



Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Database

22 September 2008 Board of Governors Meeting

22 September 2008 Meeting: GOV/OR.1219; GOV/OR.1220; GOV/OR.1221; GOV/OR.1222	
	Country Specific
DPRK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1219 – Para 36) Cuba, speaking on behalf of NAM, said that the Movement’s position on the issue of nuclear verification in the DPRK was reflected in the final document of the 15th Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Tehran from 27 to 30 July 2008: “Acknowledging the importance of guaranteeing a durable peace and security in the Korean peninsula for the sake of the common prosperity of the Korean people as well as the peace and security of North-east Asia and the rest of the world, the Ministers expressed their support towards efforts to reunify the Korean peninsula through the genuine aspirations and concerted efforts of the Korean peoples themselves in a way as is stated in the North-South Joint Declaration of 15 June 2000, and the Declaration for Development of North-South Relations and Peace and Prosperity of 4 October 2007, issued respectively in Pyongyang, as well as all other previous North-South joint Statements and Agreements. “Noting the importance of the Six-Party Talks in achieving a comprehensive resolution to the nuclear issue, the Ministers further expressed their support for the Joint Statement of Principles of 19 September 2005 and subsequent agreements at the Talks, and stressed their expeditious and faithful implementation.” • (GOV/OR.1219 – Para 37) NAM took note with satisfaction that the Agency had continued to verify the shutdown status of the Yongbyon and Taechon nuclear facilities and was continuing to implement the ad hoc monitoring and verification arrangement with the cooperation of the DPRK.
Iran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1219 – Para 100) She informed the Board that, at the Ministerial Meeting of the NAM, held in Tehran, on 27-30 July 2008, the Ministers had adopted the following statement updating the Movement’s position on the Islamic Republic of Iran nuclear issue: “1. The Ministers reiterated their principled positions on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation reflected in the Final Document of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Putrajaya, Malaysia, 27-30 May 2006 and the 14th Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Havana, Cuba, 11-16 September 2006. The Ministers also reiterated the Movement’s principled position on the Islamic Republic of Iran’s nuclear issue as reflected in the NAM Ministerial Statement adopted in Putrajaya on 30 May 2006 and NAM Heads of State or Government Statement adopted in Havana on 16 September 2006. They considered the positive developments in the implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic

Republic of Iran as reflected in the reports of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

“2. The Ministers 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. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. They furthermore reaffirmed that States’ choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.

“3. The Ministers recognized the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and 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.

“4. The Ministers welcomed the continuing cooperation being extended by the Islamic Republic of Iran to the IAEA including those voluntary CBMs undertaken with a view to resolving all remaining issues, including those as reflected in the latest report of the Director General of the IAEA on 26 May 2008. They welcomed the fact that the IAEA had been able to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran as reflected in the Agency’s reports since November 2003 and further noted the assessment of the IAEA Director General in Safeguard Implementation Report (SIR) 2006 that all nuclear material declared by Iran had been accounted for and remains in peaceful activities. They noted at the same time, that the process for drawing a conclusion with regard to the absence of undeclared material and activities in Iran is an ongoing and time consuming process. In this regard, the Ministers further welcomed the modality agreement reached between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the IAEA on 21 August 2007 leading to the resolution of the six outstanding issues as a significant step forward towards promoting confidence and a peaceful resolution of the issue. The Ministers took note of the Document INFCIRC/711 in which the Agency and Iran agreed that after the implementation of the Work Plan and the agreed modalities for resolving the outstanding issues, the implementation of safeguards in Iran will be conducted in a routine manner.

“5. The Ministers 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 believed that such voluntary undertakings are not legal safeguards obligations.

“6. The Ministers considered the establishment of nuclear-weapons-free-zones (NWFZs) as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterated the support for the establishment in the Middle East of a nuclear weapons free zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. Pending the establishment of such a zone, they demanded Israel to accede unconditionally to the NPT without delay and place promptly all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards in accordance with Security Council resolution 487 (1981).

	<p>“7. The Ministers reaffirmed the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities — operational or under construction — poses a great danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and regulations of the IAEA. They recognized the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or the threat of attacks, on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.</p> <p>“8. The Ministers strongly believed that all safeguards and verification issues, including those of Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on technical and legal grounds. They further emphasized that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.</p> <p>“9. The Ministers stressed that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means must continue to find a comprehensive and long term solution to the Iranian nuclear issue. They expressed their conviction that the only way to resolve the issue is to pursue substantive negotiations without any preconditions among all relevant parties. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed Iran’s willingness to commence negotiations on various regional and global issues, including nuclear issues with NAM Member States, particularly those of the region. The Ministers further welcomed the talks between Iran and the six countries held in Geneva in July 2008.”</p>
Libya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1220 – Para 104) Cuba, speaking on behalf of NAM, recalled that at the March 2004 session of the Board of Governors NAM had welcomed Libya’s voluntary decision to eliminate materials, equipment and programmes which might lead to the production of internationally proscribed weapons. That had been an important contribution to realizing the objective of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. • (GOV/OR.1220 – Para 105) NAM took note that the Director General had reported in his introductory statement that since December 2003 Libya had been implementing the additional protocol to its safeguards agreement, which had entered into force in August 2006. It also took note that the Agency continued to provide assurances that no declared material in Libya had been diverted, that it considered that the issues reported to the Board were no longer outstanding and that it would continue to implement safeguards in Libya as a routine matter. • (GOV/OR.1220 – Para 106) In a plenary meeting held the day before, NAM had expressed its firm rejection of the procedure followed by the States proposing a resolution on Libya. It had stressed that it was unacceptable that a draft text should be distributed without NAM being able to take a position on it. NAM had subsequently been consulted on the resolution. NAM acknowledged that positive development and reaffirmed its readiness to take part in all negotiations in a spirit of good will, cooperation and mutual respect.
Syria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1221 – Para 2) Algeria, speaking on behalf of NAM and on a point of order, said it was her understanding that the delegations to which the Chairman had referred wished to speak on the subject of the Syrian Arab Republic, but there was no sub-item of the agenda item under which

	<p>that subject could be discussed. She requested that the meeting be suspended to enable her group to meet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1221 – Para 3) Algeria, speaking on behalf of NAM and referring to Rules 14 and 15 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Board of Governors, said that the matter of the Syrian Arab Republic was not on the agenda of the current session and should not be considered under agenda item 9. NAM requested that discussion of the matter be conducted under agenda item 12 on any other business. • (GOV/OR.1222 – Para 173) Cuba, speaking on behalf of NAM, thanked the Director General for his information related to the Syrian Arab Republic in his introductory statement. In that regard, at the NAM’s 15th Ministerial Conference held in Tehran from 27 to 30 July 2008, the Ministers had adopted a final document in which it was stated: “The Ministers underscored the Movement’s principled position concerning non-use or threat of use of force against the territorial integrity of any State. In this regard, they condemned the Israeli attack against a Syrian facility on September 6, 2007, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and welcomed Syria’s cooperation with the IAEA in this regard.”
	Disarmament
Nonproliferation and Disarmament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1221 – Para 30) The Agency’s technical cooperation programme was not considered sufficiently in the report, as compared with the attention given to non-proliferation, disarmament, nuclear terrorism or safety. Efforts towards strengthening all the statutory activities of the Agency should be made in a balanced manner. • (GOV/OR.1221 – Para 32) Furthermore, any efforts aimed at non-proliferation, including safeguards and verification, should go hand in hand with simultaneous efforts aimed at nuclear disarmament.
	Nonproliferation
Nonproliferation and Disarmament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1219 – Para 100) She informed the Board that, at the Ministerial Meeting of the NAM, held in Tehran, on 27-30 July 2008, the Ministers had adopted the following statement updating the Movement’s position on the Islamic Republic of Iran nuclear issue: “1. The Ministers reiterated their principled positions on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation reflected in the Final Document of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Putrajaya, Malaysia, 27-30 May 2006 and the 14th Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Havana, Cuba, 11-16 September 2006. The Ministers also reiterated the Movement’s principled position on the Islamic Republic of Iran’s nuclear issue as reflected in the NAM Ministerial Statement adopted in Putrajaya on 30 May 2006 and NAM Heads of State or Government Statement adopted in Havana on 16 September 2006. They considered the positive developments in the implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as reflected in the reports of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). • (GOV/OR.1221 – Para 30) The Agency’s technical cooperation programme was not considered sufficiently in the report, as compared with the attention given to non-proliferation, disarmament, nuclear

	terrorism or safety. Efforts towards strengthening all the statutory activities of the Agency should be made in a balanced manner.
	Institutional Issues
Procedural Matters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1221 – Para 41) Discussion of the Agency’s role up to 2020 and beyond was of paramount importance for all Member States, particularly for NAM. The approach taken should be careful and transparent and involve the active participation of all Member States. NAM, which was ready to play an active part itself in that process, felt that the report of the Commission of Eminent Persons could not form the basis for determining the future of the Agency. That should be done by the Member States alone. • (GOV/OR.1219 – Para 99) Cuba, speaking on behalf of NAM, thanked the Director General for the report contained in document GOV/2008/38, and expressed appreciation for the technical briefing on the issue provided by the Secretariat. • (GOV/OR.1220 – Para 106) In a plenary meeting held the day before, NAM had expressed its firm rejection of the procedure followed by the States proposing a resolution on Libya. It had stressed that it was unacceptable that a draft text should be distributed without NAM being able to take a position on it. NAM had subsequently been consulted on the resolution. NAM acknowledged that positive development and reaffirmed its readiness to take part in all negotiations in a spirit of good will, cooperation and mutual respect. • (GOV/OR.1221 – Para 2) Algeria, speaking on behalf of NAM and on a point of order, said it was her understanding that the delegations to which the Chairman had referred wished to speak on the subject of the Syrian Arab Republic, but there was no sub-item of the agenda item under which that subject could be discussed. She requested that the meeting be suspended to enable her group to meet. • (GOV/OR.1221 – Para 3) Algeria, speaking on behalf of NAM and referring to Rules 14 and 15 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Board of Governors, said that the matter of the Syrian Arab Republic was not on the agenda of the current session and should not be considered under agenda item 9. NAM requested that discussion of the matter be conducted under agenda item 12 on any other business. • (GOV/OR.1221 – Para 28) Cuba, speaking on behalf of NAM, stressed the Movement’s support for all efforts aimed at strengthening the Agency’s role in line with its statutory objectives. NAM commended the Director General for his initiative aimed at elaborating a comprehensive vision of the Agency in 2020 and beyond in light of the new challenges and perspectives for nuclear energy in the current international situation. She expressed NAM’s appreciation to the members of the Commission of Eminent Persons for preparing the report contained in document GOV/2008/22. • (GOV/OR.1221 – Para 29) NAM had studied carefully the report’s recommendations and noted that they were highly varied. NAM recalled the statement by the members of the Commission, endorsing the report as a whole while not subscribing to every statement and recommendation and also the Commission’s acknowledgement that additional significant steps would need to be taken by other multilateral institutions, national

	governments, industry and other key stakeholders in the global nuclear system.
	Peaceful Uses
Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1221 – Para 35) Regarding the set of recommendations under the section 6 subheading “Access to all necessary information, locations and people”, a clear distinction needed to be made between the legal obligations of Member States under their safeguards agreements, on the one hand, and voluntary measures, on the other, in order to ensure that the latter were not turned into legal safeguards obligations. NAM could not accept any recommendation that implied new legal safeguards obligations for the Members States. Moreover, the issue of proliferation should be resolved through political and diplomatic means. Measures and initiatives taken in that regard should be within the framework of international law, the relevant conventions and the United Nations Charter, and should contribute to the promotion of international peace, security and stability. In addition, NAM reaffirmed the inalienable right of developing countries to engage in research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. It noted with concern that undue restrictions on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes persisted. Proliferation concerns were best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements. Non-proliferation control arrangements should be transparent and open to participation by all States, and should not impose restrictions on access to material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes required by developing countries for their continued development.
Iran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1219 – Para 100) She informed the Board that, at the Ministerial Meeting of the NAM, held in Tehran, on 27-30 July 2008, the Ministers had adopted the following statement updating the Movement’s position on the Islamic Republic of Iran nuclear issue: “2. The Ministers 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. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. They furthermore reaffirmed that States’ choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.
Access to Technology and Technology Transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1221 – Para 30) The Agency’s technical cooperation programme was not considered sufficiently in the report, as compared with the attention given to non-proliferation, disarmament, nuclear terrorism or safety. Efforts towards strengthening all the statutory activities of the Agency should be made in a balanced manner. • (GOV/OR.1221 – Para 31) The Agency had a major role to play in assisting developing countries when planning for and using nuclear science and technology for peaceful purposes, especially in the context of accelerating socio-economic development and the sustainable transfer of such technology and knowledge towards achieving the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. It was important for the Agency, in line

	with its statutory obligations, to pursue the goals of technical cooperation in peaceful applications of nuclear energy as one of the three pillars of its activities.
Assurance of Supply/ Multilateral Approach to Nuclear Fuel Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1221 – Para 37) The report laid emphasis on the issue of the assurances of nuclear fuel supply. Comprehensive and transparent consultations on the technical, legal, political, commercial and economic implications should take place before any kind of decision on that complex and sensitive issue could be considered. Moreover, decisions on the matter should be taken by consensus, with the active participation of all interested countries. Any proposals presented in the Agency on that issue must be consistent with its Statute and without prejudice to the inalienable right of Member States to research, develop and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. NAM rejected, in principle, any attempts aimed at discouraging certain peaceful nuclear activities on the basis of their alleged sensitivity. Concerns related to nuclear non-proliferation should not in any way restrict the inalienable right of all States to develop all aspects of nuclear science and technology for peaceful purposes.
	Safeguards
Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1219 – Para 37) NAM took note with satisfaction that the Agency had continued to verify the shutdown status of the Yongbyon and Taechon nuclear facilities and was continuing to implement the ad hoc monitoring and verification arrangement with the cooperation of the DPRK. • (GOV/OR.1221 – Para 33) NAM expressed concern that the visions and proposals for strengthening the Agency for 2020 and beyond should not be based on speculation. Country specific references in the report should have been avoided. • (GOV/OR.1221 – Para 34) With regard to section 6 of the report on nuclear proliferation, NAM confirmed that the Agency was the sole competent authority for verifying Member States' compliance with their obligations under their respective safeguard agreements. • (GOV/OR.1221 – Para 36) Regarding transparency in the Agency's verification work, NAM was of the view that the concept was linked to the respective safeguards agreements and the voluntary measures of each Member State. Any additional measures had to be negotiated appropriately between the Agency and the party concerned. In that regard, any undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, especially its verification process, that might jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency, should be avoided. On the other hand, it was extremely important to observe the confidentiality measures aimed at the protection of proprietary, commercially sensitive and national security information of Member States. The Agency should consider adopting a system for the handling of confidential information similar to that adopted in connection with the Chemical Weapons Convention. • (GOV/OR.1219 – Para 100) She informed the Board that, at the Ministerial Meeting of the NAM, held in Tehran, on 27-30 July 2008, the Ministers had adopted the following statement updating the Movement's position on the Islamic Republic of Iran nuclear issue: "3. The Ministers recognized the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States

	<p>and 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.</p> <p>“8. The Ministers strongly believed that all safeguards and verification issues, including those of Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on technical and legal grounds. They further emphasized that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.</p>
<p>Safeguard Agreements and Additional Protocols</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1219 – Para 100) She informed the Board that, at the Ministerial Meeting of the NAM, held in Tehran, on 27-30 July 2008, the Ministers had adopted the following statement updating the Movement’s position on the Islamic Republic of Iran nuclear issue: <p>“1. The Ministers reiterated their principled positions on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation reflected in the Final Document of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Putrajaya, Malaysia, 27-30 May 2006 and the 14th Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Havana, Cuba, 11-16 September 2006. The Ministers also reiterated the Movement’s principled position on the Islamic Republic of Iran’s nuclear issue as reflected in the NAM Ministerial Statement adopted in Putrajaya on 30 May 2006 and NAM Heads of State or Government Statement adopted in Havana on 16 September 2006. They considered the positive developments in the implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as reflected in the reports of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p> <p>“5. The Ministers 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 believed that such voluntary undertakings are not legal safeguards obligations.</p> • (GOV/OR.1220 – Para 105) NAM took note that the Director General had reported in his introductory statement that since December 2003 Libya had been implementing the additional protocol to its safeguards agreement, which had entered into force in August 2006. It also took note that the Agency continued to provide assurances that no declared material in Libya had been diverted, that it considered that the issues reported to the Board were no longer outstanding and that it would continue to implement safeguards in Libya as a routine matter.
<p>Safeguards Implementation Report (SIR)</p>	<p>(GOV/OR.1219 – Para 100) She informed the Board that, at the Ministerial Meeting of the NAM, held in Tehran, on 27-30 July 2008, the Ministers had adopted the following statement updating the Movement’s position on the Islamic Republic of Iran nuclear issue:</p> <p>“4. The Ministers welcomed the continuing cooperation being extended by the Islamic Republic of Iran to the IAEA including those voluntary CBMs undertaken with a view to resolving all remaining issues, including those as reflected in the latest report of the Director General of the IAEA on 26 May 2008. They welcomed the fact that the IAEA had been able to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran as reflected in the Agency’s reports since November 2003 and further noted the</p>

	<p>assessment of the IAEA Director General in Safeguard Implementation Report (SIR) 2006 that all nuclear material declared by Iran had been accounted for and remains in peaceful activities. They noted at the same time, that the process for drawing a conclusion with regard to the absence of undeclared material and activities in Iran is an ongoing and time consuming process. In this regard, the Ministers further welcomed the modality agreement reached between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the IAEA on 21 August 2007 leading to the resolution of the six outstanding issues as a significant step forward towards promoting confidence and a peaceful resolution of the issue. The Ministers took note of the Document INFCIRC/711 in which the Agency and Iran agreed that after the implementation of the Work Plan and the agreed modalities for resolving the outstanding issues, the implementation of safeguards in Iran will be conducted in a routine manner.</p>
Iran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1219 – Para 100) She informed the Board that, at the Ministerial Meeting of the NAM, held in Tehran, on 27-30 July 2008, the Ministers had adopted the following statement updating the Movement’s position on the Islamic Republic of Iran nuclear issue: “8. The Ministers strongly believed that all safeguards and verification issues, including those of Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on technical and legal grounds. They further emphasized that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.
Nuclear Safety and Security	
Nuclear Terrorism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1221 – Para 30) The Agency’s technical cooperation programme was not considered sufficiently in the report, as compared with the attention given to non-proliferation, disarmament, nuclear terrorism or safety. Efforts towards strengthening all the statutory activities of the Agency should be made in a balanced manner • (GOV/OR.1221 – Para 38) Turning to section 7 on nuclear terrorism, she said that NAM considered it appropriate to refer to the final document of the meeting of NAM Ministers of Foreign Affairs held recently in Tehran, which reflected the Movement’s position on that important issue. In that document, the Ministers had expressed their satisfaction with the consensus among States on measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. They had welcomed the adoption by consensus of General Assembly resolution 62/33, entitled “Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction”, and had underlined the need for that threat to humanity to be addressed within the United Nations framework and through international cooperation. While stressing that the most effective way of preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction was through the total elimination of such weapons, they had emphasized that progress was urgently needed in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation in order to help maintain international peace and security and to contribute to global efforts against terrorism. They had called upon all Member States to support international efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. They had also urged all Member States to take and strengthen national measures, as appropriate, to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of

	<p>delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1221 – Para 39) It was NAM’s opinion that the views and proposals contained in section 7 should be considered keeping the aforementioned in mind. Moreover, the Agency’s efforts aimed at combating nuclear terrorism should correspond fully with its statutory functions.
Radiological Safety and Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1221 – Para 40) Regarding section 8 of the report, NAM stressed the relevance of nuclear safety and security issues for the future of nuclear energy worldwide and the important role of the Agency in that regard. In particular, NAM supported the need to strengthen radiological safety and protection systems at facilities using radioactive materials as well as at radioactive waste management facilities. Existing international regulations relating to the safety and security of transportation of such materials should also be strengthened. NAM called for effective implementation of the Agency’s Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste as a means of enhancing the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes on their territories. At the same time, however, nuclear safety and security considerations should not be used to hamper the use of nuclear energy, especially in developing countries.
NWFZ	
Middle East NWFZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1219 – Para 100) She informed the Board that, at the Ministerial Meeting of the NAM, held in Tehran, on 27-30 July 2008, the Ministers had adopted the following statement updating the Movement’s position on the Islamic Republic of Iran nuclear issue: “6. The Ministers considered the establishment of nuclear-weapons-free-zones (NWFZs) as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterated the support for the establishment in the Middle East of a nuclear weapons free zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. Pending the establishment of such a zone, they demanded Israel to accede unconditionally to the NPT without delay and place promptly all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards in accordance with Security Council resolution 487 (1981). • (GOV/OR.1220 – Para 104) Cuba, speaking on behalf of NAM, recalled that at the March 2004 session of the Board of Governors NAM had welcomed Libya’s voluntary decision to eliminate materials, equipment and programmes which might lead to the production of internationally proscribed weapons. That had been an important contribution to realizing the objective of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. • (GOV/OR.1222 – Para 121) Cuba, speaking on behalf of NAM, referred to paragraph 117 from the final document of the 15th NAM Ministerial Conference, held in Tehran, Iran, from 27 to 30 July 2008, which read: “The Ministers reiterated their support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction. As a priority step to this end, they reaffirmed the need for the speedy establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of the Security Council Resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly

resolutions adopted by consensus. They 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 demanded on Israel, the only country in the region that has not joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards according to Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and to conduct its nuclear related activities in conformity with the non-proliferation regime. They called for the earliest implementation of relevant IAEA resolutions on “Application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East”. They expressed great concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighbouring and other States, and condemned Israel for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals. In this context they also condemned the statement made by the Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006, related to the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel. They urged the continued consideration of the issue of Israeli nuclear capabilities in the context of the IAEA, including at the General Conference at its 52nd Session. They were of the view that stability cannot be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities are maintained particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, which allow one party to threaten its neighbours, and the region. They further welcomed the initiative by H.E. Mr. Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, and in this context, they took 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. They stressed that necessary steps should be taken in different international fora for the establishment of this zone. They also called for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear related scientific or technological fields to Israel. In this regard, they expressed their serious concern over the continuing development whereby Israeli scientists are provided access to the nuclear facilities of one NWS. This development will have potentially serious negative implications on security in the region as well as the reliability of the global non-proliferation regime.”

- (GOV/OR.1222 – Para 122) NAM noted with regret that the Director General had been unable to make further progress in fulfilling his mandate regarding the application of comprehensive safeguards in the Middle East. It also regretted Israel’s continued insistence that such progress should be contingent upon other developments related to the achievement of peace in the Middle East, rather than contribute to such developments. NAM welcomed the Director General’s finding that there was a consensus that the global nuclear non-proliferation regime would be further strengthened through the establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East, and it held the view that every effort should be made to turn that

	<p>consensus into urgent and practical measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1222 – Para 123) NAM welcomed the recent efforts by the Director General to develop the agenda and modalities of a forum in which participants could learn from experience in other regions relevant to establishing a NWFZ in the Middle East. She stressed that, for such a forum to be successful, its agenda would have to reflect the international community’s consensus on the importance of establishing a NWFZ in the Middle East. • (GOV/OR.1222 – Para 124) NAM welcomed the report’s indication that there could be a convergence of views on convening the forum and requested the Director General to continue consultations with Member States of the Middle East in an effort to convene a productive forum as soon as possible.
Israel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1219 – Para 100) She informed the Board that, at the Ministerial Meeting of the NAM, held in Tehran, on 27-30 July 2008, the Ministers had adopted the following statement updating the Movement’s position on the Islamic Republic of Iran nuclear issue: “6. The Ministers considered the establishment of nuclear-weapons-free-zones (NWFZs) as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterated the support for the establishment in the Middle East of a nuclear weapons free zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. Pending the establishment of such a zone, they demanded Israel to accede unconditionally to the NPT without delay and place promptly all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards in accordance with Security Council resolution 487 (1981). • (GOV/OR.1222 – Para 121) Cuba, speaking on behalf of NAM, referred to paragraph 117 from the final document of the 15th NAM Ministerial Conference, held in Tehran, Iran, from 27 to 30 July 2008, which read: “The Ministers reiterated their support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction. As a priority step to this end, they reaffirmed the need for the speedy establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of the Security Council Resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus. They 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 demanded on Israel, the only country in the region that has not joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards according to Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and to conduct its nuclear related activities in conformity with the non-proliferation regime. They called for the earliest implementation of relevant IAEA resolutions on “Application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East”. They expressed great concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighbouring and other States, and condemned Israel for continuing to develop and

	<p>stockpile nuclear arsenals. In this context they also condemned the statement made by the Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006, related to the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel. They urged the continued consideration of the issue of Israeli nuclear capabilities in the context of the IAEA, including at the General Conference at its 52nd Session. They were of the view that stability cannot be achieved in a region where massive imbalances in military capabilities are maintained particularly through the possession of nuclear weapons, which allow one party to threaten its neighbours, and the region. They further welcomed the initiative by H.E. Mr. Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, and in this context, they took 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. They stressed that necessary steps should be taken in different international fora for the establishment of this zone. They also called for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear related scientific or technological fields to Israel. In this regard, they expressed their serious concern over the continuing development whereby Israeli scientists are provided access to the nuclear facilities of one NWS. This development will have potentially serious negative implications on security in the region as well as the reliability of the global non-proliferation regime.”</p>
<p>Application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1222 – Para 121) Cuba, speaking on behalf of NAM...They 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 demanded on Israel, the only country in the region that has not joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards according to Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and to conduct its nuclear related activities in conformity with the non-proliferation regime. They called for the earliest implementation of relevant IAEA resolutions on “Application of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East”.
<p>Security Assurances</p>	
<p>Attack or Threat of Attack Against Peaceful Nuclear Facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1219 – Para 100) She informed the Board that, at the Ministerial Meeting of the NAM, held in Tehran, on 27-30 July 2008, the Ministers had adopted the following statement updating the Movement’s position on the Islamic Republic of Iran nuclear issue: “7. The Ministers reaffirmed the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities — operational or under construction — poses a great danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and regulations of the IAEA. They recognized the need for a

	<p>comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or the threat of attacks, on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• (GOV/OR.1222 – Para 173) Cuba, speaking on behalf of NAM, thanked the Director General for his information related to the Syrian Arab Republic in his introductory statement. In that regard, at the NAM’s 15th Ministerial Conference held in Tehran from 27 to 30 July 2008, the Ministers had adopted a final document in which it was stated: “The Ministers underscored the Movement’s principled position concerning non-use or threat of use of force against the territorial integrity of any State. In this regard, they condemned the Israeli attack against a Syrian facility on September 6, 2007, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and welcomed Syria’s cooperation with the IAEA in this regard.”
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