



Thematic Summary of the Positions of the Members of the Non-Aligned Movement in Plenary Meeting Records of the 47 th General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency	
Disarmament	
NAM Involvement and Contributions	<p>(GC(47)/OR.4, Para 20) Mr. HANIFF (Malaysia), speaking on behalf of NAM, noted that a Vienna Chapter of the Movement had been established pursuant to the 13th NAM Summit Conference held in February 2003. NAM Member States felt that it should play an active role in issues before the Agency, in close cooperation with the Group of 77 and China.</p> <p>(GC(47)/OR.4, Para 21) At that Conference, the NAM Member States had expressed strong concern at the growing resort to unilateralism and unilaterally imposed prescriptions, and had reaffirmed that multilateralism and multilaterally agreed solutions, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, were the only sustainable way of addressing disarmament and international security issues.</p>
United Nations Fora	
UN General Assembly	<p>(GC(47)/OR.4, Para 22) Also the Summit Conference had reaffirmed the need for the speedy establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone 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. NAM asked all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the establishment of such a zone and called on Israel to place all its nuclear facilities under Agency full-scope safeguards without delay.</p>
International Atomic Energy Agency	<p>(GC(47)/OR.4, Para 22) Also the Summit Conference had reaffirmed the need for the speedy establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone 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. NAM asked all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the establishment of such a zone and called on Israel to place all its nuclear facilities under Agency full-scope safeguards without delay.</p>

	<p>(GC(47)/OR.4, Para 24) His delegation welcomed the recommended increase in the Regular Budget for 2004 after more than a decade of zero growth.</p> <p>(GC(47)/OR.4, Para 25) He commended the professional and transparent manner in which the Agency had undertaken its safeguards responsibility in Iraq under the mandate of the Security Council until the suspension of verification activities just prior to the commencement of war in March 2003. That mandate needed to be brought to a proper close with appropriate further guidance from the Security Council.</p> <p>(GC(47)/OR.4, Para 26) On the implementation of the safeguards agreement between the Agency and the DPRK, he expressed support for the six-party negotiation process towards a peaceful solution of the issue. It was consistent with the NAM view that the parties directly concerned should resolve, through dialogue and negotiations, all issues related to the DPRK's decision to withdraw from the NPT.</p> <p>(GC(47)/OR.4, Para 27) NAM welcomed the readiness of the Islamic Republic of Iran to begin negotiations with the Agency on an additional protocol and reiterated the basic and inalienable right of all Member States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. NAM attached great importance to achieving an appropriate balance between the rights and obligations of Member States. NAM was pleased that Iran had taken action rectifying the issues reported by the Agency, in particular by providing the Agency with more information and allowing the access requested to additional locations and the taking of associated environmental samples. It encouraged Iran to act with full transparency and hoped that cooperation between Iran and the Agency would be stepped up with a view to achieving a full settlement of the issue. NAM underscored the need for resolution through constructive dialogue within the framework of the Agency. NAM would have preferred the recent Board resolution on the issue (document GOV/2003/69) to have been adopted by consensus. Malaysia, as the current Chairman of NAM, had worked hard to that end and had made four specific proposals for amendments. Consensus might have been possible had there been opportunity for broader consultations involving the entire Board. The primary objective of the proponents had apparently been to produce a 'strong resolution', even if it had to be put to a vote. In the end, the Board resolution had been adopted without a vote and NAM had made an interpretative statement on its proposed amendments. NAM was confident that the Director General would discharge his responsibilities in that connection in an impartial, effective and professional manner.</p>
<p>UN Security Council</p>	<p>(GC(47)/OR.4, Para 22) Also the Summit Conference had reaffirmed the need for the speedy establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone 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. NAM asked all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the establishment of such a zone and called on Israel to place</p>

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Nonproliferation	
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Nonproliferation and Peaceful Uses	<p>(GC(47)/OR.4, Para 23) NAM noted with concern the persistence of undue restrictions on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes and stressed that proliferation issues 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 ensure that they did not impose restrictions that hindered development.</p> <p>(GC(47)/OR.4, Para 27) NAM welcomed the readiness of the Islamic Republic of Iran to begin negotiations with the Agency on an additional protocol and reiterated the basic and inalienable right of all Member States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. NAM attached great importance to achieving an appropriate balance between the rights and obligations of Member States. NAM was pleased that Iran had taken action rectifying the issues reported by the Agency, in particular by providing the Agency with more information and allowing the access requested to additional locations and the taking of associated environmental samples. It encouraged Iran to act with full transparency and hoped that cooperation between Iran and the Agency would be stepped up with a view to achieving a full settlement of the issue. NAM underscored the need for resolution through constructive dialogue within the framework of the Agency. NAM would have preferred the recent Board resolution on the issue (document GOV/2003/69) to have been adopted by consensus. Malaysia, as the current Chairman of NAM, had worked hard to that end and had made four specific proposals for amendments. Consensus might have been possible had there been opportunity for broader consultations involving the entire Board. The primary objective of the proponents had apparently been to produce a ‘strong resolution’, even if it had to be put to a vote. In the end, the Board resolution had been adopted without a vote and NAM had made an interpretative statement on its proposed amendments. NAM was confident that the Director General would discharge his responsibilities in that connection in an impartial, effective and professional manner.</p>
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Peaceful Uses	
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Access to Nuclear Technology	
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Inalienable Right Through NPT	<p>(GC(47)/OR.4, Para 27) NAM welcomed the readiness of the Islamic Republic of Iran to begin negotiations with the Agency on an additional protocol and reiterated the basic and inalienable right of all Member States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. NAM attached great importance to achieving an appropriate balance between the rights and obligations of Member States. NAM was pleased that Iran had taken action rectifying the issues reported by the Agency, in particular by providing the Agency with more information and allowing the access requested to additional locations and the taking of associated environmental samples. It encouraged Iran to act with full transparency and hoped that cooperation between Iran and the Agency would be stepped up with a view to achieving a full settlement of the issue. NAM underscored the need for resolution through constructive dialogue within the framework of the Agency. NAM would have preferred the recent Board resolution on the issue (document GOV/2003/69) to have been adopted by consensus. Malaysia, as the current Chairman of NAM, had worked hard to that end and had made four specific proposals for amendments. Consensus might have been possible had there been opportunity for broader consultations involving the entire Board. The primary objective of the proponents had apparently been to produce a ‘strong resolution’, even if it had to be put to a vote. In the end, the Board resolution had been adopted without a vote and NAM had made an interpretative statement on its proposed amendments. NAM was confident that the Director General would discharge his responsibilities in that connection in an impartial, effective and professional manner.</p>
NWFZs	
Middle East WMDFZ	<p>(GC(47)/OR.4, Para 22) Also the Summit Conference had reaffirmed the need for the speedy establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone 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. NAM asked all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the establishment of such a zone and called on Israel to place all its nuclear facilities under Agency full-scope safeguards without delay.</p>

Country Specific	
China	<p>(GC(47)/OR.4, Para 20) Mr. HANIFF (Malaysia), speaking on behalf of NAM, noted that a Vienna Chapter of the Movement had been established pursuant to the 13th NAM Summit Conference held in February 2003. NAM Member States felt that it should play an active role in issues before the Agency, in close cooperation with the Group of 77 and China.</p>
Israel	<p>(GC(47)/OR.4, Para 22) Also the Summit Conference had reaffirmed the need for the speedy establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone 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. NAM asked all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the establishment of such a zone and called on Israel to place all its nuclear facilities under Agency full-scope safeguards without delay.</p>
Iran	<p>(GC(47)/OR.4, Para 27) NAM welcomed the readiness of the Islamic Republic of Iran to begin negotiations with the Agency on an additional protocol and reiterated the basic and inalienable right of all Member States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. NAM attached great importance to achieving an appropriate balance between the rights and obligations of Member States. NAM was pleased that Iran had taken action rectifying the issues reported by the Agency, in particular by providing the Agency with more information and allowing the access requested to additional locations and the taking of associated environmental samples. It encouraged Iran to act with full transparency and hoped that cooperation between Iran and the Agency would be stepped up with a view to achieving a full settlement of the issue. NAM underscored the need for resolution through constructive dialogue within the framework of the Agency. NAM would have preferred the recent Board resolution on the issue (document GOV/2003/69) to have been adopted by consensus. Malaysia, as the current Chairman of NAM, had worked hard to that end and had made four specific proposals for amendments. Consensus might have been possible had there been opportunity for broader consultations involving the entire Board. The primary objective of the proponents had apparently been to produce a ‘strong resolution’, even if it had to be put to a vote. In the end, the Board resolution had been adopted without a vote and NAM had made an interpretative statement on its proposed amendments. NAM was confident that the Director General would discharge his responsibilities in that connection in an impartial, effective and professional manner.</p>

Non-Proliferation Treaty Related

**Access to Technology and
Technology Transfer**

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