



Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Database

10 September 2007 Board of Governors Meeting

10 September 2007 Meeting: GOV/OR.1193; GOV/OR.1195	
	Country Specific
Iran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1193 – Para 161) ... (Cuba), speaking on behalf of NAM, said that NAM's position on the Iranian nuclear issue was reflected in the statement adopted at its 14th summit, held in Havana, Cuba, on 15–16 September 2006. • (GOV/OR.1193 – Para 162) NAM welcomed the efforts made by Iran and the Agency Secretariat to find a way of resolving the few remaining issues and took note of those endeavours that had led to the conclusion of a work plan which was attached to document GOV/2007/48. NAM noted the general understandings set forth in section IV of that work plan. It shared the view that the work plan was a significant step forward which would facilitate negotiations between Iran and concerned parties, leading to the peaceful settlement of the issue. • (GOV/OR.1193 – Para 163) NAM was pleased to note that, in the Director General's report contained in document GOV/2007/48, the Agency had concluded that the plutonium issue had been resolved and that it was able to verify the non-diversion of declared material in Iran and had found no indications of ongoing reprocessing activities. • (GOV/OR.1193 – Para 164) NAM had full confidence in the impartiality and professionalism of the Secretariat and the Director General and therefore strongly rejected any undue pressure on or interference in the Agency's activities, especially in the verification process, which could jeopardize its efficiency and credibility. NAM fully supported the recent steps taken by the Director General to resolve outstanding issues on Iran. • (GOV/OR.1193 – Para 165) Diplomacy and dialogue were the only way to achieve a long-term solution to the Iranian nuclear issue. NAM therefore encouraged all Member States to contribute positively in that regard. It also expected all concerned parties to avoid taking any measures which might put at risk the recent constructive interaction between Iran and the Agency.
Israel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1195 – Para 1) ... (Cuba), speaking on behalf of NAM, said that the Movement was gravely concerned about a statement made by the Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006 in which he had publicly admitted the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel. • (GOV/OR.1195 – Para 2) NAM maintained principled positions on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. In the final document of the 14th NAM summit held in Havana, Cuba, from 15 to 16 September 2006, the Heads of State and Government had reiterated their support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction. To that end, they had reaffirmed the need for the

	<p>establishment of an NWFZ in the Middle East in accordance with Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1195 – Para 3) They had called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the fulfilment of the proposal initiated by Iran in 1974 for the establishment of such a zone and, pending its establishment, they had demanded that Israel, the only country in the region that had not joined the NPT or declared its intention to do so, renounce possession of nuclear weapons, accede to the NPT without delay, place promptly all its nuclear facilities under full-scope Agency safeguards according to Security Council resolution 487 and conduct its nuclear-related activities in conformity with the nonproliferation regime. • (GOV/OR.1195 – Para 4) They had expressed great concern about the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel, which posed a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighbouring and other States, and had condemned Israel for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals. • (GOV/OR.1195 – Para 5) They had expressed the view that stability could not be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities were maintained, particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, which allowed one party to threaten its neighbours and the region. • (GOV/OR.1195 – Para 6) Further, they had welcomed the initiative by Mr. Hosni Mubarak, President of Egypt, on the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East and, in that context, they had taken into consideration the draft resolution tabled by the Syrian Arab Republic, on behalf of the Arab Group, before the Security Council on 29 December 2003 on the establishment of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. • (GOV/OR.1195 – Para 7) They had stressed that necessary steps should be taken in different international forums for the establishment of such a zone. • (GOV/OR.1195 – Para 8) Also, they had called for a total prohibition on the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and on the extension of assistance in the nuclear-related scientific or technological fields to Israel. In that regard, they had expressed their serious concern that Israeli scientists were still being provided access to the nuclear facilities of one nuclear-weapon State. That development had potentially serious negative implications for security in the region as well as for the reliability of the global non-proliferation regime.
	NWFZ
Middle East NWFZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1195 – Para 2) NAM maintained principled positions on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. In the final document of the 14th NAM summit held in Havana, Cuba, from 15 to 16 September 2006, the Heads of State and Government had reiterated their support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction. To that end, they had reaffirmed the need for the establishment of an NWFZ in the Middle East in accordance with

	<p>Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1195 – Para 3) They had called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the fulfilment of the proposal initiated by Iran in 1974 for the establishment of such a zone and, pending its establishment, they had demanded that Israel, the only country in the region that had not joined the NPT or declared its intention to do so, renounce possession of nuclear weapons, accede to the NPT without delay, place promptly all its nuclear facilities under full-scope Agency safeguards according to Security Council resolution 487 and conduct its nuclear-related activities in conformity with the nonproliferation regime. • (GOV/OR.1195 – Para 6) Further, they had welcomed the initiative by Mr. Hosni Mubarak, President of Egypt, on the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East and, in that context, they had taken into consideration the draft resolution tabled by the Syrian Arab Republic, on behalf of the Arab Group, before the Security Council on 29 December 2003 on the establishment of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. • (GOV/OR.1195 – Para 7) They had stressed that necessary steps should be taken in different international forums for the establishment of such a zone.
Safeguards	
Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1193 – Para 163) NAM was pleased to note that, in the Director General’s report contained in document GOV/2007/48, the Agency had concluded that the plutonium issue had been resolved and that it was able to verify the non-diversion of declared material in Iran and had found no indications of ongoing reprocessing activities.