



Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Database

24 November 2005 Board of Governors Meeting

24 November 2005 Meeting: GOV/OR.1145; GOV/OR.1147	
	Peaceful Uses
Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1145 – Para 63) ...[T]he Non-Aligned Movement stressed the basic and inalienable right of all Member States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. She also reaffirmed that Member States' choices and decisions in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear technology and their fuel cycle policies had to be respected. • (GOV/OR.1145 – Para 64) NAM reiterated its principled position that non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear technology should be addressed in a balanced and non-discriminatory manner and that the total elimination of nuclear weapons was the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. It was also deeply concerned over the slow pace of progress towards nuclear disarmament, which remained its highest priority.
	Safeguards
Safeguards Agreements and Additional Protocols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1145 – Para 65) A clear distinction had to be made between the legal obligations of Member States under their respective safeguards agreements and voluntary commitments, in order to ensure that the latter were not turned into the former. The provision of information on dual-use material and equipment was not a legal obligation. • (GOV/OR.1145 – Para 70) NAM welcomed the fact that all declared nuclear material in Iran had been accounted for by the Agency and that no such material had been diverted to prohibited activities. The Agency's work on verifying Iran's peaceful nuclear programme on the basis of that country's declarations was ongoing and it was crucial that it be concluded. Iran's continuing cooperation with a view to resolving the remaining issues, which went beyond its legal obligations, was welcome, in particular the confidence-building measures voluntarily undertaken by Iran, including the provisional implementation of the additional protocol. NAM was optimistic that the remaining questions would be resolved promptly.
Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1145 – Para 69) The Agency was the sole competent authority for verification and NAM had full confidence in its professionalism and impartiality. All issues relating to safeguards and verification, including that of Iran, should be resolved within the framework of the Agency and based on technical grounds, and NAM hoped that all safeguards activities in Iran would soon be implemented in a routine manner.
	Disarmament
Nonproliferation and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1145 – Para 64) NAM reiterated its principled position that

Disarmament	non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear technology should be addressed in a balanced and non-discriminatory manner and that the total elimination of nuclear weapons was the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. It was also deeply concerned over the slow pace of progress towards nuclear disarmament, which remained its highest priority.
Nonproliferation	
Nonproliferation and Disarmament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1145 – Para 64) NAM reiterated its principled position that non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear technology should be addressed in a balanced and non-discriminatory manner and that the total elimination of nuclear weapons was the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. It was also deeply concerned over the slow pace of progress towards nuclear disarmament, which remained its highest priority.
Country Specific	
Iran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1145 – Para 66) All problematic issues should be resolved through dialogue and peaceful means. NAM encouraged the resumption of negotiations and cooperation between the Governments of France, Germany and the United Kingdom and Iran to promote mutual confidence with a view to facilitating the Agency's work on Iran's nuclear programme. In that connection, NAM took note of the recent statement by the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the letter from the Secretary of the Supreme National Security Council of Iran to the ministers of the three European countries expressing Iran's readiness to resume negotiations. NAM urged the three European countries to respond positively to that initiative. • (GOV/OR.1145 – Para 67) NAM appreciated all initiatives by other Member States aimed at facilitating the speedy resolution of the Iranian nuclear issue and noted with appreciation the recent initiative by the President of Iran at the sixtieth session of the General Assembly concerning the involvement of foreign public and private sectors in uranium enrichment activities in Iran. • (GOV/OR.1145 – Para 68) On 11–12 November 2005, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia and Cuba and the Deputy Foreign Minister of South Africa, three NAM members, had visited Tehran to exchange views and explore ways and means of resolving the Iranian nuclear issue. • (GOV/OR.1145 – Para 69) The Agency was the sole competent authority for verification and NAM had full confidence in its professionalism and impartiality. All issues relating to safeguards and verification, including that of Iran, should be resolved within the framework of the Agency and based on technical grounds, and NAM hoped that all safeguards activities in Iran would soon be implemented in a routine manner. • (GOV/OR.1145 – Para 70) NAM welcomed the fact that all declared nuclear material in Iran had been accounted for by the Agency and that no such material had been diverted to prohibited activities. The Agency's work on verifying Iran's peaceful nuclear programme on the basis of that country's declarations was ongoing and it was crucial that it be concluded. Iran's continuing cooperation with a view to

	<p>resolving the remaining issues, which went beyond its legal obligations, was welcome, in particular the confidence-building measures voluntarily undertaken by Iran, including the provisional implementation of the additional protocol. NAM was optimistic that the remaining questions would be resolved promptly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1145 – Para 71) The Agency’s legal authority to pursue verification of possible nuclear-weapons-related activity was limited. Any request for additional legal authority had to be negotiated with Member States. Hence the importance of promoting and strengthening the multilateral process. It was encouraging that, since the September 2005 report to the Board, Iran had been more forthcoming on the issue of its P-1 and P-2 centrifuge programmes, providing access to additional documentation relating to the 1987 offer and permitting interviews with individuals. NAM encouraged Iran to provide all supporting documentation requested in order to facilitate the Agency’s work. It also welcomed the access provided by Iran to the Parchin site for the second time.
	Other Topics
Nobel Peace Prize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (GOV/OR.1147 – Para 30)... [T]he Group of 77 and China, said in a joint statement with NAM made on 14 October 2005 the Group of 77 and China had welcomed the award of the Nobel Peace Prize 2005 to the Agency and its Director General. They had stated that the award was a testimony to and recognition of the efforts made by the Agency and its Director General to ensure the safe and peaceful development and use of nuclear technologies and of the Agency’s role in promoting atomic energy for peace, health and prosperity. The two Groups had expressed the view that the Board should give due consideration to the monetary award being used to fund development and the practical application of atomic energy to meet the needs of the developing countries.