the speedy establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region, in accordance

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	Security Assurances
Attack of Threat of Attack Against Nuclear Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1179 – Para 106) The Heads of State or Government had reiterated their support for the establishment in the Middle East of a NWFZ and had demanded, pending its establishment, that Israel accede to the NPT without delay and promptly place all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive Agency safeguards. Any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities — operational or under construction — posed a great danger to human beings and the environment. The Heads of State or Government had accordingly recognized the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy. They strongly believed that diplomacy and dialogue must continue so as to find a long-term solution to the Iranian nuclear issue. They had expressed their conviction that the only way to resolve the issue was to resume negotiations without any preconditions and to enhance cooperation with the involvement of all necessary parties. • (GOV/OR.1179 – Para 108) Taking into account recent developments on the issue, NAM called on all parties concerned to exercise patience and restraint and not to resort to any action that might escalate tensions and lead to unnecessary confrontation. It recalled the various resolutions of the General Conference, in particular operative paragraph 3 of resolution GC(XXXIV)/RES/533 on the prohibition of all armed attacks against nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes whether under construction or in operation.
	Safeguards
Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1179 – Para 105) They had recognized the Agency as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and had stressed that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency’s activities, especially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency. The Heads of State or Government had emphasized the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of States to their respective safeguards agreements and any confidence-building measures voluntarily undertaken to resolve difficult issues and had stated their belief that such voluntary undertakings were not legal safeguards

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