



**PERMANENT REPRESENTATION OF CUBA**  
**Chair of the Vienna Chapter of the**  
**Non Aligned Movement**



**Statement by H.E. Ambassador Norma Goicochea Estenez**  
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**on behalf of the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the Treaty**  
**of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

**at the General Debate of the First Session**  
**of the Preparatory Committee**  
**for the 2010 Review Conference of the States Parties**  
**to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

**Vienna, 30 April 2007**

Mr. Chairman,

On behalf of the Members of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), I wish to congratulate you on your election as Chairman of the First Preparatory Committee meeting for the 2010 Review Conference. The Movement is confident that under your capable and wise leadership, the Prepcom meeting would lay a solid foundation for a successful outcome of the strengthened review process that is to culminate in 2010, and in terms of which both the Prepcom meetings and the Review Conference form integral and substantive parts.

Before I continue, let me take a moment to congratulate the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on its 50th anniversary, and thank the Agency for its contribution to promote safe, secure and peaceful nuclear technologies.

Mr. Chairman,

At this Prepcom the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties will be guided by the decisions taken at the XIV Conference of Heads of State and Government of NAM that was held in Havana in September 2006 and the Ministerial Conference of NAM in Putra Jaya in May 2006. It is important to note that both the Summit and the Conference, while addressing the wide-ranging ramifications of nuclear weapons and related matters, have affirmed that multilateral, and multilaterally agreed solutions, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, provide the only sustainable method of dealing with the multiplicity of disarmament and international security issues. The NPT review process provides for such a multilateral framework of which we should take full advantage throughout this review cycle including at this first Prepcom.

I wish to state here that the Non-Aligned States Parties reaffirm their long-established and principled positions on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. We remain fully committed to our obligations and commitments under the NPT and the agreements reached among States Parties at the Review Conferences in 1995 and 2000. In this connection and as in the past, we are presenting to this Prepcom Working Papers on eight specific questions for the consideration of the States Parties to the NPT. Those documents represent a comprehensive outline of our positions and views on various questions pertaining to the operation and functioning of the Treaty and implementation of the commitments and outcomes of the 1995 Extension and Review Conference and the 2000 Review Conference. These are questions we deem to be of paramount importance not only to us but also to all States Parties in respect of the necessity of preserving and respecting the Treaty. The Working Papers also contain recommendations for the consideration of States Parties to the Treaty. We firmly believe that the recommendations presented by the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties would contribute towards strengthening the review process and the full implementation of not only the provisions of the Treaty but also, of equal importance, the decisions and resolution on the Middle East adopted during the 1995 Conference as well as the Final Document agreed during the 2000 Review Conference. I invite all delegations to study the detailed Working Papers presented by the Non-Aligned States Parties.

The NPT is at a crossroad, with its future uncertain. The grand bargain reached 39 years ago between nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear weapons States over disarmament, non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear technology remain unfulfilled. Therefore we hope that this review cycle will focus equally on the three pillars of the NPT. The lack of balance in the implementation of the NPT threatens to unravel the NPT regime, a critical component of the global disarmament framework. At the 1995 Review and Extension Conference, many delegations, including our own, expressed deep concern over indefinite extension as we feared that it was a blank check to the nuclear-weapon States. More than a decade later, our fears have not been assuaged. The nuclear-weapon States continue to believe in the relevance of nuclear weapons, despite a globalized and interconnected world. The nuclear-weapon States and those States remaining outside the NPT continue to develop and modernize their nuclear arsenal, threatening international peace and security. We must all call for an end to this madness and seek the elimination and ban on all forms of nuclear weapons and testing as well as the rejection of the doctrine of nuclear deterrence.

Mr. Chairman,

The last Review Conference regrettably had failed to produce a final document in part due to lengthy discussion and disagreement over procedural matters that took away precious time from considering the review of the operation of the Treaty and the implementation of the commitments and the outcomes agreed by consensus in the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and the 2000 Review Conference. Having said that, we must now be prepared to move constructively towards early consensus on the procedural issues, including the agenda of the meeting, to commence the review of the operation of the Treaty and the outcome of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and the 2000 Review Conference.

Mr. Chairman,

In the last five years or so, a lot has happened outside the NPT framework. Concerns have been raised about weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons. We all have concerns about nuclear non-proliferation, both vertical and horizontal. We all have fear about nuclear terrorism; we fear for the possibility of individuals or groups and other non-State actors getting their hands on nuclear explosive devices and using them for terrorist activities.

In this regard I recall that the Heads of States and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement in the fourteenth Summit in Havana stressed their concern at the threat to humanity posed by the continued existence of nuclear weapons and of their possible use or threat of use. They reiterated deep concern over the slow pace of progress towards nuclear disarmament and the lack of progress by the nuclear weapons States. Similarly, they continue to emphasize the inalienable right of all Parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with the Treaty.

Mr. Chairman,

I wish to call upon all States Parties, nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear weapon States, to recognize the importance of the full and non-selective implementation of the Treaty, nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear technology—the three pillars of the Treaty. The Non-Aligned States Parties remain fully convinced that the NPT is a key instrument in the efforts to stop the vertical and horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons and a essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament. The NPT seeks to ensure a fair balance between the mutual obligations and responsibilities of the nuclear weapon States and those of the non-nuclear weapon States under the Treaty. The indefinite extension of the NPT does not imply the indefinite possession by the nuclear weapon States of their nuclear weapons arsenals. If we, the States Parties, want to curtail the proliferation of nuclear weapons, we must also be prepared to accept that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, efforts for the conclusion of a universal, unconditional and legally binding instrument on security assurances to non-nuclear weapon States party to the Treaty should be pursued as a matter of priority.

The Non-Aligned Movement whose members make up a large majority of the States Parties to the NPT, wishes to reaffirm the importance of achieving the total elimination of all weapons of mass destruction globally, in particular nuclear weapons. We remain convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest danger to mankind and the survival of civilizations. We further reaffirm the need for all States to fulfill their obligations in relation to arms control and disarmament and to prevent the proliferation in all its aspects of weapons of mass destruction. The ultimate objective of the efforts of States in the disarmament process should remain that of general and complete disarmament. While recognizing recent moves by nuclear-weapon States that could lead towards disarmament, we reiterate our deep concern over the slow pace of progress in this regard.

The NPT also provides for the development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties reaffirms the inalienable right of States Parties to the NPT to engage in research, production and use of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes without discrimination. The free, unimpeded and non-discriminatory transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes must be fully ensured. Nothing in the Treaty should be interpreted as affecting this right.

Nuclear-weapon States, in cooperation among themselves and with non-nuclear-weapon States, and with States not Parties to the Treaty, must refrain from nuclear sharing for military purposes under any kind of security arrangements.

There should also be 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, scientific or technological fields to States that are not Parties to the Treaty, without exception.

There have been a number of recent efforts aimed at strengthening the non-proliferation regime. But it must be recognized that any effort to stem proliferation should be transparent and open to participation by all States. Access to material, equipment and technology for civilian purposes should not be unduly restricted.

Another important component of the NPT is the contribution of nuclear-weapon-free zones towards attaining the objective of global disarmament. All efforts aimed at establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones should be supported. We welcome the recent signing of the Treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free-zone in Central Asia in Semipalatinsk on 8 September 2000 by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, and consider the establishment of that zone as an effective contribution to strengthening regional and global peace and security.

The Group of Non-Aligned States Parties reiterates its support for the establishment of nuclear weapons free zone in the Middle East, and to this end, it reaffirms the need for the speedy establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free-zone in the Middle East in accordance with the Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus. The Non-Aligned States Parties recall that the 2000 NPT Review Conference reaffirmed the importance of Israel's accession to the NPT and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards, in realizing the goal of universal adherence to the Treaty in the Middle East and requests the establishment of a subsidiary body to Main Committee II of the 2010 Review Conference to consider and recommend proposals on the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference.

Mr. Chairman,

Rather than risk the unraveling of the NPT, we should be responsible members of the international community, continue to seek ways and means to ensure that the NPT remains a cornerstone for global peace and security. In this connection, we should renew with vigor our collective efforts towards the accession of the remaining three non-State Parties which possess nuclear weapons.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the NPT hopes that its views and recommendations contained in the Working Papers will be given serious consideration by all States Parties to the NPT. We have gathered in Vienna to deliberate on many important issues, to lay the ground for a successful Review Conference in 2010 and to chart the course for a better and safer world for our future generations. I assure you that all States Parties from the Group of Non-Aligned States Parties to the NPT will not want to let that opportunity go by. We will be constructive, as we expect others would.

I thank you Mr. Chairman.