



Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Database

08 March 2004 Board of Governors Meeting

8 March 2004 Meeting: GOV/OR.1091, GOV/OR.1094	
	Country Specific
Libya	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• (GOV/OR.1091 – Para 113) ...welcomed the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's voluntary decision to eliminate materials, equipment and programmes which might lead to the production of internationally proscribed weapons. That was an important contribution to realizing the objective of a WMD free zone in the Middle East.• (GOV/OR.1091 – Para 114) Libya's past non-compliance with its safeguards agreement was a matter of utmost concern, and NAM was pleased that Libya had subsequently adopted a policy of full transparency and had decided to provide the full picture of all its nuclear activities. Also, Libya had shown active cooperation and openness by deciding to act as if an additional protocol were in force as of 29 December 2003, responding promptly to the Agency's request for information, by granting access to all locations the Agency requested to visit, by agreeing to submit the relevant inventory change reports, provide design information on related facilities and submit updated design information on the research reactor at Tajura, and by informing the Security Council of the matter by way of a letter dated 23 December 2003.• (GOV/OR.1091 – Para 115) NAM took note that as part of the process of verifying the correctness and completeness of Libya's declarations, the Agency was being assisted by Member States on the issue of supply routes and sources of sensitive nuclear technology and related equipment and materials. In that context, it welcomed the cooperation extended by NAM Member States. Such cooperation should be promoted in accordance with the rights and obligations of the States concerned under the relevant treaties and safeguards agreements to which they were party. NAM hoped that all other States whose individuals and companies were allegedly involved with the supply routes and sources of sensitive nuclear technologies would extend similar cooperation to the Agency.• (GOV/OR.1091 – Para 116) Finally, NAM encouraged Libya to continue its cooperation with the Agency and was pleased that the matter was being resolved within the framework of the Agency.
Iran	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• (GOV/OR.1094 – Para 29) ...the Director General's report in document GOV/2004/11 clearly pointed to increased cooperation between Iran and the Agency — cooperation which Iran had continued to intensify by taking necessary corrective measures.• (GOV/OR.1094 – Para 30) The Secretariat was to be commended for the extensive verification activities carried out by it since November

2003, but NAM would like it to expedite its efforts — particularly the analysis of environmental samples — in order to resolve outstanding issues as soon as possible.

- (GOV/OR.1094 – Para 31) NAM welcomed the progress made by Iran with regard to actions called for in the resolution contained in document GOV/2003/81, which had been adopted without a vote by the Board in November 2003. It was particularly pleased that Iran had signed an additional protocol to its safeguards agreement on 18 December 2003, was already acting as if the additional protocol was in force and had expressed its full commitment to submitting the required declarations on the basis of the timetable envisaged in the additional protocol, starting on 18 December.
- (GOV/OR.1094 – Para 32) NAM also welcomed Iran's active cooperation in providing information, making people available for interviews and granting the Agency access to and permission for environmental sampling at all locations in respect of which the Agency had made requests. Especially noteworthy had been the granting to Agency inspectors of complementary access to six additional locations at short notice, including workshops at military sites, and the provision of information for the purpose of resolving the outstanding issue of contamination.
- (GOV/OR.1094 – Para 33) In addition, NAM welcomed: the fact that Iran had voluntarily suspended its enrichment and reprocessing activities and had invited the Agency to verify the suspension; the fact that Iran had, in January 2004, provided drawings, technical reports and other information regarding the conduct of uranium conversion experiments, enabling the Agency to reach a preliminary conclusion that earlier Iranian statements appeared to be credible; and the fact that Iran had declared all nuclear material to the Agency for verification and had provided all inventory change and material balance reports and physical inventory listings requested by the Agency.
- (GOV/OR.1094 – Para 34) NAM had noted the confirmation by Iran that the declaration submitted to the Agency on 21 October 2003 had covered all the items required under Iran's comprehensive safeguards agreement and that subsequent declarations would be made in accordance with Iran's obligations under the additional protocol and verified routinely thereafter.
- (GOV/OR.1094 – Para 35) NAM had also noted that Iran had suspended its enrichment and reprocessing activities and had agreed to monitoring of the suspension by the Agency. Given the inalienable right of all Member States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes, Iran's voluntary gesture should be seen as a confidence-building measure aimed at bringing about prompt closure of the issue.
- (GOV/OR.1094 – Para 36) In welcoming the transparency and cooperation of Iran, NAM believed they would lead to a new chapter in the relations between Iran and the Agency.
- (GOV/OR.1094 – Para 39) NAM, like the Director General, looked forward to a time when all outstanding issues had been resolved and international confidence restored.

United Nations Fora	
Matters on UN and IAEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1094 – Para 37) NAM, which attached great importance to the Board’s taking decisions by consensus, strongly advocated positive engagement and dialogue between Member States. In that connection, it commended the efforts of certain European and other Member States to foster an environment of cooperation and would like to see other Member States joining in those efforts.
NWFZ	
NWFZ ME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1091 – Para 113) ...welcomed the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya’s voluntary decision to eliminate materials, equipment and programmes which might lead to the production of internationally proscribed weapons. That was an important contribution to realizing the objective of a WMD free zone in the Middle East.