



**Thematic Summary of the Positions of the Members of the Non-Aligned Movement in Plenary Meeting Records of the 48<sup>th</sup> General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency**

**Disarmament**

**Disarmament and Nonproliferation**

**(GC(48)/OR.6, Para 67)** Mr. DAUD MOHAMAD (Malaysia), speaking on behalf of NAM, drew attention to certain points of relevance to the Agency and its work contained in the final document of the XIV Ministerial Conference of NAM, held in Durban, South Africa, in August 2004, and to the Durban Declaration on Multilateralism issued by that Conference. In the Durban Declaration, the NAM Ministers had expressed strong concern at the growing resort to unilateralism and unilaterally imposed methods, and had reaffirmed the Movement's commitment to advancing multilateralism. Concerning nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, they had welcomed the adoption of General Assembly resolution 58/44 on the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation, and had again emphasized the importance of efforts aiming at non-proliferation being parallel to simultaneous efforts aiming at nuclear disarmament. The Ministers had further reaffirmed the inalienable right of developing countries to engage in research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination, and had continued to note with concern that undue restrictions on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes persisted. In that regard, the Ministerial Conference had expressed strong rejection of attempts by any Member State to use the Agency's technical cooperation programme as a tool for political purposes in violation of the Agency's Statute.

**United Nations Fora**

**UN General Assembly**

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	<p>promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation, and had again emphasized the importance of efforts aiming at non-proliferation being parallel to simultaneous efforts aiming at nuclear disarmament. The Ministers had further reaffirmed the inalienable right of developing countries to engage in research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination, and had continued to note with concern that undue restrictions on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes persisted. In that regard, the Ministerial Conference had expressed strong rejection of attempts by any Member State to use the Agency's technical cooperation programme as a tool for political purposes in violation of the Agency's Statute.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>International Atomic Energy Agency</b></p>	<p><b>(GC(48)/OR.6, Para 67)</b> Mr. DAUD MOHAMAD (Malaysia), speaking on behalf of NAM, drew attention to certain points of relevance to the Agency and its work contained in the final document of the XIV Ministerial Conference of NAM, held in Durban, South Africa, in August 2004, and to the Durban Declaration on Multilateralism issued by that Conference. In the Durban Declaration, the NAM Ministers had expressed strong concern at the growing resort to unilateralism and unilaterally imposed methods, and had reaffirmed the Movement's commitment to advancing multilateralism. Concerning nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, they had welcomed the adoption of General Assembly resolution 58/44 on the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation, and had again emphasized the importance of efforts aiming at non-proliferation being parallel to simultaneous efforts aiming at nuclear disarmament. The Ministers had further reaffirmed the inalienable right of developing countries to engage in research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination, and had continued to note with concern that undue restrictions on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes persisted. In that regard, the Ministerial Conference had expressed strong rejection of attempts by any Member State to use the Agency's technical cooperation programme as a tool for political purposes in violation of the Agency's Statute.</p> <p><b>(GC(48)/OR.6, Para 69)</b> The NAM Chapter in Vienna had worked in good faith to enhance the text of the resolution on implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran, contained in document GOV/2004/79, adopted at the meeting of the Board of Governors the previous week with a view to achieving consensus. NAM had recalled the findings of the Director General that there had been no evidence of diversion of the Iranian nuclear programme for military purposes, had noted that the report by the Board had welcomed the additional information provided recently by the Islamic Republic of Iran in response to the Agency's requests, and had noted with satisfaction that the Islamic Republic of Iran had granted six complementary accesses since the meeting of the Board in June 2004. NAM had noted that, as reported to the Board, the Agency had</p>

continued to make steady progress in understanding the Iranian nuclear programme, and so NAM expected that that progressive development would assist the Agency in drawing definitive conclusions and confirming the correctness and completeness of Iran's declarations related to all aspects of its nuclear programme.

**(GC(48)/OR.6, Para 70)** With respect to two of those aspects — laser enrichment activities and the Islamic Republic of Iran's declared uranium conversion experiments — NAM had noted that investigations had reached a point where further follow-up would be carried out as a routine safeguards implementation matter. NAM had noted with satisfaction that progress had been made towards identifying the origin of the uranium contamination found at various locations in the Islamic Republic of Iran including the source of HEU contamination found. Also, NAM had been gratified to note that from the Agency's analysis it had appeared plausible that the HEU contamination found might not have resulted from enrichment of uranium by the Islamic Republic of Iran. NAM had continued to support the Agency's efforts to resolve the remaining issue of LEU contamination, and had welcomed the cooperation of other States in that regard. On the issue of the extent of the Islamic Republic of Iran's efforts to import, manufacture and use P-1 and P-2 centrifuges, NAM had noted that the Agency had gained a better understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran's efforts relevant to both designs.

**(GC(48)/OR.6, Para 71)** NAM had appreciated that the Agency had been able to verify the Islamic Republic of Iran's suspension of enrichment related activities at specific facilities and sites and to confirm that it had not observed to date any activity at those locations inconsistent with the Islamic Republic of Iran's voluntary decision to suspend those activities. NAM had reiterated the basic and inalienable right of all Member States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes and had recognized that Iran's voluntary decision was a confidence-building and temporary measure, intended only to facilitate a prompt closure of the agenda item. NAM looked forward to the Director General's next report to the Board and believed that the issues should be resolved on technical grounds. To that end, NAM attached paramount importance to reaching Board decisions through consensus to bring the issue to a prompt closure, remove it from future Board agendas and achieve normalcy.

**(GC(48)/OR.6, Para 72)** It should be made very clear that even though NAM had serious concerns regarding many paragraphs of the Board resolution the previous week, contained in document GOV/2004/79, it had still compromised and sought consensus. With regard to operative paragraph 9 of the resolution, NAM had sought to separate the issues so that matters relating to confidence-building measures were not transformed into legal safeguards obligations. That was also in line with what the Director General had said in his introductory statement, namely that the two, although interrelated, were distinct sets of issues. NAM therefore interpreted the paragraphs related to the issues in that context. With regard to voluntary actions towards confidence-building measures, NAM was of the view that they should have a definite time

	<p>frame and be stopped when appropriate requirements were met. For the record, if that Board resolution had been put to a vote as a whole, NAM would have abstained.</p> <p><b>(GC(48)/OR.6, Para 73)</b> As regards implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, NAM shared the Director General’s assessment and fully supported him in continuing to report developments as part of the periodic reporting of the Agency’s verification activities, unless circumstances warranted otherwise. NAM believed that the agenda item should have been brought to a closure at the previous meeting of the Board, removed from the agenda of the next, and be dealt with in future in a normal manner pursuant to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya’s relevant safeguards agreements.</p> <p><b>(GC(48)/OR.10, Para 54)</b> Mr. HANIFF (Malaysia), speaking on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and supported by Mr. VIEIRA DE SOUZA (Brazil), said that the NAM attached great importance to the effectiveness and strengthening of the safeguards system, as well as to the maintenance of an appropriate balance between the Agency’s verification and other statutory functions. It had worked in good faith to achieve a consensus on the resolution just adopted. In the meetings of the Board of Governors during the preceding week, it had expressed its serious concern over the complications which might arise if no clear distinction were made between Member States’ legal obligations under their respective safeguards agreements and their voluntary commitments. Moreover, voluntary commitments should be entered into for a specified period and should cease to be binding once the relevant requirements had been met. Other members of the Board of Governors had shared those views. Member States should respect the fundamental principle that resolutions and decisions on safeguards issues should be compatible with the relevant provisions of the Statute and the rights and obligations of States under relevant treaties and their own safeguards agreements.</p>
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<b>Nonproliferation</b>	
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<b>Nonproliferation and Noncompliance</b>	<p><b>(GC(48)/OR.6, Para 69)</b> The NAM Chapter in Vienna had worked in good faith to enhance the text of the resolution on implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran, contained in document GOV/2004/79, adopted at the meeting of the Board of Governors the previous week with a view to achieving consensus. NAM had recalled the findings of the Director General that there had been no evidence of diversion of the Iranian nuclear programme for military purposes, had noted that the report by the Board had welcomed the additional information provided recently by the Islamic Republic of Iran in response to the Agency’s requests, and had noted with satisfaction that the Islamic Republic of Iran had granted six complementary accesses since the meeting of the Board in June 2004. NAM had noted that, as reported to the Board, the Agency had continued to make steady progress in understanding the Iranian nuclear</p>
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	<p>programme, and so NAM expected that that progressive development would assist the Agency in drawing definitive conclusions and confirming the correctness and completeness of Iran’s declarations related to all aspects of its nuclear programme.</p> <p><b>(GC(48)/OR.6, Para 70)</b> With respect to two of those aspects — laser enrichment activities and the Islamic Republic of Iran’s declared uranium conversion experiments — NAM had noted that investigations had reached a point where further follow-up would be carried out as a routine safeguards implementation matter. NAM had noted with satisfaction that progress had been made towards identifying the origin of the uranium contamination found at various locations in the Islamic Republic of Iran including the source of HEU contamination found. Also, NAM had been gratified to note that from the Agency’s analysis it had appeared plausible that the HEU contamination found might not have resulted from enrichment of uranium by the Islamic Republic of Iran. NAM had continued to support the Agency’s efforts to resolve the remaining issue of LEU contamination, and had welcomed the cooperation of other States in that regard. On the issue of the extent of the Islamic Republic of Iran’s efforts to import, manufacture and use P-1 and P-2 centrifuges, NAM had noted that the Agency had gained a better understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran’s efforts relevant to both designs.</p> <p><b>(GC(48)/OR.6, Para 71)</b> NAM had appreciated that the Agency had been able to verify the Islamic Republic of Iran’s suspension of enrichment related activities at specific facilities and sites and to confirm that it had not observed to date any activity at those locations inconsistent with the Islamic Republic of Iran’s voluntary decision to suspend those activities. NAM had reiterated the basic and inalienable right of all Member States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes and had recognized that Iran’s voluntary decision was a confidence-building and temporary measure, intended only to facilitate a prompt closure of the agenda item. NAM looked forward to the Director General’s next report to the Board and believed that the issues should be resolved on technical grounds. To that end, NAM attached paramount importance to reaching Board decisions through consensus to bring the issue to a prompt closure, remove it from future Board agendas and achieve normalcy.</p> <p><b>(GC(48)/OR.6, Para 73)</b> As regards implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, NAM shared the Director General’s assessment and fully supported him in continuing to report developments as part of the periodic reporting of the Agency’s verification activities, unless circumstances warranted otherwise. NAM believed that the agenda item should have been brought to a closure at the previous meeting of the Board, removed from the agenda of the next, and be dealt with in future in a normal manner pursuant to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya’s relevant safeguards agreements.</p>
<p><b>Nonproliferation and Peaceful Uses</b></p>	<p><b>(GC(48)/OR.6, Para 67)</b> Mr. DAUD MOHAMAD (Malaysia), speaking on behalf of NAM, drew attention to certain points of</p>

relevance to the Agency and its work contained in the final document of the XIV Ministerial Conference of NAM, held in Durban, South Africa, in August 2004, and to the Durban Declaration on Multilateralism issued by that Conference. In the Durban Declaration, the NAM Ministers had expressed strong concern at the growing resort to unilateralism and unilaterally imposed methods, and had reaffirmed the Movement's commitment to advancing multilateralism. Concerning nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, they had welcomed the adoption of General Assembly resolution 58/44 on the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation, and had again emphasized the importance of efforts aiming at non-proliferation being parallel to simultaneous efforts aiming at nuclear disarmament. The Ministers had further reaffirmed the inalienable right of developing countries to engage in research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination, and had continued to note with concern that undue restrictions on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes persisted. In that regard, the Ministerial Conference had expressed strong rejection of attempts by any Member State to use the Agency's technical cooperation programme as a tool for political purposes in violation of the Agency's Statute.

**(GC(48)/OR.6, Para 68)** The Ministers of the NAM States Party to the NPT, emphasizing that the aforementioned inalienable right constituted one of the Treaty's fundamental objectives, had confirmed that each country's choices and decisions in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be respected. National policies or international cooperation agreements and arrangements regarding the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the fuel cycle should not be jeopardized. The Ministerial Conference had further expressed concern at the use by some countries inside international organizations of coercive methods, including financial influence, in the pursuit of unilateralist interests. The Ministers had also expressed their concern at the impact such unilateral acts could have on the independence of international organizations and of the multilateral system as a whole.

**(GC(48)/OR.6, Para 69)** The NAM Chapter in Vienna had worked in good faith to enhance the text of the resolution on implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran, contained in document GOV/2004/79, adopted at the meeting of the Board of Governors the previous week with a view to achieving consensus. NAM had recalled the findings of the Director General that there had been no evidence of diversion of the Iranian nuclear programme for military purposes, had noted that the report by the Board had welcomed the additional information provided recently by the Islamic Republic of Iran in response to the Agency's requests, and had noted with satisfaction that the Islamic Republic of Iran had granted six complementary accesses since the meeting of the Board in June 2004. NAM had noted that, as reported to the Board, the Agency had continued to make steady progress in understanding the Iranian nuclear programme, and so NAM expected that that progressive development would assist the Agency in drawing definitive conclusions and



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**Peaceful Uses**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Access to Nuclear Technology</b></p>	<p><b>(GC(48)/OR.6, Para 67)</b> Mr. DAUD MOHAMAD (Malaysia), speaking on behalf of NAM, drew attention to certain points of relevance to the Agency and its work contained in the final document of the XIV Ministerial Conference of NAM, held in Durban, South Africa, in August 2004, and to the Durban Declaration on Multilateralism issued by that Conference. In the Durban Declaration, the NAM Ministers had expressed strong concern at the growing resort to unilateralism and unilaterally imposed methods, and had reaffirmed the Movement’s commitment to advancing multilateralism. Concerning nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, they had welcomed the adoption of General Assembly resolution 58/44 on the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation, and had again emphasized the importance of efforts aiming at non-proliferation being parallel to simultaneous efforts aiming at nuclear disarmament. The Ministers had further reaffirmed the inalienable right of developing countries to engage in research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without</p>
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<p><b>UN and IAEA Authority</b></p>	<p><b>(GC(48)/OR.10, Para 54)</b> Mr. HANIFF (Malaysia), speaking on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and supported by Mr. VIEIRA DE SOUZA (Brazil), said that the NAM attached great importance to the effectiveness and strengthening of the safeguards system, as well as to the maintenance of an appropriate balance between the Agency's verification and other statutory functions. It had worked in good faith to achieve a consensus on the resolution just adopted. In the meetings of the Board of Governors during the preceding week, it had expressed its serious concern over the complications which might arise if no clear distinction were made between Member States' legal obligations under their respective safeguards agreements and their voluntary commitments. Moreover, voluntary commitments should be entered into for a specified period and should cease to be binding once the relevant requirements had been met. Other members of the Board of Governors had shared those views. Member States should respect the fundamental principle that resolutions and decisions on safeguards issues should be compatible with the relevant provisions of the Statute and the rights and obligations of States under relevant treaties and their own safeguards agreements.</p>
<p><b>Inalienable Right Through NPT</b></p>	<p><b>(GC(48)/OR.6, Para 67)</b> Mr. DAUD MOHAMAD (Malaysia), speaking on behalf of NAM, drew attention to certain points of relevance to the Agency and its work contained in the final document of the XIV Ministerial Conference of NAM, held in Durban, South Africa, in August 2004, and to the Durban Declaration on Multilateralism issued by that Conference. In the Durban Declaration, the NAM Ministers had expressed strong concern at the growing resort to unilateralism and unilaterally imposed methods, and had reaffirmed the Movement's commitment to advancing multilateralism. Concerning nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, they had welcomed the adoption of General Assembly resolution 58/44 on the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation, and had again emphasized the importance of efforts aiming at non-proliferation being parallel to simultaneous efforts aiming at nuclear disarmament. The Ministers had further reaffirmed the inalienable right of developing countries to engage in research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination, and had continued to note with concern that undue restrictions on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes persisted. In that regard, the Ministerial Conference had expressed strong rejection of attempts by any Member State to use the Agency's technical cooperation</p>

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<p><b>Country Specific</b></p>	
<p><b>Iran</b></p>	<p><b>(GC(48)/OR.6, Para 69)</b> The NAM Chapter in Vienna had worked in good faith to enhance the text of the resolution on implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran, contained in document GOV/2004/79, adopted at the meeting of the Board of Governors the previous week with a view to achieving consensus. NAM had recalled the findings of the Director General that there had been no evidence of diversion of the Iranian nuclear programme for military purposes, had noted that the report by the Board had welcomed the additional information provided recently by the Islamic Republic of Iran in response to the Agency's requests, and had noted with satisfaction that the Islamic Republic of Iran had granted six complementary accesses since the meeting of the Board in June 2004. NAM had noted that, as reported to the Board, the Agency had continued to make steady progress in understanding the Iranian nuclear programme, and so NAM expected that that progressive development</p>

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**Non-Proliferation Treaty Related**

<p><b>Access to Technology and Technology Transfer</b></p>	<p><b>(GC(48)/OR.6, Para 67)</b> Mr. DAUD MOHAMAD (Malaysia), speaking on behalf of NAM, drew attention to certain points of relevance to the Agency and its work contained in the final document of the XIV Ministerial Conference of NAM, held in Durban, South Africa, in August 2004, and to the Durban Declaration on Multilateralism issued by that Conference. In the Durban Declaration, the NAM Ministers had expressed strong concern at the growing resort to unilateralism and unilaterally imposed methods, and had reaffirmed the Movement’s commitment to advancing multilateralism.</p>
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