

***Documents on “The Non-Aligned Movement  
Support of the Nuclear Program of Islamic  
Republic of Iran”***

**Compilation of NAM Statements**

**By**

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Published by:  
Atomic Energy Organization of Iran  
(AEOI)

TEHRAN, 2018

**Book Title:** Documents on the non-aligned movement support of the nuclear program of Islamic Republic of Iran

**Compiler:** Ali Asghar Soltanieh,

**Editor:** Abbas Rahimi Khoshmakani

**Cover Designer and Make-up:** Kh. Farshid

**Publisher:** Tehran, Nuclear Science and Technology Research Institute

P. 225, 2018

**ISBN:** 978-600-7414-286

1. Non-Aligned Movement,
2. Manifestoes, slogans, etc
3. Nuclear energy –Iran
4. Nuclear non proliferation –Iran

**LC:** TK 9107/الف/س 8, 1397

**DDC:** 621/480955

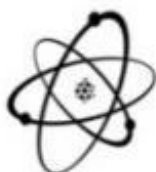
**National Bibliography number:** 5161405

**Print Run:** 400

**First Edition**

**Print:** 2018

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**Nuclear Science & Technology Research Institute**

***Introductory Statement By*****H.E Dr. Ali Akbar Salehi, Vice President and Head of the Atomic Energy****Organization of Iran**

***On The documentary book titled "Documents on "The Non-Aligned Movement Support of the Nuclear Program of Islamic Republic of Iran""***

*April 2016*

***In the name of God, the compassionate the merciful***

Nowadays, upon a short glance at the history of humankind on earth combined with an accurate study of the new era's socio-political developments, it can firmly be stated, that World War II and its horrible aftermath is considered as one of the most tragic plights and manifestation of human suffering in the world.

In the course of this devastating conflict that, according to some estimates, cost the lives and destruction of nearly 80 million human beings, the modern world witnessed a deep and irreparable division through the creation of a bipolar east and west ideological camps, as well as the start and continuity of an intense cold war as a new form of global confrontation and rivalry which emerged and predominated the world.

Unfortunately, following the continuation of this ideological encounter which left its effects on all aspects of human life, The national independence, moral and religious identity of many nations was ruthlessly sacrificed, and a noticeable number of politicians and power seekers in the world tried, through various justifications, to identify or to set a position for themselves in either the socialist or capitalist camps dominating the globe.

Upon the establishment of the iron curtain, a different way of carnage posed against human mind and lives emerged and breathtaking military, propaganda competition, aggravated the ongoing dual contest between, the so called evil and good sides, threatening the tranquility of the world war's survivors. In other words, the balance of terror in the framework of the political and ideological concept in the 20th century replaced the military power balance in the battle grounds.

Under such circumstances, considering the post-world war consequences, and cold war era's balance of power, a number of independent thinking, benevolent politicians benefiting from the teachings of longsighted leaders such as, Mahatma Ghandi, the spiritual father of India and spearhead of the country independence movement against British domination, deployed an initiative to rid themselves from the hegemony of the two dominating poles and seek an independent national identity and essence for their respective country.

This initiative paved the way for the birth of the Non-Aligned Movement that, upon passing through its initial phase, led to the holding of the first session of the movement in Sep, 1961 in Belgrade. Iran, due to its membership in the Baghdad pact, later called CENTO pact, was deprived from membership in the Non-Aligned Movement. This trend did not last long, and with the victory of the Islamic Movement, spearheaded by Imam

Khomeini, the 20th century great reformer and the establishment of the religious, democratic order in Iran, as a base of stability in the Middle East. The NAM movement received a new spirit, and Islamic Republic of Iran as an advocate of independence seeking movements in the world joined other members of NAM.

Fortunately, NAM members also in practice welcomed the presence of Iran among the other like-minded members. In the terminating process of the imposed war against our country, and backing for implementation of U.N Security Council 598 resolution, the movement members rendered companionship with the just position of the Islamic Republic vis-à-vis the Palestinian issue and confronting racism. The members of the Non-Aligned Movement in the fluctuating process of the fabricated nuclear crisis, backed the principle position adopted by Iran, on the recognition of the inalienable rights of all nations in having access to the benefits of peaceful nuclear technology within the framework of international rules and in accordance to the contents of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, NPT.

As an example, a reference can be made to the Fourteenth NAM Summit-session in Cuban capital in 2006, in which the members supported the legal right of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the peaceful uses of nuclear technology. It should be further mentioned that the solidarity and support rendered by the Non-Aligned Members, despite related economic and political pressures, exerted by certain powers, deserves special worthiness.

The book which is currently forwarded with the title "**Documents on The Non-Aligned Movement Support of the Nuclear Program of Islamic Republic of Iran**" is presented to the researchers and the numerous scholars interested in the area of international relations. The book contains a comprehensive picture of the main obstacles faced by the Non-Aligned Movement with respect to one of the most challenging subjects raised in the world arena on the starting years of the third millennium.

It is hoped that other researchers and leading pundits in this sphere will enrich this historical research by offering their complimentary assessment and views to enable us further enlighten the different dimensions of this historical issue.

I, according to my moral obligations, as the head of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran would like to appreciate the tireless efforts spared by all individuals involved in compiling this valuable historical document, particularly venerable brother, Dr. Soltanieh, former Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the U.N and other International Organizations, including the IAEA, in Vienna, and ask all Mighty God for their ever increasing success for contributing to world peace and defending the national interests and integrity.

*Ali Akbar Salehi*

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## INTRODUCTION

### Historical Background of the NAM

The **Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)** is a group of states considering themselves not aligned formally with or against any major power bloc. As of 2012, the movement has 120 members and 21 observer countries. The organization was founded in Belgrade in 1961. The purpose of the organization is to ensure the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of non-aligned countries in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony as well as against great power and bloc politics. The countries of the Non-Aligned Movement represent nearly two-thirds of the Nations' members and contain 55% of the world population. The movement stems from a desire not to be aligned within a geopolitical/military structure and therefore itself does not have a very strict organizational structure. Some organizational basics were defined at the 1996 Cartagena Document on Methodology. The Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned States is "the highest decision making authority". The chairmanship rotates between countries and changes at every summit of heads of state or government to the country organizing the summit.

Requirements for membership of the Non-Aligned Movement are that the candidate country has displayed practices in accordance with the ten "Bandung principles":

- *Respect for fundamental human rights and for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.*
- *Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations.*
- *Recognition of the movements for national independence.*
- *Recognition of the equality of all races and of the equality of all nations, large and small.*
- *Abstention from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of another country.*
- *Respect for the right of each nation to defend itself singly or collectively, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.*
- *Refraining from acts or threats of aggression or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any country.*
- *Settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.*
- *Promotion of mutual interests and co-operation.*
- *Respect for justice and international obligations.*

The Non-Aligned Movement espouses policies and practices of cooperation, especially those that are multilateral and provide mutual benefit to all those involved. The



movement has collaborated with other organizations of the developing world, primarily the Group of 77, forming a number of joint committees and releasing statements and documents representing the shared interests of both groups. This dialogue and cooperation can be taken as an effort to increase the global awareness about the organization and bolster its political clout. The Non- Aligned Movement is unified by its commitment to the world peace and security. NAM recognizes that there exists a vital link between struggle for peace and endeavors for disarmament.

### **Establishment of the Vienna Chapter of the NAM**

The movement did not have a chapter in Vienna until 2003. For the first time with the initiative of permanent representatives of some like-minded countries specifically Malaysia, Cuba and the Islamic Republic of Iran (H.E. Dr. Salehi, Vice President and Head of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran), the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement was established.

During the last decade, the Vienna Chapter of the NAM has contributed to the establishment of justice by resisting the political pressures and with perseverance on the principles of the Movement. Solidarity, full commitment to the NAM principles, and valuable contributions to the United Nations and other Vienna based international organizations, such as the International Atomic Energy Organization (IAEA) or the Comprehensive Test-Ban-Treaty Organization (CTBTO), has made an unprecedented record, a golden chapter in the history of the Non- Aligned Movement.

The Islamic Republic of Iran is grateful for the indispensable sustained support of the Non-Aligned Movement regarding the protection of its inalienable right for peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Iran on its part has proved to the family members of the Movement that it is fully committed to its international obligations under the NPT and the Statute of the IAEA. During their visits to the nuclear facilities, including uranium enrichment, the representatives of the NAM witnessed the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear activities. Undoubtedly, the historical responsible performance of the NAM vis-à-vis Iran's nuclear issue has also prevented an unjust precedence with serious consequences on other members of the NAM.

The Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Vienna feels obliged to put on record its special appreciation to the Permanent Missions of Malaysia, Cuba and Egypt for their dedication, professionalism, and impartial leadership. The present compilation of the statements and declarations of the Non-Aligned Movement since 2003 speaks for itself.

## **Acknowledgement**

The cooperation of Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the IAEA , specifically Mr. Behnam Bolourian, the former DPR and Ms. Maryam Valaee, as well as Mr.Abas Rahimi Khoshmakani and Mr. Khashayar Farshid from the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran, has realized the historical documentary compilation, thus is appreciated.

**A.A.Soltanieh**

## STATEMENTS IN 2003

**18 JUNE 2003**

***NAM Statement by H.E. Dato' Hussein Haniff, Governor and Resident Representative of Malaysia, on Agenda Item 6: Nuclear Verification***

**Madame Chairman,**

1. Today is indeed a historic day for the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Chapter in Vienna but first; allow me at the outset, to extend on behalf of the NAM Member States to the International Atomic Energy Agency, our sincere appreciation to you for your able leadership in steering the Board. The NAM Member States are proud to see an active NAM Member State in the Chair and we pledge our full support and co-operation to ensure a successful outcome in all our deliberations.
2. The NAM Chapter in Vienna would also like to seize this opportunity to thank the Director General, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei and to express our support for his endeavours in leading the Agency in a professional manner, towards the achievement of its goals and fulfilling its mission.
3. I have the honour to make this statement on behalf of the NAM Chapter in Vienna. In the context of the Agency, NAM is making its presence felt for the first time as a group pursuant to the Kuala Lumpur Declaration of the XIIIth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of NAM on 25 February 2003, which states, *inter alia*, "*Enhance our co-ordination and co-operation through regular meetings of the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York, as well as in Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi and other centres, if necessary, with a view to responding, on a timely basis, to international developments affecting the Movement and its members*".

Additionally, NAM Member States also felt that there is now a need for NAM to play an active role in Agency's issues and in close co-operation and coordination with the Group of 77 & China.

4. NAM Member States express their strong concern at the growing resort to unilateralism and unilaterally imposed prescriptions and in this context strongly underline and affirm that multilateralism and multilaterally agreed solutions, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, provide the only sustainable method of addressing disarmament and international security issues. In this regard, the Movement welcomes the adoption of Resolution 57/63 by the General Assembly on the "Promotion of Multilateralism in the Area of Disarmament and Non-

proliferation"

5. NAM fully recognises the role of the IAEA as an independent intergovernmental, science and technology-based organization, in the United Nations system, which serves as the global focal point for nuclear cooperation. The IAEA assists developing Member States in planning for and use of nuclear science and technology for various peaceful purposes, especially in the context of achieving social and economic goals, including, *inter alia*, the *generation of electricity*, and also to facilitate the transfer of such technology and knowledge in a sustainable manner. It is in this vein that NAM Member States associate themselves to the statement made by Brazil on behalf of the Group of 77 & China on the other Agenda Items at this Board Meeting.
6. NAM Member States reiterate their support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction. To this end, we reaffirm 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 paragraph 14 of the Security Council Resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus. We call upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the establishment of such a zone and, pending its establishment, we call upon Israel to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards.
7. NAM Member States continue to note with concern that undue restrictions on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology, for peaceful purposes persist. We again emphasise that proliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements. Nonproliferation control arrangements should be transparent and open to participation by all States, and should ensure that they do not impose restrictions on access to material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes required by developing countries for our continued development.
8. While NAM Member States welcome the announcement by the Director General on the limited resumption of the IAEA inspection activities in Iraq, the Movement looks forward for the Agency to discharge its full responsibility with regard to Iraq, in accordance to the relevant United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolutions.
9. Turning now to Agenda Item 6 (a), NAM Member States have carefully reviewed the Agency's Safeguards Implementation Report for 2002 attached to *GOV/2003/35* and noted that last year, the Secretariat had found no indication of the diversion of nuclear material placed under safeguards and with the exception of only one non-Member State, the nuclear material and other items placed under safeguards remained in peaceful activities or were otherwise adequately accounted for.
10. NAM Member States noted that in paragraph 187 of the Report, regarding

facilities with 1 significant quantity (SQ) or more of nuclear material evaluated for 2002, which 34 facilities (100/0) in 15 States failed to fully attain the quantity component of the inspection goal; And % 32 facilities (9) in 15 States failed to attain the timeliness component This fact has particular importance and relevance when discussing Agenda Item 6(b).

11. As regards to the continuing effort to increase the capacity and capability of Agency's Network of Analytical Laboratories (NWAL) for analysing environmental samples, NAM Member States note with concern that no developing Member State was reported to be accepted into the NWAL. The Movement is of the view that there should be wider geographical distribution and efforts should be pursued, including technical assistance, to enable developing Member States to meet NWAL qualification requirements.
12. Focusing now on Agenda Item 6(b), The Movement welcomed the visit of the Director General, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei to Iran and subsequently, the signing of the subsidiary arrangement for the early provision and use of design information by Iran on 26 February 2003.
13. NAM Member States welcome the constructive initiative and the transparent policy undertaken by Iran in presenting the country's peaceful nuclear strategy to the Member States of the Agency through its Vice-President, HE Mr. Reza Aghazadeh on 5 May 2003.
14. In this vein, the Movement welcomes Iran's decision to allow the Agency to inspect its nuclear facilities voluntarily even before its official acceptance of the modified Subsidiary Arrangements (SA). The Movement also welcomes confidence building measures taken by Iran including, *inter alia*, voluntarily submitting Design Information Questionnaires (010) for several facilities; allowing environmental sampling of a number of facilities; facilitating the visit of Agency's safeguards officials and inspectors to different facilities; and, allowing IAEA officials and inspectors to visit several buildings and workshops which were not related to any nuclear facility, and which were solely based upon the Agency's request. In addition, NAM Member States take note of the several steps taken by Iran after the acceptance of the modified SA including the acceptance of 6 Agency's safeguards missions during the past three months.
15. NAM Member States are of the view that the content of the report contained in the document GOV/2003/40 does not imply non-compliance but instead, failures to report, similar to the situations indicated in paragraph 187 of the Agency's Safeguards Implementation Report for 2002 and the Movement encourages the Agency and Iran to continue their consultations and dialogue to achieve substantive progress with respect to implementation of their relevant safeguards agreements to new facilities. The NAM Member States also commend the efforts of the Director General in this regard; and, welcome the announcement that the Government of Iran considers positively the signing of the Additional Protocol and also its open invitation to developed Member States to participate and co-operate in its nuclear programme.

## **9 SEPTEMBER 2003**

### **NAM Statement by H.E. Dato' Hussein Haniff, Governor and Resident Representative of Malaysia, at the IAEA Board of Governors on Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran**

**Madame Chairman,**

1. On behalf of the NAM Chapter in Vienna, I wish to express the Movement's appreciation to the Director General, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei and the Secretariat for the report to the Board in relation to safeguards issues in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/200/63.
2. In this regard, the NAM Chapter in Vienna commends the Secretariat for the extensive verification activities it had undertaken since June and expresses full support for its ongoing efforts to resolve outstanding questions.
3. Recalling that the Board had previously urged Iran to promptly solve all outstanding safeguards issues identified in the June report, the Movement welcomes that Iran has taken actions towards rectifying the situation and in particular, through increased degree of co-operation in relation to the amount and detail of the information provided to the Agency and in allowing access requested to the additional locations and the taking of associated environmental samples. In this respect, NAM encourages Iran to continue to handle this issue with full transparency.
4. In addition, the NAM Chapter in Vienna also welcomes the letter dated 24 August 2003 in which the Resident Representative of Iran to the Agency informed the Director General that Iran was "prepared to begin negotiation with the IAEA on the Additional Protocol".
5. The NAM Chapter in Vienna recognizes the basic and inalienable right of all Member States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The NAM Chapter in Vienna also places high importance towards achieving the appropriate balance between the rights of Member States and of their obligations.
6. Finally, the NAM Chapter in Vienna encourages that co-operation between Iran and the Agency be continued and accelerated with the support of other Member States to result in the full settlement of the issue. NAM underlines for this issue to be resolved through constructive dialogue within the framework of the Agency.

## **12 SEPTEMBER 2003**

### **2nd NAM Statement by H.E. Dato' Hussein Haniff, Governor and Resident Representative of Malaysia at the Board of Governors**

1. On behalf of NAM, I would like to make the following comments on GOV/2003/68 dated 11 September 2003.
2. With regard to operative paragraphs 3 and 4, NAM members of the NPT believe that it goes beyond the spirit of the NPT and the policy of the Agency, which is based on "trust but verify" as it asks Iran to take action beyond the NPT and Additional Protocol provisions.
3. On operative paragraph 4, NAM believes that by putting the deadline at the end of October 2003, we are tying the Agency's hands by this date.
4. More importantly, it also gives the wrong impression that Iran's co- operation is no longer required after this date.
5. On operative paragraph 4(ii), it is our view that a legal interpretation is required on the term "unrestricted access" with regard to Iran's compliance with its current Safeguards Agreements. As we all know, the term "unrestricted access" is not even used in the Additional Protocol.
6. It is NAM's considered view that the words "definitive conclusions" in operative Paragraph 7 of the GOV/2003/68 do not mean necessarily "final conclusions" but mean "appropriate or precise conclusions" and that this resolution is not intended to forestall or hinder the Agency's required activities in Iran before or after the November 2003 Board meeting for the Agency to bring all outstanding issues to a closure.
7. NAM welcomes the increased cooperation between the Agency and Iran and encourages Iran to continue intensifying this cooperation.
8. NAM has full confidence in the Director General and his ability to discharge his responsibilities in an impartial, effective and professional manner.
9. NAM is convinced that the matter shall be resolved peacefully within the Agency's mandate.
10. Finally, I would like the statement that I have just made to be fully reflected in the records of this meeting.

## **20 NOVEMBER 2003**

### **NAM Statement by H.E. Dato' Hussein Haniff, Governor and Resident Representative of Malaysia, at the Board of Governors**

1. I have the honour to make this statement on behalf of the NAM Chapter in Vienna.

At the outset, allow me to express our appreciation to the Director General, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei for his comprehensive introductory statement to the Board.

2. I take this opportunity to briefly report to this Meeting that at their Meeting

at the 58<sup>th</sup> Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York on 26 September 2003, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Movement welcomed the strengthening of the co-ordination among Non-Aligned countries in, *inter alia*, Vienna and are convinced that these mechanisms would contribute to the unity and further increase the effectiveness of the Movement in the multilateral fora.

**(a) The conclusion of safeguards agreements and of additional protocols**

3. As regards to Agenda Item 3(a), the NAM Chapter in Vienna notes the decision of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to conclude its Additional Protocol pursuant to its commitments as contained in document GOV/2003/77 indicating that Iran was prepared to voluntarily act in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol, pending its entry into force.

**(b) Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran: Report by the Director General**

4. On behalf of the NAM Chapter in Vienna, I wish to express the Movement's appreciation to the Director General, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei and the Secretariat for the report to the Board in relation to safeguards issues in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as contained in the document GOV/2003/75.

5. NAM takes note of this comprehensive report and notes with concern the past failures by Iran. This report has also clearly expressed the increased cooperation between Iran and the Agency, and that Iran has continued to intensify this cooperation by adopting the necessary corrective measures to rectify and resolve the issues as was called by the Movement.

6. In the context of resolution (GOV/2003/69) which, *inter alia*, decided that it was essential and urgent in order to ensure IAEA verification of non-diversion of nuclear material that Iran remedy all failures identified by the Agency and cooperate fully with the Agency to ensure verification of compliance with Iran's safeguards agreement by taking all necessary actions by the end of October 2003, NAM notes with appreciation that Iran has done so, including:

(i) *Provided a full declaration of all imported material and components relevant to the enrichment programme including imported equipment and components stated to have been contaminated with high-enriched uranium particles (paragraph 34 of the Report); collaborated with the Agency in identifying the source and date of receipt of such imports and the locations where they have been stored and used in Iran (paragraph 51 of the Report) on 23 October 2003;*

(ii) *Granted unrestricted access beyond its legal obligations, including environmental sampling, for the Agency to whatever locations the Agency deemed necessary for the purposes of verification of the correctness and*



*completeness of Iran's declarations since beginning October 2003 and this had also included the Kolehdoz industrial complex (paragraph 10 of the Report);*

*(iii) Acknowledged and resolved questions regarding the conclusion of Agency experts that process testing on gas centrifuges must have been conducted in order for Iran to develop its enrichment technology to its current extent (paragraph 32 of the Report);*

*(iv) Provided complete information regarding the conduct of uranium conversion experiments on 9 and 23 October (paragraphs 11 & 16 of the Report); and,*

*(v) Provided such other information and explanations, and taking such other steps as are deemed necessary by the Agency to resolve all outstanding issues involving nuclear materials and nuclear activities, including environmental sampling results on also 23 October 2003 (paragraph 16 of the Report).*

7. In this context, NAM is pleased that Iran has actively co-operated with the Agency and remedied all failures and fulfilled the urgent and essential actions required of it by that resolution, even though some of which were beyond Iran's current legal obligations. NAM is also pleased that this level of co-operation had resulted in the Agency to state that there was no evidence to date that the previously undeclared nuclear material and activities were related to a nuclear weapons programme.
8. In this regard, I wish to recall that the NAM Foreign Ministers at their Meeting of 26 September 2003 in New York, had welcomed the increased cooperation between the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this context, they also encouraged Iran to continue this co-operation and invited all States to assist the Director-General of the IAEA to establish a framework of cooperation, in consultation with Iran, to bring all outstanding issues to a closure. NAM would reiterate that the process should lead to an appropriate and precise conclusion as soon as possible.
9. NAM welcomes the agreed statement at the end of a visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran by the Foreign Ministers of France, Germany and the United Kingdom which agreed on measures aimed at the settlement of all outstanding Agency's issues with regard to the Iranian nuclear programme and at enhancing confidence for peaceful co-operation in the nuclear field.
10. NAM notes the fact that, *inter alia*, they also gave commitments to co-operate with Iran to promote security and stability in the region including the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. NAM reiterates its full support for the speedy establishment of this zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly. NAM again calls all parties concerned to take urgent and practical

steps to that end, and urges Israel promptly to place all its nuclear facilities under Agency comprehensive safeguards.

- 11.** NAM noted Iran's announcement, as a confidence building measure, to voluntarily suspend uranium enrichment activities. Similarly, NAM notes the recent announcement of Iran's intention to conclude an Additional Protocol, and to act in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol pending its entry into force, as a positive development (paragraph 18 & 54 of the Report).
- 12.** NAM reiterates the basic and inalienable right of all Member States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. NAM also places high importance towards achieving the appropriate balance between the rights of Member States and of their obligations.
- 13.** NAM continues to encourage this accelerated co-operation between Iran and the Agency be continued with the support of other Member States to result in the full settlement of the issue. NAM continues to underline that this issue be resolved through constructive dialogue within the framework of the Agency as soon as possible. Of paramount importance to NAM is that any decision to be taken by the Board should be on the basis of consensus, consistent with the spirit of multilateralism and multilaterally agreed solutions. In this regard, NAM is ready to be engaged so as to achieve this end.
- 14.** NAM continues to have full confidence in the Director General and his ability to discharge his responsibilities in an impartial, effective and professional manner.
- 15.** NAM urges Member States to maintain the technical character of the Agency consistent with the role defined for it in the Statute and with regard to its verification mandate, its activities should correspond to the respective safeguards agreements of its Member States.
- 16.** Finally, I would like the statement that I have just made to be fully reflected in the records of this Meeting.

## STATEMENTS IN 2004

### 8 MARCH 2004

#### **NAM Statement by H.E. Dato' Hussein Haniff, Governor and Resident Representative of Malaysia at the IAEA Board of Governors Meeting on Agenda Item 4: Nuclear Verification**

Mr. Chairman,

1. I have the honour to make this statement on behalf of the Non- Aligned Movement's (NAM) Chapter in Vienna and allow me first to express our appreciation to the Director General, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei for his comprehensive introductory statement to the Board. NAM has full confidence in the Director General and his ability to discharge his responsibilities in an impartial, effective and professional manner.
2. The Movement's Chapter also expresses its deepest condolence and sympathy to the Government and people of the Kingdom of Morocco and in particular, to the bereaved families and friends of the victims of the tragic earthquake which had occurred on 24 February 2004. Similarly, we also wish to express our deepest condolence to the Interim Government and the people of Iraq as well as the Government and people of Pakistan over the terrorist attacks on 2 March 2004, which resulted in a significant number of lives lost.

Mr. Chairman.

3. At the outset, allow me to recall the Movement's principled positions on the issues that are before us in Agenda Item 4, which, *inter alia*, are the following:
  - *Bearing in mind, the voluntary decision of Libya Arab Jamahiriya and taking into account the Director General reports on Iran which indicated that there is no evidence to date that the Iranian nuclear*
  - *programme is related to a nuclear weapons programme, NAM reiterates its full support for the speedy establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East in accordance with relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly. NAM calls again upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps to that end, and urges Israel to promptly place all its nuclear facilities under Agency full-scope*

*safeguards. In that context, NAM wishes to recall the joint statement by Iran and the Foreign Ministers of France, Germany and the United Kingdom which included, inter alia, the commitment to promote security and stability in the region including the establishment of the zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the region;*

- *NAM reiterates the basic and inalienable right of all Member States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The NAM Chapter in Vienna reiterates the high importance towards achieving the appropriate balance between the rights of Member States and of their obligations; and*
- *Reiterates that the Agency's work with regard to the safeguards and verification needs to be conducted in accordance with the provisions of its Statute and relevant safeguards agreements including the Additional Protocol as applicable to concerned States. The differentiated nature of the obligations undertaken by various States should be recognized and respected by the Agency in its work.*

***(a) Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran: Report by the Director General***

4. On behalf of the NAM Chapter, I wish to convey the Movement's appreciation to the Director General, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei, and the Secretariat for the report to the Board in relation to safeguards issues in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as contained in the document GOV/2004/11.
5. The Chapter notes with satisfaction that this present report has clearly indicated the increased co-operation between Iran and the Agency, and that Iran has continued to intensify this co-operation by adopting the necessary corrective measures to resolve the issues.
6. While the Chapter commends the Secretariat for the extensive verification activities it had undertaken since November 2003, it requests the Agency to expedite its efforts, particularly in analyzing the environmental samples which have been taken, in order to resolve related outstanding questions as soon as possible.
7. NAM wishes to recall that the Board had previously adopted without a vote the resolution GOV/2003/81 and welcomes the progress made by Iran with regard to actions called for in that resolution. In particular, it notes that Iran had:
  - *signed the Additional Protocol on 18 December 2003 (paragraph 5 of the Report), and acted as if it had ratified the protocol pending its ratification, and Iran's announcement of its full commitment to submit the required declarations on the basis of the timetable envisaged in the Protocol starting from 18 December;*
  - *Actively co-operated in providing information, making individuals available for*

*interviews (paragraph 30 of the report), granting Agency access and permission for environmental sampling to whatever locations the Agency had deemed necessary. Especially noteworthy, is the granting to the IAEA inspectors complementary access to six additional sites at short notice at different locations including workshop facilities situated at military sites (paragraph 72 of the Report) and the provision of other information to resolve the outstanding issue of contamination (paragraphs 36,37,38 and 40 of the Report);*

- *voluntarily suspended its enrichment and reprocessing activities and had invited the Agency to verify this suspension;*
  - *Provided information and extensive sets of drawings and technical reports regarding the conduct of uranium conversion experiments. in January 2004, which had enabled the Agency to reach a preliminary conclusion on an important outstanding issue indicating Iran's statements regarding the uranium conversion facility (UCF) project and the associated experiments and testing activities appear to be credible (paragraphs 14 & 73 of the Report); and,*
  - *Declared all nuclear material to the Agency for verification, provided all inventory change reports, material balance reports and physical inventory listings requested by the Agency.*
- 8.** NAM takes note of the confirmation of Iran that its declaration of nuclear activities submitted to the IAEA on 21 October 2003 covered those items required under the comprehensive Safeguards Agreement and that subsequent declarations will be made in accordance with Iran's obligations under its Additional Protocol and verified routinely thereafter.
- 9.** NAM takes note of the Islamic Republic of Iran's suspension of its enrichment and reprocessing activities and its monitoring by the Agency. Bearing in mind the basic and inalienable right of all Member States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes, NAM underscores that this voluntary gesture is only aimed as a confidence building measure, intended for the prompt closure of the issue.
- 10.** The NAM welcomes this accelerated co-operation between Iran and the Agency and hopes that it will be continued to result in the full settlement of the issue as soon as possible. NAM believes that full transparency and co-operation of Iran is a welcome development and should lead to a new chapter of interaction between Iran and the Agency.
- 11.** NAM attaches paramount importance to reaching decisions of the Board through consensus. In this regard, NAM strongly encourages positive engagement and dialogue between Member States to bring the issue to a prompt closure in an amicable manner within the Agency's mandate. We commend the role played by certain European Members States and others to foster an environment of co-operation and invite other Member States to support and join

all such efforts.

12. With regard to the adoption without a vote of the present resolution on Iran, NAM had proposed several amendments to the text and in a spirit of compromise, was prepared to accept the resolution with the exception of operative paragraph (9).
13. In this regard, NAM interprets the present operative paragraph (9) to mean: that the Board of Governors shall reach appropriate conclusions at the June Meeting on the basis of the Director General's next report on this issue.
14. NAM echoes the Director General's statement and we all look forward to a time when the outstanding issues are resolved and international confidence is restored on this matter. At that stage, it should be possible to achieve normalcy on this case.
15. Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like the statement that I have just made to be fully reflected in the records of this Meeting.

## 14 JUNE 2004

### **NAM Statement by H.E. Hussein Haniff, Governor and Resident Representative of Malaysia, at the IAEA Board of Governors Meeting on Agenda Item 8: Nuclear Verification (e) Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran: Report by the Director General**

Mr. Chairman,

1. On behalf of the NAM Chapter, I wish to convey the Movement's appreciation to the Director General, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei and the Secretariat for the report to the Board in relation to safeguards issues in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as contained in the document GOV/2004/34.
2. NAM recalls the finding of the Director General in the November report that to that date there had been no evidence of diversion of the Iranian nuclear program for military purposes and notes that with a robust verification system in place, which scrutinised Iran's activities in the past seven months, no such evidence existed to be mentioned in the June Report.
3. NAM welcomes the main steps, which Iran has been taking in pursuance to its declared policy of full transparency and in particular, it notes with appreciation that Iran had:
  - Cooperated in facilitating more than 600 man-days of Agency inspections since February 2003 and granting complementary access with 2-hour notice and even less;

- Agreed on a action plan with the Director General on 6 April 2004 to accelerate cooperation with the Agency on a number of outstanding matters identified, with a view to achieving progress on the resolution of such issues prior to the June 2004 meeting of the Board of Governors (paragraph 7) and that the Agency had reported that there had been good progress on the implementation of agreed actions (Para 43);
  - Provided the initial declarations pursuant to its Additional Protocol and its early submission was welcomed by the Agency (paragraph 43);
  - Provided Information to help resolving the contamination issues; (paragraph 28)
  - Provided the Agency with information and a detailed set of drawings and other design documentation related to the conversion, in a manner, which enable the Agency experts to conclude the validity of Iranian statement on conversion; (paragraph 31)
  - *Cooperated fully and provided all information which enabled the Agency's laser enrichment experts to confirm Iran's statement regarding production capability of laser enrichment activities; (paragraph 33)*
  - *Submitted revised design information with respect to certain facilities and also provided corrections with respect to inventory change reports, material balance reports and physical inventory listings, as requested by the Agency; (paragraph 37)*
  - *Actively cooperated with the Agency in providing access to locations in response to Agency requests, including workshops situated at military sites and in which the Agency reported as a welcome development; (paragraph 43) and,*
  - *Agreed to provide one-year multiple-entry visas to designated Agency inspectors, and again, was welcomed by the Agency; (paragraph 43)*
4. NAM also notes that the Agency has been able to monitor and verify Iran's implementation of its voluntary decision to suspend enrichment and reprocessing related activities at Teheran Nuclear Research Center (TNRC), Lashkar Ab'ad, Arak, Kalaye Electric Company workshop, Natanz and the Uranium Conversion Facility (UCF) in Esfahan, and that the Agency had not observed to date any activities at those reported locations inconsistent with Iran's undertakings. In that context, NAM reiterates the basic and inalienable right of all Member States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes and recognizes that this voluntary gesture is a confidence building measure, intended only to bring the issue to a prompt closure.
5. Taking into account the statutory role and responsibilities of the Agency, NAM recognizes that as a consequence of the voluntary decision by Iran to suspend its

enrichment and reprocessing related activities and inviting the Agency to monitor the suspension, the Agency is entering into a new terrain and also undertaking a new role for itself. Therefore, NAM echoes the view that assurances that the Agency can provide for the purpose of confidence building, in the particular case of Iran, are of a different nature and basis from those achievable hitherto, including with respect to the detection of nuclear material diversion. Therefore, any delays or variance of understanding of the scope of the suspension should be viewed in that perspective.

6. NAM also notes that the Agency continues to make progress in gaining a comprehensive understanding of Iran's nuclear programme as a direct result of the accelerated cooperation between Iran and the Agency. While several issues have been resolved or are nearing resolution, only two issues remain outstanding in the report, one of which has been clarified by the Agency during this session. Further, there is no new revelation of any undeclared activities.
7. On the first of the outstanding issues relating to the origin of HEU and LEU contamination found at various locations in Iran, NAM notes that some information received by the Agency from other States may be helpful in resolving some contamination questions. In this context, and taking into account the complexity of the issue, NAM encourages all those concerned to continue to make every effort to assist the Agency about the origin of the components that could be useful in clarifying these standing matters.
8. On the second issue, NAM notes that the Agency has gained a fuller understanding of the scale of the programme involving P-1 centrifuges and the location of their use. In the same vein, NAM hopes that the new information provided by Iran on 30 May 2004 and the recent 5-day visit by Agency inspectors and the recent clarification statement by the Secretariat in this session would soon resolve the issues surrounding the P-2 centrifuge programme.
9. NAM believes that with the continuing cooperation, the one remaining issue would be resolved soon. At that stage, it should be possible to achieve normalcy on this case in accordance with the usual practice pertaining to the implementation of Safeguards Agreements, and the Additional Protocol.
10. NAM is pleased to see the progressive resolution of outstanding issues between Iran and the Agency demonstrated by successive positive reports of the Director General. NAM believes that any issues should be resolved solely on technical grounds.
11. To this end, NAM attaches paramount importance to reaching decisions of the Board through consensus and NAM strongly encourages positive engagement and dialogue between Member States to bring the issue to a prompt closure and its removal from the Board's Agenda within the Agency's mandate.

Mr. Chairman,



12. With regard to the resolution which we have just adopted by the Board without a vote, I wish to make the following statement on behalf of NAM:
13. We regret that the major principle concerns and positions of NAM were not reflected in the resolution.
14. With regard to operative paragraphs 7 and 8, NAM Member States believe that these paragraphs address issues beyond the mandate of the IAEA. NAM also believes that these two operative paragraphs impinge on the inalienable rights of States to develop and use atomic energy for peaceful purposes through technologies of their choice. In addition, the two paragraphs downgrade the importance and the role of safeguards, and the reasons for its establishment.
15. With regard to operative paragraph 6 and mindful of the sovereign rights of States in undertaking further commitments and obligations, NAM is of the view that the Board cannot impose on States to ratify the Additional Protocol as it must respect sovereignty of States and the national legislative procedures of States in their ratification process.
16. Besides the aforementioned, NAM is encouraged to see steady progress towards resolving the issue within the next few months due to the continued cooperation by Iran.
17. Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like the statement that I have just made to be fully reflected in the records of this Meeting.

## **18 SEPTEMBER 2004**

### **NAM Statement by H.E. Dato' Hussein Haniff, Governor and Resident Representative of Malaysia, at the Board of Governors on Agenda Item 8: Nuclear Verification**

**Mr. Chairman,**

I have the honour to make this statement on behalf of the Vienna Chapter of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and allow me first to express our appreciation to the Director General, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei for his comprehensive introductory statement to the Board. NAM reiterates its full confidence in the Director General and his ability to discharge his responsibilities in an impartial, effective and professional manner.

#### **(d) Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran: Report by the Director General**

1. On behalf of the NAM Chapter, I wish to express the Movement's appreciation to the Director General, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei and the Secretariat for the report

to the Board regarding the implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as contained in the document GOV/2004/60.

2. NAM recalls the previous findings of the Director General that there had been no evidence of diversion of the Iranian nuclear program for military purpose. The NAM Chapter notes that this report on Iran welcomed the additional information provided recently by Iran in response to the Agency's requests including the prompt provision by Iran of clarifications concerning its initial declaration pursuant to its Additional Protocol. It is also noted with satisfaction that Iran since the June Board Meeting, has further granted six complementary accesses.
3. In line with previous reports, NAM notes that in this report too, the Agency continues to make steady progress in understanding the Iranian nuclear programme. In this respect, NAM expects that this progressive development would assist the Agency in drawing definitive conclusions and confirming the correctness and completeness concerning Iran's declarations related to all aspects of its nuclear programme.
4. With respect to two aspects: laser enrichment activities and Iran's declared uranium conversion experiments, NAM notes that investigations have reached a point where further follow-up will be carried out as a routine safeguards implementation matter. This is a welcome development and clearly demonstrates that there is significant progress towards the final conclusion on the peaceful nature of the nuclear activities in Iran.
5. On the first of the two remaining issues, NAM notes with satisfaction that some progress has been made towards the origin of uranium contamination found at various locations in Iran and also ascertaining the source of the HEU contamination found. Further, NAM is gratified to note that from Agency's analysis to date, it appears plausible that the HEU contamination found at those locations may not have resulted from enrichment of uranium by Iran. In this regard also, NAM continues to support the Agency's efforts to resolve the remaining issue of LEU contamination. NAM also welcomes the cooperation of other States to help the Agency understand remaining aspects of this uranium contamination, and encourages the continuation of the cooperative effort. On the second issue of the extent of Iran's efforts to import, manufacture and use centrifuges of P-1 and P-2 design, NAM notes that the Agency has gained a better understanding of Iran's efforts relevant to both designs.
6. NAM appreciates that the Agency has been able to verify Iran's suspension of enrichment related activities at specific facilities and sites, and has been able to confirm that it has not observed, to date, any activities at those locations inconsistent with Iran's voluntary decision. In this context, NAM reiterates the basic and inalienable right of all Member States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes and recognizes that this voluntary gesture is a confidence building measure and temporary in nature, intended only to further facilitate a

prompt closure of this Agenda Item.

7. NAM looks forward to the next report of the Director General and believes that issues should be resolved on technical grounds. To this end, NAM attaches paramount importance to reaching decisions of the Board through consensus to bring this issue to a prompt closure and its removal from the coming Board's Agenda, and achieve normalcy.

#### **Agenda Item 10: Any Other Business**

#### **XIV Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM): Midterm review**

8. The Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) recently met in Durban, South Africa, on 19 August 2004 to review the developments and implementation of decisions of the XIII Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement. In this regard, allow me to share with you some of the positions of NAM pertinent to the work of the Agency and provides the basis from which the NAM Chapter in Vienna responds to most of the issues deliberated at the Agency. The Final Document will be available at the United Nations (UN) and also downloadable from relevant websites. Nevertheless, the following are excerpts of the Final Document:

*"[6]. At that Conference, the Ministers, reiterated the importance of the promotion and strengthening of the multilateral process, and addressing of international challenges and problems by strictly abiding by the United Nations Charter and the principles of international law and further stressed their commitment to multilateralism. They expressed their rejection of unilateralism, which is increasingly leading to the erosion and violation of international law, to the use and threat of use of force and to pressure and coercion by certain countries as a means to achieving their policy objectives. They strongly condemned labelling of countries as good or evil and repressive based on unilateral and unjustified criteria and reiterated their firm condemnation of all unilateral military actions without proper authorisation from the United Nations Security Council, as well as of threats of military action against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Member States of the Movement which constitute acts of aggression and blatant violations of the principle of non-intervention and non-interference. They also firmly condemned unfounded biased accusations by certain countries against members of the Movement and underscored the dangers those accusations might entail for peace, security and stability.*

*[61]. The Ministers reiterated their principled positions on nuclear disarmament and the related issue of nuclear non-proliferation and stressed the importance that the efforts aiming at non-proliferation should be parallel to simultaneous efforts aiming at nuclear disarmament. They also reiterated deep concern over the slow pace of progress towards nuclear disarmament, which remains their highest priority.*

[70]. *The Ministers continued to consider the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones (NWFZs) created by the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament. The Movement welcomed the efforts aimed at establishing new nuclear-weapons-free zones in all regions of the world and calls for co-operation and broad consultation in order to achieve agreements freely arrived at between the States of the region concerned. In this context, they reiterated their support for Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status and considered that the institutionalisation of that status would be an important measure towards strengthening the non-proliferation regime in that region. They called for the continuation of the consultations between ASEAN and the Nuclear Weapon States (NWS) on the Protocol of Southeast Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ) Treaty and urged the NWS to become parties to the Protocol of the Treaty as soon as possible. They also welcomed the decision by all five Central Asian States to sign the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty as soon as possible. They also expressed their support to the initiative of convening an international conference of the States parties, ratifiers and signatories to the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba to discuss and implement further ways and means of co-operation among themselves, their treaty agencies and other interested States, at an appropriate time.*

[71]. *They called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the fulfilment of the proposal initiated by Iran in 1974 for the establishment of such a zone and, pending its establishment, they demanded on Israel, the only country in the region that has not joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards according to Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and to conduct its nuclear related activities in conformity with the non-proliferation regime. They expressed great concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel, which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighbouring and other States and condemned Israel for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals.*

[73]. *The Ministers reaffirmed the inalienable right of developing countries to engage in research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. They continued to note with concern that undue restrictions on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology, for peaceful purposes persist. They again emphasised that proliferation concerns are 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 do not*

*impose restrictions on access to material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes required by developing countries for their continued development. In this regard they also expressed their strong rejection of attempts by any Member State to use the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) technical co-operation programme as a tool for political purposes in violation of the IAEA's Statute.*

*[74]. In this connection, the Ministers confirmed that each country's choices and decision in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be respected without jeopardizing its policies or international co-operation agreements and arrangements for peaceful uses of nuclear energy and its fuel-cycle policies.*

*[75]. The Ministers stressed particularly the responsibility of developed countries to promote the legitimate need of nuclear energy of the developing countries, by allowing them to participate to the fullest in possible transfer of nuclear equipment, materials, scientific and technological information for peaceful purposes with a view to achieving the largest benefits and applying pertinent elements of sustainable development in their activities.*

*[76]. The Ministers stressed that the issue of proliferation should be resolved through political and diplomatic means, and that measures and initiatives taken in this regard should be within the framework of international law; relevant conventions; the Charter of the United Nations, and should contribute to the promotion of international peace, security and stability.*

*[81]. The Ministers emphasised the importance of the positive role played by the Non-Aligned members in the IAEA. They also stressed the necessity that all members of the Agency strictly observe its Statute and they supported all efforts to strengthen the role of the Agency in conformity with its Statute. They further stressed that such efforts should be a product of careful and transparent deliberation among the members with a view to reaching agreements in this regard.*

*[82]. The Ministers affirmed the need to strengthen the Radiological Safety and Protection Systems at facilities utilising radioactive materials as well as at radioactive waste management facilities, including the safe transportation of these materials. They encouraged the design of an appropriate international regime for physical protection of radioactive materials during their transportation. They reaffirmed the need to continue working at the multilateral level, with the purpose of strengthening existing international regulations relating to safety and security of transportation of such materials, and provisions for liability in the case of accidents or damage, resulting in contamination of the sea and seabed. They emphasised the need for the provision of information to concerned States regarding shipment routes, the mandatory requirements for contingency plans in*

*case of leakage, accidents or incidents, the commitment to recover the waste material in such cases, and a comprehensive regulatory framework for obtaining compensation in case of nuclear damage. The Ministers noted the International Conference on the Safety of transport of Radioactive Material held in July 2003 and welcomed the adoption by the IAEA of an "Action Plan on the Safety of Transport of Radioactive Material".*

*[83]. The Ministers welcomed the importance of Resolution 58/40 of the United Nations General Assembly on the Prohibition of the Dumping of Radioactive Wastes and called upon States to take appropriate measures to prevent any dumping of nuclear or radioactive wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States. They welcomed also the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity in 1991 (CM/Res.1356 {LIV}) on the Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movement within Africa. They called for effective implementation of the Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as a means of enhancing the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes on their territories.*

*[84]. The Ministers reaffirmed the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities – operational or under construction – poses a great danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter and regulations of the International Atomic Energy Agency. They recognised the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument, prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*

*[93]. The Ministers expressed their satisfaction with the consensus among states on measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. They welcomed the adoption by consensus of the General Assembly Resolution 58/48 entitled "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction" and underlined the need for this threat to humanity to be addressed within the United Nations framework and through international co-operation. While stressing that the most effective way of preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction is through the total elimination of such weapons, they emphasised that progress was urgently needed in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation in order to help maintain international peace and security and to contribute to global efforts against terrorism. They called upon all member states to support international efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. They*

*also urged all member states to take and strengthen national measures, as appropriate, to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture. While noting the adoption of the resolution on weapons of mass destruction and non-states actors (S/RES/1540 (2004)) by the Security Council on 28 April 2004, the Ministers underlined the need to ensure that any action by the Security Council does not undermine existing multilateral treaties on weapons of mass destruction and of international organisations established in this regard, as well as the role of the United Nations General Assembly. The Ministers further cautioned against a practice where the Security Council utilises its authority to define the legislative requirements for Member States in implementing Security Council decisions.*

*[100.] The Ministers unequivocally condemned international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as a criminal act. They noted that terrorism endangers the territorial integrity, as well as national and international security. Such acts also violate human rights, in particular the right to life, destroys the physical and economic infrastructure, and attempts to destabilise legitimately constituted governments. They expressed their resolve to take speedy and effective measures to eliminate international terrorism including the need to address the underlying causes of terrorism and urged all States to fulfill their obligations under international law, including prosecuting or, where appropriate, extraditing the perpetrators of such acts and preventing the organisation, instigation and the financing of terrorism against other States from within or outside their territories or by organizations based in their territories. They reaffirmed their support for General Assembly Resolution 46/51 of 27 January, 1992 which unequivocally condemned as criminal and unjustifiable all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed and called upon all States to fulfil their obligations under international law and international humanitarian law to refrain from facilitating, organising, instigating, assisting, participating or supplying arms or other weapons that could be used for terrorist acts in other States, or acquiescing in or encouraging activities within their territory towards the commissioning of such acts.*

*[190.] The Ministers expressed serious concern over the recent developments on the Korean Peninsula. They expressed hope that these issues be resolved peacefully, including through dialogue and negotiations. They called upon all parties concerned to do everything possible to resolve the nuclear issue peacefully. They also recognised the contribution of the ASEAN Standing Committee and ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) as well as their chairs towards a peaceful settlement of these issues.*

## **18 SEPTEMBER 2004**

### **NAM Statement by H.E. Dato' Hussein Haniff, Governor and Resident Representative of Malaysia after Adoption of the Resolution**

**Mr. Chairman,**

With regard to the resolution, which has just been adopted without a vote, on behalf of NAM, I would like to state the following:

1. NAM has worked in good faith to enhance the text of the draft resolution with a view of achieving consensus, reflecting not only on realities on the ground but also acting on the basis of principle. In our negotiations with the cosponsors we were at various times faced with a situation of "take it or leave it". This is an unfortunate development particularly when we also take into account the fact that NAM seems to be the last Group to receive the draft text. There is no doubt that we need to review the way we conduct our work in the future so as to ensure that we treat each group and member with the respect and courtesy which we should all extend mutually. This is what was referred to as "Vienna spirit" but our experience here is indeed very unfortunate.
2. I should make it very clear that even though we had serious concerns with many other paragraphs, which by the way, also became much stronger and therefore less acceptable to us, we still compromised and sought consensus.
3. With regard to OP 7 and OP 8 of our proposals, we sought to separate the issues so that matters relating to confidence building measures are not transformed into legal safeguards obligations. This is also in line with the introductory statement of the Director General, which said that the two issues though interrelated, but distinct sets of issues. Therefore, we interpret the paragraphs related to the issues in this context. With regard to voluntary actions towards confidence building measures, we are of the view that they should have a definite time frame and should be stopped when appropriate requirements are met.
4. NAM wishes to express its full confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the Agency in carrying out its duties. We believe that the issue should be resolved within the Agency's mandate.
5. Finally Mr. Chairman, I would like the statement that I have just made to be fully reflected in the records of this meeting.

## **25 NOVEMBER 2004**

### **NAM Statement by H.E. Hussein Haniff, Ambassador and Resident Representative of Malaysia, at the Board of Governors Meeting on Item 4**



**(d): Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran: Report by the Director General (GOV/2004/83)**

**Madam Chairperson,**

1. On behalf of NAM, I wish to express the Movement's appreciation to the Director General, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei and the Secretariat for the report to the Board regarding the implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2004/83.
2. NAM is pleased to see the progressive resolution<sup>1</sup> of outstanding issues between Iran and the Agency, in particular, since the last September Board Meeting. This positive trend was also demonstrated by successive previous reports of the Director General and is now further: confirmed by this current report.
3. While NAM is conscious that the Agency is still assessing other aspects of Iran's past nuclear programme, it welcomes the fact that all the declared nuclear material in Iran has been accounted for, and such material is not diverted to prohibited activities. It is in this light that we further encourage Iran's continuous cooperation in the implementation of its Safeguards Agreement and Additional Protocol.
4. There remain only two issues relevant to the Agency's investigation in order to provide further assurance that there are no undeclared enrichment activities in Iran. In this regard, NAM notes that the Agency has made steady progress towards their resolution, inter alia, with the assistance of third countries, and is confident of a closure of these issues in the near future. NAM notes that the Director General will report to the Board, as appropriate.
5. In this regard, NAM is encouraged that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Governments of France, Germany and the United Kingdom, 'with the support of the High Representative of the European Union (E3/EU), reaffirm the commitments in the Tehran Agreed Statement of 21 October 2003 and have decided to move forward, building on that agreement as contained in the text of the Iran- EU Agreement dated 15 November 2004. We commend the role played by Member States to foster an environment of co-operation to find an amicable solution to this issue. In this regard, we invite other Member States to support and join all such efforts.
6. NAM welcomes the decision of Iran, to build further confidence, on a voluntary basis, to continue and. extend the scope of its suspension to include all enrichment related and reprocessing activities. Nonetheless, NAM reiterates the basic and inalienable right of all Member States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes and recognizes that this voluntary gesture is a confidence building measure. We still have the view that any voluntary suspension should end when appropriate requirements are met.
7. NAM had sought in the September Meeting to separate the issues so that matters

relating to confidence building measures are not transformed into legal safeguards obligations. To this end, we are grateful that every effort is made in this report to meet the NAM request as these two entities although interrelated are nevertheless, distinct sets of issues. NAM is confident that the Director General will also maintain the same distinction with regard to its verification afterwards.

8. NAM underscores the need for these issues to be resolved primarily on technical grounds. To this end, NAM attaches paramount importance to reaching decisions of the Board through consensus to bring this issue to a prompt closure and its removal from the coming Board's Agenda so that it is treated as a routine safeguards implementation matter.

## STATEMENTS IN 2005

### 28 FEBRUARY 2005

**NAM Statements by H.E. Rajmah Hussain, Ambassador and Resident Representative of Malaysia, at the IAEA Board of Governors Meeting**

**Madame Chairman,**

1. I have the honour to make this statement on behalf of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). We express our appreciation to the Director General, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei for his introductory statement to the Board. NAM reiterates its full confidence in the Director General and his ability to discharge his responsibilities in an impartial, effective and professional manner.

**(c): Other safeguards implementation issues:**

**Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran**

Madame Chairman,

2. Turning now to another issue, NAM welcomes the fact that the introductory statement of the Director General now further confirms the positive trend on the implementation of the Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran. NAM is pleased to see that as a result of full and proactive cooperation of Islamic Republic of Iran, a robust verification is now in place in Iran and the Agency's inspection activities appears to be unhindered and is working smoothly as a routine safeguards matter.
3. NAM welcomes that the voluntary, non-legally binding confidence building measure of Iran to suspend all enrichment related and reprocessing activities is fully verified by the Agency. Nonetheless, NAM reiterates the basic and inalienable right of all Member States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes and recognizes that this voluntary gesture is a confidence building measure. We still have the view that any voluntary suspension should end when appropriate requirements are met. NAM re-emphasizes its position that it is fundamental to make a distinction between voluntary confidence building measures and legal safeguards obligations.

### 14 JUNE 2005

**NAM Statement by H.E. Rajmah Hussain, Ambassador and Resident**

## **Representative of Malaysia, at the Board of Governors Meeting on Agenda Item 6: Nuclear Verification:**

**Madame Chairman,**

1. I have the honour to make 'this statement on behalf of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) on Agenda Item 6(e): Other safeguards implementation Issues.
2. NAM welcomes the fact that the introductory statement of the Director General once again confirms the positive trend on the implementation of the Safeguards Agreements in the Islamic Republic of Iran and that Iran has continued to facilitate Agency access to nuclear material and facilities under the Safeguards Agreement and its Additional Protocol that is voluntarily implemented as if Iran has ratified it~ In this respect, NAM also takes note of the oral report of the Deputy Director General of Safeguards. Mr. Goldschmidt
3. NAM is encouraged that with the co-operation of Iran and other states} the main key issue of the origin of the LEU and the HEU contaminant may be concluded shortly. Other remaining questions are also expected to be resolved and concluded accordingly.
4. Substantive progress made in verification of Iran's nuclear program and activities for peaceful purposes, and clear prospects for concluding it within a short time, reaffirms the competence of the Agency to deal effectively with such matters. NAM reiterates its position, therefore, that this issue must be finalized and concluded solely within the IAEA framework.
5. NAM reiterates its position that the suspension of Iran's enrichment and reprocessing activities is a voluntary and non-legally binding confidence building measure, which is fully verified by the Agency, n has helped enhance confidence in Iran's nuclear fuel program and should not be interpreted in any manner that would inhibit or restrict inalienable rights of states for peaceful nuclear activities.
6. NAM takes note of the negotiations between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Governments of France, Germany and the United Kingdom, with the support of the High Representative of the European Union (E3/EU), and remains confident that a mutually acceptable long-term agreement on the Iranian nuclear programme for peaceful purposes will be achieved through dialogue.

**9 AUGUST 2005**

**NAM Statement by H.E. Rajmah Hussain, Ambassador and Resident Representative of Malaysia, to the Special Session of the Board of Governors Meeting**

**Madam Chairman,**

1. I have the honour to make this statement on behalf of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).
2. In addressing the special session of the Board of Governors of the IAEA on the "Implementation of IAEA Safeguards in the Islamic Republic of Iran and related Board resolutions", NAM reiterates the basic and inalienable right of all member states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes.
3. While fully supporting the efforts towards non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, NAM maintains the principled position that non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear technology should be addressed in a balanced and non-discriminatory manner.
4. NAM would like to emphasize that it is fundamental to make a clear distinction between legal obligations of member states to their respective safeguards agreements and their voluntary commitments, which is required to ensure that voluntary commitments of member states will not be turned into legal safeguards obligations. NAM is of the view that if these two issues are not clearly distinguished, it implies that member states could be penalized for not adhering to their voluntary commitments.
5. NAM recalls that the suspension of Iran's enrichment and reprocessing activities is a voluntary and non-legally binding confidence building measure and it should not be interpreted in any way as inhibiting or restricting the inalienable right of member states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes.
6. NAM commends the role played by Member States including E 3/EU to foster an environment of cooperation to find a mutually acceptable solution to this issue. In this regard, NAM appreciates all initiatives including that of South Africa.
7. Emphasizing the central role of the IAEA, NAM expresses its full confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the IAEA led by Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei. In this regard, it strongly believes that all issues of safeguards and verification including that of Iran should be resolved solely within the framework of the IAEA and based on technical grounds.
8. NAM notes the substantive progress that was being made in resolving the outstanding issues on Iran and is optimistic that the few remaining questions should be resolved with the continued proactive cooperation of Iran with the IAEA. NAM is of the view that this special session of the Board of Governors at this juncture should contribute towards arriving at a fair and just solution consistent with the provisions of Iran's rights and obligations under the NPT safeguards agreement.

## **19. SEPTEMBER 2005**

### **NAM Statement by H.E. Rajmah Hussain, Ambassador and Resident Representative of Malaysia, at the Board of Governors Meeting**

#### **(d) Other safeguards implementation issues: Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran**

**Madame Chairman,**

1. In addressing the issue of the "Implementation of NPT Safeguards in the Islamic Republic of Iran", NAM strongly reiterates the basic and inalienable right of all member states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes.
2. While fully supporting the efforts towards non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, NAM maintains the principled position that non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear technology should be addressed in a balanced and non-discriminatory manner.
3. NAM would like to emphasize that it is fundamental to make a clear distinction between legal obligations of Member States to their respective safeguards agreements and their voluntary commitments. This is required to ensure that voluntary commitments of Member States will not be turned into legal safeguards obligations. NAM is of the view that Member States should not be penalized for not adhering to their voluntary commitments.
4. NAM recalls that the suspension of Iran's enrichment and reprocessing activities is a voluntary and non-legally binding confidence building measure, and should not be interpreted in any way as inhibiting or restricting the inalienable right of Member States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes.
5. NAM believes that all problematic issues should be resolved through dialogue and peaceful means. NAM encourages continued dialogue and cooperation between the E3/EU and Iran to promote mutual confidence with the view to facilitating Agency's work on Iran's nuclear programme. In fostering an environment of cooperation to find a mutually acceptable solution to this issue, NAM appreciates all initiatives including that of South Africa.
6. Recognising the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification, NAM expresses its full confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the IAEA led by Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei. In this regard, it strongly believes that all issues on safeguards and verification including that of Iran should be resolved within the framework of the IAEA and be based on technical grounds.
7. Central to this report, NAM is pleased to note that all the declared nuclear material in Iran has been accounted for, and that such material is not diverted to prohibited activities. NAM is aware that for Iran, corrective actions have been taken, no new failures were identified and verification of the correctness

and completeness of their respective declarations is ongoing. In this regard, NAM encourages Iran to continue its proactive cooperation with the Agency to solve remaining issues.

8. NAM notes that since October 2003, good progress has been made in Iran's corrections of the failures reported and in the Agency's ability to confirm aspects of Iran's current declaration. NAM is pleased to note that it continues to make steady progress in understanding Iran's nuclear programme. In this regard, NAM notes that investigations have reached a point where, with respect to two aspects previously identified (laser enrichment activities and Iran's declared uranium conversion experiments), further follow-up will be carried out as a routine safeguards implementation matter. (Paragraph 43)
9. NAM also notes that Iran has, since October 2003, provided the Agency upon its request, and as a transparency measure, access to certain additional information and locations beyond those required under its Safeguards Agreement and Additional Protocol.
10. Regarding the two remaining issues identified in the report of the Director General, NAM notes that on the first issue, which is on contamination, significant progress has been made towards ascertaining the origin of uranium contamination found at various locations in Iran. NAM also notes that the findings corroborates with Iran's statement about the foreign origin of most of the observed HEU contamination.
11. On the second issue regarding gas centrifuge enrichment programme, viz. the extent of Iran's efforts to import, manufacture and use centrifuges of both the P-1 and P-2 design, NAM is pleased that a better understanding was gained of Iran's efforts relevant to both designs. NAM also notes that efforts are also being made to further clarify this issue.
12. The Agency has been able to verify Iran's suspension of enrichment related activities at specific facilities and sites, and NAM notes that the Agency has been able to confirm that the produced UF<sub>6</sub> remains under seal at the Uranium Conversion Facility (UCF), (Paragraph 59).
13. NAM welcomes the substantive progress that has been made in resolving the outstanding issues on the implementation of Iran's safeguards agreements and is optimistic that these remaining questions will be resolved with the proactive cooperation of Iran with the IAEA.
14. In this regard, NAM welcomes the declaration of the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the 2005 United Nations General Assembly, which reaffirms Iran's commitment to its continued interaction, and technical and legal cooperation with the IAEA as the centrepiece of its nuclear policy.
15. NAM also welcomes the initiatives of Iran aiming at a greater degree of transparency, in particular, with regard to its enrichment programme and

considers it as a further confidence building measure to facilitate dialogue and negotiations for the resolution of the issue in the framework of the IAEA.

16. While noting the Agency's legal authority to pursue verification of possible nuclear weapons related activity is limited (paragraph 49), NAM is of the view that any request for additional legal authority has to be negotiated by Member States. In this regard NAM reiterates the importance of the promotion and strengthening of the multilateral process.

## 24 NOVEMBER 2005

### **NAM Statement by H.E. Rajmah Hussain, Ambassador and Resident Representative of Malaysia at the IAEA Board of Governors Meeting on Agenda Item 3: Nuclear Verification**

#### **(b) Other safeguards implementation issues**

**Mr. Chairman,**

1. I have the honour to make this statement on Agenda Item 3 (b) on behalf of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).
2. At the outset I wish to express NAM's appreciation to the IAEA Director General, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei, for his introductory report including that on the "Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran" as contained in document GOV/2005/87 dated 18 November 2005.
3. In this regard, NAM strongly reiterates 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. NAM furthermore reaffirms that Member States' choices and decisions in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.
4. In this context, NAM would like to:
  - (i) *reiterate its principled position that non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear technology must be addressed in a balanced and non-discriminatory manner;*
  - (ii) *reaffirm that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; and,*
  - (iii) *reiterate deep concern over the slow pace of progress towards nuclear disarmament, which remains its highest priority.*



5. NAM would like to emphasize that it is fundamental to make a clear distinction between legal obligations of Member States to their respective safeguards agreements and their voluntary commitments. This is required to ensure that voluntary commitments of Member States will not be turned into legal safeguards obligations. NAM is of the view that provision of information on dual-use materials and equipment is not a legal obligation.
6. NAM believes that all problematic issues should be resolved through dialogue and peaceful means. NAM encourages the resumption of negotiations and cooperation between the E3/EU and Iran to promote mutual confidence with the view to facilitating Agency's work on Iran's nuclear programme. In this regard, NAM noted the recent statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran and the letter dated 6 November 2005 by Mr. Ali Larijani, the Secretary of the Supreme National Security Council of Iran, to the E3/EU Ministers expressing Iranian readiness for resuming negotiation with the E3/EU. NAM urges the European side to respond positively to this initiative that would provide for the basis of resumption of negotiations.
7. In fostering an environment of cooperation to find a mutually acceptable solution to this issue, NAM appreciates all initiatives by other Member States aiming at facilitating the speedy conclusion of the Iranian nuclear issue in the IAEA. In this regard, NAM notes with appreciation the recent initiative presented by the Iranian President in the 2005 United Nations General Assembly (UNGA 60) with respect to the engagement of the private and public sectors of other countries in the implementation of uranium enrichment in Iran.
8. NAM welcomes the recent visit of the Ministerial Delegation of the NAM Troika, which comprised of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia and Cuba, and the Deputy Foreign Minister of South Africa, to Tehran on 11 -12 November 2005 to exchange views and explore ways and means to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue and which took place within the framework of the close and continuous consultations among NAM Member States.
9. Recognising the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification, NAM expresses its full confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the IAEA led by Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei. In this regard, it strongly believes that all issues on safeguards and verification including that of Iran should be resolved within the framework of the IAEA and be based on technical grounds and in this context, NAM believes that all safeguards activities in Iran would soon be implemented in a routine manner.
10. NAM had previously welcomed the fact that all the declared nuclear material in Iran has been accounted for by the IAEA, and that no such material has been diverted to prohibited activities. NAM recognizes that the Agency's work on verifying the peaceful nuclear programme of Iran, as per its declarations, is ongoing and in this regard, it is crucial for its verification process to be concluded. In this respect, NAM appreciates the on-going cooperation of Iran to resolve these

issues.

- 11.** NAM welcomes the cooperation extended by Iran to the IAEA, with the view to resolve remaining issues even beyond its legal obligations, particularly, the Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) voluntarily taken by Iran including the provisional implementation of the Additional Protocol.
- 12.** NAM welcomes the substantive progress that was key in resolving the issues pertaining to the implementation of Iran's safeguards agreements and is optimistic that the remaining questions will be promptly resolved.
- 13.** While noting the Agency's legal authority to pursue verification of possible nuclear weapons related activity is limited, NAM is of the view that any request for additional legal authority has to be negotiated by Member States. In this regard NAM reiterates the importance of the promotion and strengthening of the multilateral process.
- 14.** NAM is pleased to note that, since the September 2005 report to the Board of Governors, and particularly, on the issue of the scope and chronology of Iran's P-1 and P-2 programmes Iran has been more forthcoming in providing access to additional documentation related to the 1987 offer and permitting interviews with required individuals. NAM continues to encourage Iran to provide any further additional requested supporting documentation to facilitate the work of the Agency, which is currently reviewing the new information provided by Iran on the P-1 and P-2 enrichment programmes.
- 15.** As to permitting Agency visits to relevant military owned workshops and R&D locations, NAM welcomes the recently reported access provided by Iran to the Parchin site for the second time.

## STATEMENTS IN 2006

### 2 FEBRUARY 2006, SPECIAL MEETING

#### **NAM Statement by H.E. Rajmah Hussain, Ambassador and Resident Representative of Malaysia, at the Board of Governors Meeting**

**Mr. Chairman,**

I have the honour to make this statement on behalf of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).

1. I would like to place on record NAM's understanding of the Board of Governors' Meeting today, 2 February 2006, is not meant to consider or assess the overall implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran. This would be a subject for consideration at the first regular meeting of the Board this year starting on 6 March 2006. NAM is also of the view that today's Board meeting is also not meant to consider the timing and content of a report in accordance with its previous resolution, which was voted upon, as contained in document GOV/2005/77 of 24 September 2005. This would be premature as the Director General of the IAEA is still investigating outstanding issues in preparation for the March 2006 Board of Governors' Meeting.
2. Nevertheless, NAM wishes to take the opportunity of today's Board meeting to reaffirm its basic principles and position on the issue. NAM strongly reiterates the basic and inalienable right of all Member States, as stipulated in the Statute of the IAEA, to develop research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting this right of Member States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. NAM furthermore reaffirms that Member States' choices and decisions in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.
3. In this context, NAM would like to reiterate its principled position that non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear technology must be addressed in a balanced and non-discriminatory manner. NAM reaffirms its strong conviction that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. NAM also reaffirms further that Non-Nuclear-Weapon States should be effectively assured by Nuclear-Weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. NAM reiterates its conviction

that 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 should be pursued as a matter of priority. NAM also reiterates its deep concern over the slow pace of progress towards nuclear disarmament, which remains its highest priority.

4. NAM also believes that the efforts of the international community directed at non-proliferation should be parallel to the simultaneous efforts aiming at nuclear disarmament.
5. NAM would like to emphasize that it is fundamental to make a clear distinction between legal obligations of Member States to their respective safeguards agreements and their voluntary commitments. This is required to ensure that voluntary commitments of Member States will not be turned into legal safeguards obligations. NAM is of the view that Member States should not be penalized for not adhering to their voluntary commitments.
6. Recognizing the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification, NAM expresses its full confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the IAEA led by Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei. NAM wishes to stress that all Member States should avoid any undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, especially its verification process which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency. In this regard, it strongly believes that all issues on safeguards and verification including those of Iran should be resolved within the framework of the IAEA and be based on technical grounds.
7. NAM notes that the Agency's investigation of outstanding issues relevant to the implementation of Iran's NPT Safeguards Agreement is being pursued with the Iranian authorities on the basis of a work programme developed with a view to, and in preparation for, the submission of a detailed report to the regular meeting of the Board of Governors scheduled on 6 March 2006. In this regard, due process must take its course before the Agency is able to submit a detailed report.
8. NAM had previously welcomed the fact that all the declared nuclear material in Iran has been accounted for by the IAEA, and that no such material has been diverted to prohibited activities. NAM recognizes that the Agency's work on verifying the peaceful nuclear programme of Iran, as per its declarations, is ongoing and in this regard, it is crucial for its verification process to be concluded. In this respect, NAM appreciates the ongoing cooperation of Iran to resolve these issues.
9. NAM welcomes the substantive progress that was key in resolving the issues pertaining to the implementation of Iran's safeguards agreements and is optimistic that the remaining questions will be promptly resolved. NAM is of the view that the special session of the Board of Governors at this juncture should contribute towards arriving at a fair and just solution consistent with the provisions of Iran's legal rights and obligations.

10. NAM notes that for Iran, verification of the correctness and completeness of their respective declarations is ongoing. In this regard, NAM encourages Iran to continue its proactive cooperation with the Agency in accordance with its legal obligations within the Agency's mandate.
11. NAM notes with appreciation that during the last two and half years Iran sustained a voluntary but non-legally binding suspension over its enrichment related activities to promote confidence on its peaceful nuclear programme. NAM notes recent developments with regard to Iranian decision to restore some of its activities suspended voluntarily in the last two years. NAM is pleased to see that as Iran requested, timely and necessary preparations has been made by the Agency to ensure that these research activities remain under full-scope safeguards of the Agency. NAM recognizes that any rightful nuclear activity under the Agency's safeguard does not constitute any concern.
12. NAM welcomes the cooperation extended by Iran to the IAEA, with the view to resolve remaining issues even beyond its legal obligations, particularly, the Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) voluntarily taken by Iran including providing access to military sites and the provisional implementation of the Additional Protocol. NAM is of the view that such voluntary confidence building measures are clear demonstration of openness and transparency and therefore should be appreciated. NAM is of the view that any voluntary suspension should end when appropriate requirements are met.
13. NAM is of the view that any request for additional legal authority for the Agency has to be negotiated by Member States. In this regard NAM reiterates the importance of the promotion and strengthening of the multilateral process.
14. NAM strongly believes that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means must continue to find a long-term solution to the problem. All parties concerned must exercise patience and restraint and should not resort to any action which may escalate into a tense situation and create unnecessary confrontation. NAM believes that the only way to resolve the issue is through negotiations and cooperation with the involvement of all necessary parties to promote international confidence with the view to facilitating Agency's work on Iran's nuclear programme. In this context, NAM takes note of the letter from the Iranian side dated 7 January 2006 addressed to the EU3 expressing its desire to continue negotiations. NAM encourages the resumption of negotiations between the E3/EU and Iran towards finding an amicable solution. In this regard, NAM notes with satisfaction that that the E3/EU and Iran had met in Brussels on 30 January 2006.
15. Furthermore, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of NAM Troika, which comprised the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia, Cuba and South Africa met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Hermanus, South Africa on 27 January 2006. After the meeting, the Ministers of the NAM Troika

reiterated that they remained supportive of the ongoing work by the IAEA in clarifying issues relating to Iran's nuclear programme. In this regard, the Ministers underscored the importance of the ongoing cooperation between Iran and the Agency to resolve the remaining issues. The Ministers also urged all parties concerned to exhaust all efforts, through dialogue and negotiations, in their endeavour to resolve these issues as soon as possible and in an amicable manner. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed Iran's intention to continue negotiations with the EU3 as well as the Russian Federation in respect of its proposal on the issue of uranium enrichment, and expressed the hope that these negotiations would contribute toward achieving a satisfactory solution.

16. In encouraging an environment of cooperation to find a mutually acceptable solution to this issue, NAM appreciates all initiatives by other Member States aiming at facilitating the speedy conclusion of the Iranian nuclear issue in the IAEA. In this regard, NAM notes that negotiations are still ongoing between the Russian Federation and Iran towards finding a solution with regard to the enrichment programme.
17. In this context also, NAM urges the adoption of a balanced and even-handed approach on the Iran nuclear issue to avoid perception of selectivity and bias. In this regard, NAM reiterates its support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction. NAM attaches great importance to the implementation of the various resolutions and decisions of relevant international fora on the establishment of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in the Middle East.

## **6 MARCH 2006**

### **NAM Statement by H.E. Rajmah Hussain, Ambassador and Resident Representative of Malaysia at the Board of Governors Meeting on Agenda Item 5**

#### **(b) Report by the Director General on the implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran**

**Mr. Chairman,**

I have the honour to make this statement on behalf of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).

1. NAM expresses its appreciation to the Director General for his comprehensive report on the "Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran" as contained in document GOV/2006/15 dated 27 February 2006 as well as for his Introductory Statement. NAM calls upon Member States and the Agency to respect the confidentiality of the documents for our consideration in order to protect the integrity of the Agency and the Board.

2. NAM expresses its appreciation to the Director General and the Agency and encourages them to continue their work and efforts in resolving all the issues pertaining to the nuclear programme in Iran.
3. NAM reiterates its principled position that non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear technology must be addressed in a balanced and non-discriminatory manner. NAM reaffirms its strong conviction that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.
4. NAM also believes that the efforts of the international community aimed at nuclear disarmament should be equal and simultaneous to the efforts aiming at nuclear non-proliferation.
5. NAM would like to emphasize that it is fundamental to make a clear distinction between legal obligations of Member States to their respective safeguards agreements and their voluntary commitments. This is required to ensure that voluntary commitments of Member States will not be turned into legal safeguards obligations. NAM is of the view that Member States should not be penalized for not adhering to their voluntary commitments.
6. NAM is pleased to note that all the declared nuclear material in Iran has been accounted for, and that the Agency has not seen any diversion of such material to prohibited activities. NAM is aware that corrective actions have been taken by Iran and that no new failures were identified. NAM notes that the verification of the correctness and completeness of Iran's respective declarations is ongoing. NAM also recognizes that any rightful activity under the Agency's safeguard does not constitute any concern.
7. NAM is also pleased to note that substantial progress has been made that was key in resolving the issues pertaining to the implementation of Iran's safeguards agreements, including the agreement by Iran for the Agency to visit defence and other nuclear related sites, permitting interviews with certain individuals as well as providing the necessary documents and information relating to the nuclear issue. In this regard, NAM is optimistic that the remaining issues will be promptly resolved.
8. NAM expresses its appreciation to Iran's continuing cooperation, even beyond its legal obligations and welcomes the initiatives of Iran aiming at a greater degree of transparency. NAM encourages Iran to continue its cooperation with the Agency to resolve remaining issues especially with regards to the full scope and nature of Iran's nuclear programme.
9. NAM concurs with the assessment by the Director General in his report that the process of drawing a conclusion with regards to the absence of undeclared nuclear materials or activities in Iran is a time consuming process even with an Additional Protocol in force. In this regard, NAM recognizes that through

continued cooperation, the Agency would be able without undue pressure to conclude its verification work in Iran.

10. NAM wishes to emphasize the role of the Agency and the Director General in ensuring the safe and peaceful development and use of nuclear technologies. It is in this regard that both the Agency and its Director General were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 2005. NAM recognizes the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification and expresses its full confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the IAEA led by the Director General. In this regard, NAM strongly believes that all issues on safeguards and verification including those of Iran should be resolved only by the Agency, within its framework, and be based on technical and legal grounds. NAM further emphasizes that the Agency continues its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the IAEA Statute.
11. NAM strongly believes that diplomacy and dialogue must continue in order to find a long-term peaceful solution to the Iranian nuclear issue. To this end, NAM is of the view that engagement of other UN bodies at this juncture should be avoided. All parties concerned must exercise patience and restraint and should not resort to any action, which may escalate into a tense situation and create unnecessary confrontation.
12. In encouraging an environment of cooperation to find a mutually acceptable solution to this issue, NAM appreciates all initiatives aimed at facilitating the speedy conclusion of the Iranian nuclear issue within the IAEA. NAM welcomes the continued discussion between the Russian Federation and Iran with the view of finding a solution to the uranium enrichment programme.

## 12 JUNE 2006

### **NAM Statement by H.E. Rajmah Hussain, Ambassador and Resident Representative of Malaysia at the Board of Governors Meeting on Agenda Item 8: Nuclear Verification**

#### **(g) Report by the Director General on the implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran**

**Mr. Chairman,**

1. On behalf of NAM, I wish to express the Movement's appreciation to the Director General, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei and the Secretariat for the report to the Board regarding the implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2006/27 dated 28 April 2006. NAM would also like to thank the Director General for the presentation of an update on this subject as



contained in document GOV/2006/38 dated 8 June 2006.

2. I wish to inform that during the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM-CoB) held in Putrajaya, Malaysia from 27 to 30 May 2006, the Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement adopted the following Statement on the Islamic Republic of Iran's Nuclear Issue:

#### **QUOTE**

1. The Ministers reiterated their principled positions on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation reflected in the Final Document of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Putrajaya, Malaysia from 27 to 30 May 2006. They considered the developments regarding the implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

2. The Ministers reaffirmed the basic and inalienable right of all States, to develop research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting this right of States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. They furthermore reaffirmed that States' choices and decisions in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.

3. The Ministers recognized the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stressed that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, especially its verification process, which would jeopardise the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.

4. The Ministers welcomed the cooperation extended by the Islamic Republic of Iran to the IAEA including those voluntary confidence-building measures undertaken, with a view to resolve the remaining issues. They noted the assessment of the IAEA Director-General that all nuclear material declared by Iran had been accounted for. They noted, at the same time, that the process for drawing a conclusion with regard to the absence of undeclared material and activities in Iran is an ongoing and time-consuming process. In this regard, the Ministers encouraged Iran to urgently continue to cooperate actively and fully with the IAEA within the Agency's mandate to resolve outstanding issues in order to promote confidence and a peaceful resolution of the issue.

5. The Ministers emphasised the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of States to their respective safeguards agreements and any confidence building measures voluntarily undertaken to resolve difficult issues, and believed that such voluntary undertakings are not legal safeguards obligations.

6. The Ministers considered the establishment of nuclear- weapons-free zones (NWFZs) as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterated the support for the establishment in the Middle East of a nuclear weapon free zone, in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. Pending the establishment of such a zone, they demanded Israel to accede to the NPT

without delay and place promptly all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards.

7. The Ministers reaffirmed the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities -operational or under construction- poses a great danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and regulations of the IAEA. They recognised the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument, prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

8. The Ministers strongly believed that all issues on safeguards and verification, including those of Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on technical and legal grounds. They further emphasised that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.

9. The Ministers also strongly believed that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means must continue to find a long- term solution to the Iranian nuclear issue. They expressed their conviction that the only way to resolve the issue is to resume negotiations without any preconditions and to enhance cooperation with the involvement of all necessary parties to promote international confidence with the view to facilitating Agency's work on resolving the outstanding issues.

UNQUOTE

## **11 SEPTEMBER 2006**

### **NAM Statement by H.E. Rajmah Hussain, Ambassador and Resident Representative of Malaysia, at the IAEA Board of Governors Meeting on Agenda Item 8: Nuclear Verification**

#### **(c) Report by the Director General on the implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran**

**Mr. Chairman,**

1. I have the honour to make this statement on behalf of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).
2. On behalf of NAM, I wish to express the Movement's appreciation to the Director General, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei and the Secretariat for the report to the Board regarding the Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2006/53 dated 31 August 2006. NAM would also like to thank the Director General for his introductory statement on the issue.

3. As the Board may recall, during the last Board of Governors' meeting in June 2006, NAM had delivered its statement on this agenda item based on the Statement on the Islamic Republic of Iran's Nuclear Issue which was adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM-CoB) held in Putrajaya, Malaysia in May 2006.
4. In this regard, I wish to quote some of the pertinent points of the NAM Ministerial Statement on the Iran Nuclear Issue:

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*"The Ministers reaffirmed the basic and inalienable right of all States, to develop research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting this right of States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. They furthermore reaffirmed that States' choices and decisions in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*

*The Ministers recognized the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stressed that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, especially its verification process, which would jeopardise the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*

*The Ministers emphasised the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of States to their respective safeguards agreements and any confidence building measures voluntarily undertaken to resolve difficult issues, and believed that such voluntary undertakings are not legal safeguards obligations."*

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5. I also wish to quote from the final document adopted by the NAM Ministers at the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Putrajaya, Malaysia in May 2006 as follows:

*"The Ministers reaffirmed the Movement's principled positions on nuclear disarmament, which remains its highest priority, and on the related issue of nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects and stressed the importance that efforts aiming at non-proliferation should be parallel to simultaneous efforts aiming at nuclear disarmament. They 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-weapon-States (NWS) to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals. They underscored the need for the NWS to implement the*

*unequivocal undertaking that they provided in 2000 so as to accomplish the total elimination of nuclear weapons and emphasised, in this regard, the urgent need to commence negotiations without delay."*

6. NAM is pleased to note that Iran has been providing the Agency with access to nuclear material and facilities, and has provided the required reports. NAM takes note that the Agency will continue its work with regard to the remaining outstanding issues relevant to Iran's nuclear activities. In this regard, NAM encourages Iran to continue to cooperate actively and fully with the IAEA within the Agency's mandate to resolve outstanding issues in order to promote confidence and a peaceful resolution of the issue.
7. NAM recalls the report of the Director General as contained in document GOV/2006/15 dated 27 February 2006 which stated that all the declared nuclear material in Iran has been accounted for, and that the Agency has not seen any diversion of such material to prohibited activities.
8. NAM reiterates that all issues on safeguards and verification, including those of Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA and be based on technical and legal grounds. NAM is of the view that all involved parties and international bodies should avoid any action that might exacerbate the situation.
9. NAM takes note that the six countries had presented their package proposal to Iran and welcomes the fact that Iran has responded on the date it had assured to this proposal. In this regard, NAM calls upon the concerned parties to avoid any hasty decisions and give serious consideration to all proposals, including Iran's response with the view to finding common ground through negotiation, without any precondition to achieve a peaceful and mutually acceptable solution. NAM recalls in this regard that it has constantly argued that diplomacy and dialogue must continue in order to find a long-term solution to the Iranian nuclear issue through peaceful means.

## **23 NOVEMBER 2006**

### **NAM Statement by H.E. Norma Goicochea, Ambassador and Resident Representative of Cuba, at Board of Governors on Agenda Item 4**

#### **(c) Report of the Director General on the implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran.**

Mr. Chairman,

On behalf of NAM, I wish to express the Movement's appreciation to the Director General, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei and the Secretariat for the report to the Board regarding the Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2206/64 dated 14 November 2006.

NAM would also like to thank the Director General for his introductory statement on the issue.

I would like to inform that during the 14th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Havana, Cuba, from 11 to 16 September 2006, the Head of States or Governments adopt a statement on the Islamic Republic of Iran's Nuclear Issue, that contains the principled position of the Movement on this matter. With your permission I will quote the statement.

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**Statement on the Islamic Republic of Iran's Nuclear Issue**

1. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their principled positions on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation reflected in the Final Document of XIV Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Havana, Cuba from 11-16 September 2006. They considered the developments regarding the implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
2. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the basic and inalienable right of all States, to develop research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting this right of States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. They furthermore reaffirmed that States' choices and decisions in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.
3. The Heads of State or Government recognised the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stressed that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, especially its verification process, which would jeopardise the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.
4. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the cooperation extended by the Islamic Republic of Iran to the IAEA including those voluntary confidence-building measures undertaken, with a view to resolve the remaining issues. They noted the assessment of the IAEA Director-General that all nuclear material declared by Iran had been accounted for. They noted, at the same time, that the process for drawing a conclusion with regard to the absence of undeclared material and activities in Iran is an ongoing and time-consuming process. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government encouraged Iran to urgently continue to cooperate actively and fully with the IAEA within the Agency's mandate to resolve outstanding issues in order to promote confidence and a peaceful resolution of the issue.

5. The Heads of State or Government emphasised the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of States to their respective safeguards agreements and any confidence building measures voluntarily undertaken to resolve difficult issues, and believed that such voluntary undertakings are not legal safeguards obligations.
6. The Heads of State or Government considered the establishment of nuclear-weapons-free zones (NWFZs) as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterated the support for the establishment in the Middle East of a nuclear-weapon-free zone, in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. Pending the establishment of such a zone, they demanded Israel to accede to the NPT without delay and place promptly all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards.
7. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities -operational or under construction- poses a great danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and regulations of the IAEA. They recognised the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument, prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
8. The Heads of State or Government strongly believed that all issues on safeguards and verification, including those of Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on technical and legal grounds. They further emphasised that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.
9. The Heads of State or Government also strongly believed that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means must continue to find a long term solution to the Iranian nuclear issue. They expressed their conviction that the only way to resolve the issue is to resume negotiations without any preconditions and to enhance cooperation with the involvement of all necessary parties to promote international confidence with the view to facilitating Agency's work on resolving the outstanding issues.

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**Mr. Chairman,**

I would like that the statement I have just delivered be fully reflected in the records of this meeting.

**Thank you.**

## STATEMENTS IN 2007

### 5 MARCH 2007

#### **NAM Statements by H.E. Norma Goicochea, Ambassador and Resident Representative of Cuba, at the Board of Governors on Agenda Item 5**

#### **(d) Report of the Director General on the implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran**

Mr. Chairman:

1. On behalf of Non-Aligned Movement, I would like to thank the Director General for his report as contained in document GOV/2007/8. We also thank the Secretariat for the technical briefing organized on this report.
2. NAM wishes to take this opportunity to recall its principles and positions on the issue, as reflected in the Statement on the Islamic Republic of Iran's Nuclear Issue adopted in the 14th Summit of the Non- Aligned Movement held in Havana, Cuba, on 15 and 16 September 2006.

*“- The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the basic and inalienable right of all States, to develop research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting this right of States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. They furthermore reaffirmed that States' choices and decisions in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*

*- The Heads of State or Government recognised the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stressed that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, especially its verification process, which would jeopardise the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*

*- The Heads of State or Government welcomed the cooperation extended by the Islamic Republic of Iran to the IAEA including those voluntary confidence-building measures undertaken, with a view to resolve the*

*remaining issues. They noted the assessment of the IAEA Director-General that all nuclear material declared by Iran had been accounted for. They noted, at the same time, that the process for drawing a conclusion with regard to the absence of undeclared material and activities in Iran is an ongoing and time consuming process. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government encouraged Iran to urgently continue to cooperate actively and fully with the IAEA within the Agency's mandate to resolve outstanding issues in order to promote confidence and a peaceful resolution of the issue.*

*- The Heads of State or Government emphasised the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of States to their respective safeguards agreements and any confidence building measures voluntarily undertaken to resolve difficult issues, and believed that such voluntary undertakings are not legal safeguards obligations.*

*- The Heads of State or Government considered the establishment of nuclear-weapons free zones (NWFZs) as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterated the support for the establishment in the Middle East of a nuclear-weapon-free zone, in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. Pending the establishment of such a zone, they demanded Israel to accede to the NPT without delay and place promptly all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards.*

*- The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities operational or under construction poses a great danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and regulations of the IAEA. They recognised the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument, prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*

*- The Heads of State or Government strongly believed that all issues on safeguards and verification, including those of Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on technical and legal grounds. They further emphasised that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*

*- The Heads of State or Government also strongly believed that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means must continue to find a long term solution to the Iranian nuclear issue. They expressed their conviction that the only way to resolve the issue is to resume negotiations without any preconditions and to enhance cooperation with the involvement of all necessary parties to promote international confidence with the view to facilitating Agency's work on resolving the outstanding issues."*



3. NAM takes note that in its report GOV/2007/8 the IAEA Director- General assessed that the Agency is able to verify the non-diversion of declared material in Iran, and that there are no indications of on-going reprocessing activities.
4. NAM also takes note that the Director General received a letter dated 19 February 2007 in which the Islamic Republic of Iran reiterates its "full readiness and willingness to negotiate on the modality for the resolution of the outstanding issues with the IAEA, subject to the assurances for dealing with the issues in the framework of the Agency, without the interference of the United Nations Security Council".
5. Taking into account the recent developments on this issue, NAM calls upon all parties concerned to exercise patience and restraint and not to resort to any action, which may escalate into a tense situation and create unnecessary confrontation.
6. NAM recalls the various resolutions of the General Conference, in particular the operative paragraph 3 of the Resolution 533 adopted by the 34<sup>th</sup> General Conference that expresses:

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*"Recognizes that the armed attack or a threat of armed attack on a safeguarded nuclear facility, in operation or under construction, would create a situation in which the United Nations Security Council would have to act immediately in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter".*

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7. NAM welcomes the recent visit of the Troika of the NAM Vienna Chapter to the Islamic Republic of Iran, on 3 and 4 February 2007, together with representatives of the Group of 77 and China and the Arab League of States, following an invitation by the Iranian authorities. During the visit, which included some nuclear facilities, the Troika received updated information on the Iranian nuclear programme. NAM assessed the invitation as a transparency and confidence building measure by the Iranian authorities. The visit received wide coverage by the international media. Copies of the report of the visit by the NAM Troika are available in this room.

**(Agenda Item 6) Report of the Director General on Cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency in the light of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1737 (2006).**

**Mr. Chairman:**

1. At the outset, I would like on behalf of Non-Aligned Movement to thank the Director General for his report as contained in document GOV/2007/7 and also thank the Secretariat for the technical briefing organized on this report.
2. NAM reiterates that Technical Cooperation is a fundamental pillar of the Agency and that transfer and peaceful uses of nuclear technology are important for sustainable development.
3. NAM emphasizes that one of the main statutory objectives of the Agency is to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. These promotional activities, which are essential in fulfilling the mandate of the Agency, and are accomplished by Technical Assistance and Cooperation, constitute key incentives for developing countries.
4. NAM expresses its full confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the Secretariat of the IAEA led by Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei. At the same time, NAM reiterates some of its relevant principled positions, included in the Final Document of the NAM Summit of Heads of State or Government held in Havana, Cuba, from 11 to 16 September 2006.

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"The Heads of State or Government *stressed particularly* the responsibility of developed countries to promote the legitimate need of nuclear energy of the developing countries, by allowing them to participate to the fullest possible to transfer of nuclear equipment, materials, scientific and technological information for peaceful purposes with a view to achieving the largest benefits and applying pertinent elements of sustainable development in their activities".

"They also *expressed their* strong rejection of attempts by any Member State to use the IAEA technical co-operation programme as a tool for political purposes in violation of the IAEA Statute".

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5. NAM reiterates that the Technical Cooperation Programme should not be used as a tool for political purposes and considers that decisions and actions regarding this issue should not jeopardize the credibility of the Agency and the integrity of its programmes.

## 11 JUNE 2007

### NAM Statement by H.E. Norma Goicochea, Ambassador and Resident Representative of Cuba, at the IAEA Board of Governors Meeting on Agenda Item 6

#### (d) Report of the Director General on the implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

##### Mr. Chairman:

1. I have the honor to make this statement on behalf of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement.
2. At the very outset, NAM would like to thank the Director General for his report as contained in document GOV/2007/22. We also thank the Secretariat for the technical briefing organized on this report.
3. NAM wishes to take this opportunity to reiterate its principles and positions on the matter, as reflected in the Statement on the Islamic Republic of Iran's Nuclear Issue adopted in the 14th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Havana, Cuba, on 15 and 16 September 2006.

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- *The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the basic and inalienable right of all States, to develop research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting this right of States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. They furthermore reaffirmed that States' choices and decisions in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*
- *The Heads of State or Government recognised the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stressed that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, especially its verification process, which would jeopardise the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*
- *The Heads of State or Government welcomed the cooperation extended by the Islamic Republic of Iran to the IAEA including those voluntary confidence-building measures undertaken, with a view to resolve the remaining issues. They noted the assessment of the IAEA Director-General that all nuclear material declared by Iran had been accounted for. They noted, at the same time, that the process for drawing a conclusion with regard to the absence of undeclared material and activities in Iran is an ongoing and time-consuming process. In this regard, the*

*Heads of State or Government encouraged Iran to urgently continue to cooperate actively and fully with the IAEA within the Agency's mandate to resolve outstanding issues in order to promote confidence and a peaceful resolution of the issue.*

- *The Heads of State or Government emphasised the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of States to their respective safeguards agreements and any confidence building measures voluntarily undertaken to resolve difficult issues, and believed that such voluntary undertakings are not legal safeguards obligations.*
- *The Heads of State or Government considered the establishment of nuclear-weapons-free zones (NWFZs) as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterated the support for the establishment in the Middle East of a nuclear-weapon-free zone, in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. Pending the establishment of such a zone, they demanded Israel to accede to the NPT without delay and place promptly all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards.*
- *The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction - poses a great danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and regulations of the IAEA. They recognised the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument, prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*
- *The Heads of State or Government strongly believed that all issues on safeguards and verification, including those of Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on technical and legal grounds. They further emphasised that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*
- *The Heads of State or Government also strongly believed that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means must continue to find a long term solution to the Iranian nuclear issue. They expressed their conviction that the only way to resolve the issue is to resume negotiations without any preconditions and to enhance cooperation with the involvement of all necessary parties to promote international confidence with the view to facilitating Agency's work on resolving the outstanding issues.*

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4. NAM takes note that in document GOV/2007/22 the IAEA Director General expressed once again that the Agency has found no evidence of diversion of nuclear material and activities to prohibited purposes, that all declared nuclear materials have been accounted, and that the Agency is able to verify

the non-diversion of declared material in Iran.

5. NAM also takes note that the Director General has reported that there are no indications of on-going reprocessing activities.
6. NAM also takes note of the information, as contained in paragraph 4 of the report that Iran agreed to a modified safeguards approach for the Fuel Enrichment Plant in Natanz, which includes, in addition to a monthly interim inspection and design information verification visit, a combination of, inter alia, unannounced inspections and containment and surveillance measures. NAM further takes note that the first unannounced inspection was carried out on 13 May 2007. NAM also recognizes that any rightful nuclear activity under the Agency's safeguards does not constitute any concern.
7. NAM takes note of the meetings held recently between high level representatives of Iran and the European Union. In this regard, NAM calls upon the concerned parties to avoid any hasty decisions and give serious consideration to all proposals, with the view to finding common ground through negotiation, without any precondition, to achieve a peaceful and mutually acceptable solution.

Mr. Chairman

8. NAM would like to use this opportunity to reiterate its full confidence in the impartiality and professionalism of the Secretariat and of its Director General, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei. Based on this confidence, NAM strongly rejects any undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, especially in its verification process, which could jeopardize its efficiency and credibility.

## **10 SEPTEMBER 2007**

### **NAM Statement by H.E. Norma Goicochea, Ambassador and Resident Representative of Cuba, at the Board of Governors Meeting on Agenda item 7**

#### **d) Report of the Director General on the implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran.**

**Mr. Chairman:**

On behalf of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), I would like to thank the Director General for his report on the implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as contained in document GOV/2007/48, and also the Secretariat for the technical briefing organized in this regard.

At the very outset, NAM would like to recall its principled positions on this issue, as reflected in the Statement on the Islamic Republic of Iran's Nuclear Issue adopted in the 14th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Havana, Cuba, on 15 and 16 September 2006.

- *The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the basic and inalienable right of all States, to develop research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting this right of States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. They furthermore reaffirmed that States' choices and decisions in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*
- *The Heads of State or Government recognised the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stressed that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, especially its verification process, which would jeopardise the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*
- *The Heads of State or Government welcomed the cooperation extended by the Islamic Republic of Iran to the IAEA including those voluntary confidence-building measures undertaken, with a view to resolve the remaining issues. They noted the assessment of the IAEA Director-General that all nuclear material declared by Iran had been accounted for. They noted, at the same time, that the process for drawing a conclusion with regard to the absence of undeclared material and activities in Iran is an ongoing and time-consuming process. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government encouraged Iran to urgently continue to cooperate actively and fully with the IAEA within the Agency's mandate to resolve outstanding issues in order to promote confidence and a peaceful resolution of the issue.*
- *The Heads of State or Government emphasised the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of States to their respective safeguards agreements and any confidence building measures voluntarily undertaken to resolve difficult issues, and believed that such voluntary undertakings are not legal safeguards obligations.*
- *The Heads of State or Government considered the establishment of nuclear-weapons-free zones (NWFZs) as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterated the support for the establishment in the Middle East of a nuclear-weapon-free zone, in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. Pending the establishment of such a zone, they demanded Israel to accede to the NPT without delay and place promptly all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards.*
- *The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction - poses a great danger to*

*human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and regulations of the IAEA. They recognised the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument, prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*

- *The Heads of State or Government strongly believed that all issues on safeguards and verification, including those of Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on technical and legal grounds. They further emphasized that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*
- *The Heads of State or Government also strongly believed that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means must continue to find a long term solution to the Iranian nuclear issue. They expressed their conviction that the only way to resolve the issue is to resume negotiations without any preconditions and to enhance cooperation with the involvement of all necessary parties to promote international confidence with the view to facilitating Agency's work on resolving the outstanding issues.*

NAM welcomes the efforts made by Iran and the IAEA Secretariat to find a way for resolving the few remaining issues and takes note of the result of those endeavours which led to the conclusion of a work plan as reflected in INFCIRC/711 on understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues.

NAM also notes the following General Understanding, as contained in INFCIRC/711:

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1. These modalities cover all remaining issues and the Agency confirmed that there are no other remaining issues and ambiguities regarding Iran's past nuclear program and activities.
2. The Agency agreed to provide Iran with all remaining questions according to the above work plan. This means that after receiving the questions, no other questions are left. Iran will provide the Agency with the required clarifications and information.
3. The Agency's delegation is of the view that the agreement on the above issues shall further promote the efficiency of the implementation of safeguards in Iran and its ability to conclude the exclusive peaceful nature of the Iran's nuclear activities.
4. The Agency has been able to verify the non-diversion of the declared nuclear materials at the enrichment facilities in Iran and has therefore concluded that it remains in peaceful use.
5. The Agency and Iran agreed that after the implementation of the above work

plan and the agreed modalities for resolving the outstanding issues, the implementation of safeguards in Iran will be conducted in a routine manner.

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NAM shares the view that this work plan is "a significant step forward" as reflected in the Summary of the Report of the Director General. NAM believes that this step will facilitate the negotiations between Iran and concerned parties in order to have a peaceful settlement of Iran's nuclear issues.

NAM is pleased to note that in section D.1 of the Report, the Agency concluded that the issue of the Plutonium has been resolved.

NAM also takes note that in document GOV/2007/48 the Director General expressed once again that the Agency is able to verify the non- diversion of declared material in Iran, as well as the Agency has not found indications of on-going reprocessing activities.

In this context, NAM reiterates its full confidence in the impartiality and professionalism of the Secretariat of the IAEA and of its Director General, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei. Based on this confidence, NAM strongly rejects any undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, especially in its verification process, which could jeopardize its efficiency and credibility. Particularly, NAM expresses its full support for the recent steps taken by the Director General in order to resolve the outstanding issues on Iran.

NAM strongly believes that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran's nuclear issue and in this regard, encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect. NAM also expects all concerned parties to avoid taking any measures which put at risk the recent constructive process between Iran and the Agency.

## **22 NOVEMBER 2007**

### **NAM Statement by H.E. Norma Goicochea Estenoz, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Cuba, to the Board of Governors on Agenda Item 4.**

#### **(c) Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007) in the Islamic Republic of Iran.**

**Mr. Chairman:**

The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) would like to thank the Director General for his report on the implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as contained in document GOV/2007/58 and also the Secretariat for the technical briefing organized in this regard.

At the very outset, NAM would like to recall its principled positions on this issue, as



reflected in the Statement on the Islamic Republic of Iran's Nuclear Issue adopted in the 14th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Havana, Cuba, on 15 and 16 September 2006:

- *The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the basic and inalienable right of all States, to develop research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting this right of States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. They furthermore reaffirmed that States' choices and decisions in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*
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- *The Heads of State or Government emphasised the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of States to their respective safeguards agreements and any confidence building measures voluntarily undertaken to resolve difficult issues, and believed that such voluntary undertakings are not legal safeguards obligations.*
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- *The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction - poses a great danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and regulations of the IAEA. They recognised the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument, prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*
- *The Heads of State or Government strongly believed that all issues on safeguards and verification, including those of Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on technical and legal grounds. They further emphasised that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*
- *The Heads of State or Government also strongly believed that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means must continue to find a long term solution to the Iranian nuclear issue.*
- *They expressed their conviction that the only way to resolve the issue is to resume negotiations without any preconditions and to enhance cooperation with the involvement of all necessary parties to promote international confidence with the view to facilitating Agency's work on resolving the outstanding issues.*

NAM welcomes the efforts made by Iran and the IAEA Secretariat in the implementation of the of the Work Plan as contained in INFCIRC/711 on Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues, which was reflected in the Summary of the previous report of the Director General as a significant step forward. NAM believes that these steps will facilitate the negotiation between Iran and the concerned parties in order to have a peaceful settlement of the Iranian nuclear issue.

In this regard, NAM is pleased to note that the Report of the Director General establishes, *inter alia*, the following progress in the implementation of the Work Plan:

- *The Agency has been able to conclude that answers provided by Iran on the declared past P-1 and P-2 centrifuge programme are consistent with its findings.*
- *Iran has provided sufficient access to individuals and has responded in a timely manner to questions and provided clarifications and amplifications on issues raised in the context of the Work Plan.*
- *On 8 November 2007, upon the request of the Agency, as reflected in the paragraph B of the Work Plan, Iran had provided to the Agency a copy of the 15-page document on Uranium metal.*

NAM welcomes this substantive progress and is optimistic that the remaining questions will be resolved with the proactive cooperation of Iran with the IAEA.

NAM welcomes the conclusion of the Safeguard Approach and the Facility Attachment for the Fuel Enrichment Plant at Natanz, which entered in force on September 30, 2007. NAM hopes that this would facilitate the Agency comprehensive and full safeguards verification implementation at this facility.

NAM also takes note that the Director General expressed once again that the Agency is able to verify the non-diversion of declared material in Iran, and that Iran has provided the Agency with access to declared nuclear material, and has provided the required nuclear material accountancy reports in connection with declared nuclear material and activities. NAM also notes that the Agency has not found indications of on-going reprocessing activities in Iran.

NAM reiterates its full confidence in the impartiality and professionalism of the Secretariat of the IAEA and of its Director General, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei. In the light of some recent developments, NAM strongly rejects any undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, especially in its verification process, which will jeopardize its efficiency and credibility. Particularly, NAM reiterates its full support for the recent steps taken by the Director General in order to resolve the outstanding issues on Iran.

NAM recalls the Article VII.F of the IAEA Statute that, *inter alia*, stipulates: "Each member undertakes to respect the international character of the responsibilities of the Director General and the staff and shall not seek to influence them in the discharge of their duties."

While reiterating its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran's nuclear issue, NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect. NAM also expects all concerned parties to avoid taking any measures which put at risk the constructive process between Iran and the Agency.



2007: Visit of Ambassadors and Representatives of NAM, G77 and Arab League at the Uranium Conversion Facility (UCF) in Isfahan accompanied by H.E. Ambassador Soltanieh, Resident Representative to the IAEA



2007: H.E. Norma Goicochea, Ambassador of Cuba and Chairperson of the NAM Vienna Chapter, at a press conference in Isfahan reading the Declaration of the 14<sup>th</sup> NAM Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Havana in September 2006.

## STATEMENTS IN 2008

### 3 MARCH 2008

**NAM Statement by H.E. Norma Goicochea, Ambassador and Resident Representative of Cuba, at the IAEA Board of Governors Meeting on Agenda Item 4**

**(c) Report of the Director General on the implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007) in the Islamic Republic of Iran.**

**Mr. Chairman:**

I have the honor to make this statement on behalf of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement.

At the very outset, NAM would like to thank the Director General for his report as contained in document GOV/2008/4.

NAM welcomes the efforts made by Iran and the IAEA Secretariat in the implementation of the Work Plan (INFCIRC/711) on Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues. In this context, NAM also welcomes the Director General's visit to Teheran from 11 to 12 January 2008, during which the decision to accelerate the implementation of the Work Plan was taken.

NAM takes note with appreciation that, as reflected in paragraph 3 of the Report, during the visit of the Director General to Tehran "...the Iranian leadership stated that the country's nuclear programme had always been exclusively for peaceful purposes and that there had never been a nuclear weapons development programme..."

NAM wishes to take this opportunity to reiterate its principled position on the matter, as reflected in the Statement adopted in the 14th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Havana, Cuba, on 15 and 16 September 2006, the full text of which I now quote:

*QUOTE*

- *The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the basic and inalienable right of all States, to develop research, production and use of atomic energy for*

*peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting this right of States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. They furthermore reaffirmed that States' choices and decisions in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*

- *The Heads of State or Government recognised the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stressed that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, especially its verification process, which would jeopardise the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*
- *The Heads of State or Government welcomed the cooperation extended by the Islamic Republic of Iran to the IAEA including those voluntary confidence-building measures undertaken, with a view to resolve the remaining issues. They noted the assessment of the IAEA Director-General that all nuclear material declared by Iran had been accounted for. They noted, at the same time, that the process for drawing a conclusion with regard to the absence of undeclared material and activities in Iran is an ongoing and time-consuming process. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government encouraged Iran to urgently continue to cooperate actively and fully with the IAEA within the Agency's mandate to resolve outstanding issues in order to promote confidence and a peaceful resolution of the issue.*
- *The Heads of State or Government emphasised the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of States to their respective safeguards agreements and any confidence building measures voluntarily undertaken to resolve difficult issues, and believed that such voluntary undertakings are not legal safeguards obligations.*
- *The Heads of State or Government considered the establishment of nuclear-weapons-free zones (NWFZs) as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterated the support for the establishment in the Middle East of a nuclear-weapon-free zone, in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. Pending the establishment of such a zone, they demanded Israel to accede to the NPT without delay and place promptly all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards.*
- *The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities -operational or under construction- poses a great danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations*

*and regulations of the IAEA. They recognised the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument, prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*

- *The Heads of State or Government strongly believed that all issues on safeguards and verification, including those of Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on technical and legal grounds. They further emphasised that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*
- *The Heads of State or Government also strongly believed that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means must continue to find a long term solution to the Iranian nuclear issue. They expressed their conviction that the only way to resolve the issue is to resume negotiations without any preconditions and to enhance cooperation with the involvement of all necessary parties to promote international confidence with the view to facilitating Agency's work on resolving the outstanding issues.*

#### UNQUOTE

NAM is very pleased to note that, as a result of the joint endeavours of the IAEA Secretariat and Iran, significant achievements have been made in the implementation of the Work Plan. Taking into account the Director General's Report to this Board of Governors and also the results reported by the Secretariat on this issue to the September and November 2007 sessions of the Board, NAM notes with satisfaction that all the six "outstanding issues", reflected in the paragraphs I.2 and II of the Work Plan, have been resolved. NAM expresses its appreciation for the proactive cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the Agency in the implementation of the agreed Work Plan that concluded these outstanding issues in a shorter time than originally planned. NAM welcomes this substantive progress and expects that the safeguards implementation in Iran shall be conducted in a routine manner.

NAM notes "... that the Agency has not detected the use of nuclear material in connection with the alleged studies, nor does it have credible information in this regard". NAM is of the view that the objectives of briefings organized by the Secretariat should be to explain the contents of the official documents circulated beforehand. The technical briefing held on 25 February on this Agenda item, however, went beyond the Director General's Report on this matter. Furthermore, NAM emphasizes that the work of the Board of Governors should only be based on official, credible, verifiable, factual and timely information.

NAM takes note that the Director General expressed once again that the Agency is able to verify the non-diversion of declared material in Iran, and that Iran has provided the Agency with access to declared nuclear material, and has provided the required nuclear material accountancy reports in connection with declared nuclear material and activities. NAM also notes that the Agency has not found indications of on-going reprocessing activities in Iran.

NAM would like to highlight that the Report of the Director General states that "the Agency's knowledge about Iran's current declared programme has become clearer".

NAM reiterates the importance of maintaining the impartiality and professionalism of the Secretariat of the IAEA and once again rejects any undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, especially in its verification process, which will jeopardize its efficiency and credibility.

While reiterating its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a solution of Iran's nuclear issue, NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect. NAM also expects all concerned parties to avoid taking any measures which put at risk the constructive process between Iran and the Agency.

## 2 JUNE 2008

### **NAM Statement by H.E. Norma Goicochea, Ambassador and Resident Representative of Cuba, at the IAEA Board of Governors Meeting on Agenda Item 7**

#### **(c) Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008) in the Islamic Republic of Iran.**

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) would like to thank the Director General for his report on the implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as contained in document GOV/2008 /15 and also the Secretariat for the technical briefing organized in this regard.
2. At the very outset, NAM wishes to take this opportunity to reiterate its principled position on the matter, as reflected in the Statement adopted in the 14th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Havana, Cuba, on 15 and 16 September 2006, the full text of which I now quote:
  - *The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the basic and inalienable right of all States, to develop research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting this right of States to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. They furthermore reaffirmed that States' choices and decisions in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*
  - *The Heads of State or Government recognised the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective*



*safeguards obligations of Member States and stressed that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, especially its verification process, which would jeopardise the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*

- *The Heads of State or Government welcomed the cooperation extended by the Islamic Republic of Iran to the IAEA including those voluntary confidence-building measures undertaken, with a view to resolve the remaining issues. They noted the assessment of the IAEA Director-General that all nuclear material declared by Iran had been accounted for. They noted, at the same time, that the process for drawing a conclusion with regard to the absence of undeclared material and activities in Iran is an ongoing and time-consuming process. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government encouraged Iran to urgently continue to cooperate actively and fully with the IAEA within the Agency's mandate to resolve outstanding issues in order to promote confidence and a peaceful resolution of the issue.*
- *The Heads of State or Government emphasised the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of States to their respective safeguards agreements and any confidence building measures voluntarily undertaken to resolve difficult issues, and believed that such voluntary undertakings are not legal safeguards obligations.*
- *The Heads of State or Government considered the establishment of nuclear-weapons-free zones (NWFZs) as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterated the support for the establishment in the Middle East of a nuclear-weapon-free zone, in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. Pending the establishment of such a zone, they demanded Israel to accede to the NPT without delay and place promptly all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards.*
- *The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities -operational or under construction- poses a great danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and regulations of the IAEA. They recognised the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument, prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*
- *The Heads of State or Government strongly believed that all issues on safeguards and verification, including those of Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on technical and legal grounds. They further emphasised that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the*

*Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*

- *The Heads of State or Government also strongly believed that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means must continue to find a long term solution to the Iranian nuclear issue. They expressed their conviction that the only way to resolve the issue is to resume negotiations without any preconditions and to enhance cooperation with the involvement of all necessary parties to promote international confidence with the view to facilitating Agency's work on resolving the outstanding issues.*
3. NAM takes note that the Director General expressed once again that the Agency is able to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran, and that Iran has provided the Agency with access to declared nuclear material, and has provided the required nuclear material accountancy reports in connection with declared nuclear material and activities. NAM also notes that the Agency has not found indications of on-going reprocessing activities in Iran.
  4. NAM appreciates the cooperation of Iran in responding the issue of alleged studies despite the fact that the six "outstanding issues" reflected in paragraphs I.2 and II of the Work Plan have been resolved. NAM notes with satisfaction that Iran agreed to deal with the alleged studies issue, including additional questions, and to hold a series of technical meetings in Iran with the Agency's delegation headed by deputy Director General for Safeguards.
  5. NAM also takes note that it is emphasized once again in the Report that "the Agency has not detected the actual the use of nuclear material in connection with the alleged studies".
  6. NAM recalls that, regarding the alleged studies, the agreement reached in Work Plan stipulated that "upon receiving all related documents, Iran will review and inform the Agency its assessment", and notes that, although the Secretariat was unable to provide the related documents in several cases, Iran has cooperated anyway, by providing information on these issues.
  7. In this regard, NAM takes note of the fact expressed by Director General that "the Agency received much of this information only in electronic form and was not authorized to provide copies to Iran." He further expressed that "it was not in possession of the documents and was therefore unfortunately unable to make them available to Iran". NAM is of the view, that this is a matter of concern since it may create impediments to the verification process.
  8. In dealing with issues related to the "alleged studies", there could be concerns that this is not a core competency of the Agency. However, NAM believes that in clarifying the "alleged studies", including the issues such as high explosive testing and missile re-entry vehicle, the Agency would act in accordance with its Statute.
  9. Taking into account that all outstanding issues have been resolved, which was

officially reported in the March Board by the Director General, and considering the rounds of intensive discussions on "Alleged Studies" in Iran, NAM expects that the safeguards implementation in Iran shall be conducted in a routine manner.

10. NAM reiterates its full confidence in the impartiality and professionalism of the Secretariat of the IAEA and of its Director General, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei, and once again strongly rejects any undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, especially in its verification process, which will jeopardize its efficiency and credibility.
11. While reiterating its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran's nuclear issue, NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect. NAM also expects all concerned parties to avoid taking any measures which put at risk the constructive process between Iran and the Agency.

## **22 SEPTEMBER 2008**

### **NAM Statement by H.E. Norma Goicochea, Ambassador and Resident Representative of Cuba, at the IAEA Board of Governors Meeting on Agenda Item 9**

#### **(c) Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008) in the Islamic Republic of Iran**

##### **Mr. Chairman:**

1. On behalf of NAM, I wish to express the Movement's appreciation to the Director General, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei and the Secretariat for the report to the Board regarding the Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2008/38. NAM would also like to thank the Secretariat for the technical meeting organized on the issue.
2. I would like to inform that during the Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Tehran from 27 to 30 July 2008, the Ministers adopted the Statement on the Islamic Republic of Iran's Nuclear Issue that updates the position of the Movement on this matter. I now quote the statement.

##### *QUOTE*

1. The Ministers reiterated their principled positions on nuclear disarmament and non- proliferation reflected in the Final Document of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau 2006 and the 14<sup>th</sup> Summit Conference of

Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Havana, Cuba, 11-16 September 2006. The Ministers also reiterated the Movement's principled position on the Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear issue as reflected in the NAM Ministerial Statement adopted in Putrajaya on 30 May 2006 and NAM Heads of State or Government Statement adopted in Havana on 16 September 2006. They considered the positive developments in the implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as reflected in the reports of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

2. The Ministers reaffirmed the basic and inalienable right of all states to develop research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. They furthermore reaffirmed that States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.
3. The Ministers recognized the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stressed that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, especially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.
4. The Ministers welcomed the continuing cooperation being extended by the Islamic Republic of Iran to the IAEA including those voluntary CBMs undertaken with a view to resolving all remaining issues, including those as reflected in the latest report of the Director General of the IAEA on 26 May 2008. They welcomed the fact that the IAEA has been able to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran as reflected in the Agency's reports since November 2003 and further noted the assessment of the IAEA Director General in Safeguard Implementation Report (SIR) 2006 that all nuclear material declared by Iran had been accounted for and remains in peaceful activities. They noted at the same time, that the process for drawing a conclusion with regard to the absence of undeclared material and activities in Iran is an ongoing and time consuming process. In this regard, the Ministers further welcomed the modality agreement reached between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the IAEA on 21 August 2007 leading to the resolution of the six outstanding issues as a significant step forward towards promoting confidence and a peaceful resolution of the issue. The Ministers took note of the Document INFCIRC/711 in which the Agency and Iran agreed that after the implementation of the Work Plan and the agreed modalities for

resolving the outstanding issues, the implementation of safeguards in Iran will be conducted in a routine manner.

5. The Ministers emphasized the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of states to their respective safeguards agreements and any confidence building measures voluntarily undertaken to resolve difficult issues, and believed that such voluntary undertakings are not legal safeguards obligations.
6. The Ministers considered the establishment of nuclear- weapons-free-zones (NWFZs) as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterated the support for the establishment in the Middle East of a nuclear weapons free zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. Pending the establishment of such a zone, they demanded Israel to accede unconditionally to the NPT without delay and place promptly all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards in accordance with Security Council Resolution 487 (1981).
7. The Ministers reaffirmed the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction- poses a great danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and regulations of the IAEA. They recognized the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
8. The Ministers strongly believed that all safeguards and verification issues, including those of Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on technical and legal grounds. They further emphasized that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.
9. The Ministers stressed that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means must continue to find a comprehensive and long term solution to the Iranian nuclear issue. They expressed their conviction that the only way to resolve the issue is to pursue substantive negotiations without any preconditions among all relevant parties. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed Iran's willingness to commence negotiations on various regional and global issues, including nuclear issues with NAM member States, particularly those of the region. The Ministers further welcomed the talks between Iran and the six countries held in Geneva in July 2008.

*UNQUOTE*

## 27 NOVEMBER 2008

### NAM Statement by H.E. Norma Goicochea, Ambassador and Resident Representative of Cuba, at the IAEA Board of Governors Meeting on Agenda Item 6

(c) Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008) in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

#### Madam Chairperson:

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) would like to thank the Director General for his report on the implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as contained in document GOV/2008 /59 and also the Secretariat for the technical briefing organized in this regard.
2. NAM wishes to reiterate its principled position on the matter, as reflected in the Statement adopted in the Ministerial Meeting of the Non- Aligned Movement held in Tehran from 27 to 30 July 2008, the full text of which I now quote:
  - *The Ministers reiterated their principled positions on nuclear disarmament and non- proliferation reflected in the Final Document of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Putrajaya, Malaysia, 27-30 May 2006 and the 14th Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Havana, Cuba, 11-16 September 2006. The Ministers also reiterated the Movement's principled position on the Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear issue as reflected in the NAM Ministerial Statement adopted in Putrajaya on 30 May 2006 and NAM Heads of State or Government Statement adopted in Havana on 16 September 2006. They considered the positive developments in the implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as reflected in the reports of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).*
  - *The Ministers reaffirmed the basic and inalienable right of all states to develop research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. They furthermore reaffirmed that States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*
  - *The Ministers recognized the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stressed that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's*

- activities, especially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*
- *The Ministers welcomed the continuing cooperation being extended by the Islamic Republic of Iran to the IAEA including those voluntary CBMs undertaken with a view to resolving all remaining issues, including those as reflected in the latest report of the Director General of the IAEA on 26 May 2008. They welcomed the fact that the IAEA has been able to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran as reflected in the Agency's reports since November 2003 and further noted the assessment of the IAEA Director General in Safeguard Implementation Report (SIR) 2006 that all nuclear material declared by Iran had been accounted for and remains in peaceful activities. They noted at the same time, that the process for drawing a conclusion with regard to the absence of undeclared material and activities in Iran is an ongoing and time consuming process. In this regard, the Ministers further welcomed the modality agreement reached between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the IAEA on 21 August 2007 leading to the resolution of the six outstanding issues as a significant step forward towards promoting confidence and a peaceful resolution of the issue. The Ministers took note of the Document INFCIRC/711 in which the Agency and Iran agreed that after the implementation of the Work Plan and the agreed modalities for resolving the outstanding issues, the implementation of safeguards in Iran will be conducted in a routine manner.*
  - *The Ministers emphasized the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of states to their respective safeguards agreements and any confidence building measures voluntarily undertaken to resolve difficult issues, and believed that such voluntary undertakings are not legal safeguards obligations.*
  - *The Ministers considered the establishment of nuclear- weapons-free-zones (NWFZs) as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterated the support for the establishment in the Middle East of a nuclear weapons free zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. Pending the establishment of such a zone, they demanded Israel to accede unconditionally to the NPT without delay and place promptly all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards in accordance with Security Council Resolution 487 (1981).*
  - *The Ministers reaffirmed the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction-poses a great danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and regulations of the IAEA. They recognized the need for a comprehensive multilaterally*

*negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*

- *The Ministers strongly believed that all safeguards and verification issues, including those of Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on technical and legal grounds. They further emphasized that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*
  - *The Ministers stressed that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means must continue to find a comprehensive and long term solution to the Iranian nuclear issue. They expressed their conviction that the only way to resolve the issue is to pursue substantive negotiations without any preconditions among all relevant parties. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed Iran's willingness to commence negotiations on various regional and global issues, including nuclear issues with NAM member States, particularly those of the region. The Ministers further welcomed the talks between Iran and the six countries held in Geneva in July 2008.*
3. NAM takes note that the Director General in his latest report has expressed once again that the Agency has been able to continue to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran, and that Iran has provided the Agency with access to declared nuclear material, and has provided the required nuclear material accounting reports in connection with declared nuclear material and activities. NAM also notes that the Agency has not found indications of on-going reprocessing activities in Iran.
  4. Recalling that the Director General expressed regret in his report to the Board of Governors of September 2008 (GOV/2008/38) that the Agency was not in the position to provide Iran with the documents related to the alleged studies, NAM expresses its concerns on the creation of such obstacles, which hinders the Agency's verification process.
  5. NAM takes note that the Director General has reiterated in his report that the Agency has not detected the actual use of nuclear materials in connection with the alleged studies.
  6. NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a peaceful solution of Iran's nuclear issue and encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.



## STATEMENTS IN 2009

### 2 MARCH 2009

#### **NAM Statement by H.E. Norma Goicochea, Ambassador and Resident Representative of Cuba, at the IAEA Board of Governors Meeting on Agenda Item 4**

#### **(c) Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and 1835 (2008) in the Islamic Republic of Iran.**

#### **Chairperson:**

I have the honor to make this statement on behalf of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement.

At the very outset, NAM would like to thank the Director General for his report on the Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2009/8 and also the Secretariat for the technical briefing organized in this regard.

NAM wishes to reiterate its principled position on the matter, as reflected in the Statement adopted in the Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Tehran from 27 to 30 July 2008, the full text of which I now quote:

- *The Ministers reiterated their principled positions on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation reflected in the Final Document of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Putrajaya, Malaysia, 27- 30 May 2006 and the 14th Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Havana, Cuba, 11-16 September 2006. The Ministers also reiterated the Movement's principled position on the Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear issue as reflected in the NAM Ministerial Statement adopted in Putrajaya on 30 May 2006 and NAM Heads of State or Government Statement adopted in Havana on 16 September 2006. They considered the positive developments in the implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as reflected in the reports of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).*
- *The Ministers reaffirmed the basic and inalienable right of all states to develop research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective*

*legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. They furthermore reaffirmed that States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*

- *The Ministers recognized the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stressed that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, especially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*
- *The Ministers welcomed the continuing cooperation being extended by the Islamic Republic of Iran to the IAEA including those voluntary CBMs undertaken with a view to resolving all remaining issues, including those as reflected in the latest report of the Director General of the IAEA on 26 May 2008. They welcomed the fact that the IAEA has been able to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran as reflected in the Agency's reports since November 2003 and further noted the assessment of the IAEA Director General in Safeguard Implementation Report (SIR) 2006 that all nuclear material declared by Iran had been accounted for and remains in peaceful activities. They noted at the same time, that the process for drawing a conclusion with regard to the absence of undeclared material and activities in Iran is an ongoing and time consuming process. In this regard, the Ministers further welcomed the modality agreement reached between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the IAEA on 21 August 2007 leading to the resolution of the six outstanding issues as a significant step forward towards promoting confidence and a peaceful resolution of the issue. The Ministers took note of the Document INFCIRC/711 in which the Agency and Iran agreed that after the implementation of the Work Plan and the agreed modalities for resolving the outstanding issues, the implementation of safeguards in Iran will be conducted in a routine manner.*
- *The Ministers emphasized the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of states to their respective safeguards agreements and any confidence building measures voluntarily undertaken to resolve difficult issues, and believed that such voluntary undertakings are not legal safeguards obligations.*
- *The Ministers considered the establishment of nuclear- weapons-free-zones (NWFZs) as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterated the support for the establishment in the Middle East of a nuclear weapons free zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. Pending the establishment of such*

*a zone, they demanded Israel to accede unconditionally to the NPT without delay and place promptly all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards in accordance with Security Council Resolution 487 (1981).*

- *The Ministers reaffirmed the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities—operational or under construction—poses a great danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and regulations of the IAEA. They recognized the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*
- *The Ministers strongly believed that all safeguards and verification issues, including those of Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on technical and legal grounds. They further emphasized that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*
- *The Ministers stressed that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means must continue to find a comprehensive and long term solution to the Iranian nuclear issue. They expressed their conviction that the only way to resolve the issue is to pursue substantive negotiations without any preconditions among all relevant parties. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed Iran's willingness to commence negotiations on various regional and global issues, including nuclear issues with NAM member States, particularly those of the region. The Ministers further welcomed the talks between Iran and the six countries held in Geneva in July 2008.*

NAM takes note that the Director General in his latest report has stated once again that the Agency has been able to continue to verify the non- diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran. NAM also notes that the Agency has not found indications of on-going reprocessing activities at those facilities which are being monitored in Iran by the Agency.

Furthermore, NAM takes note that the nuclear material at the Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) and at the Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP) remains under Agency containment and surveillance, and that the fuel assemblies imported from the Russian Federation for use at the Buser Nuclear Power Plant (BNPP) remain under Agency seal. NAM also notes that the Report indicates that FEP and PFEP have been operating as declared.

NAM notes with satisfaction that since March 2007, 21 unannounced inspections have been conducted at FEP, reflecting the degree of cooperation extended by Iran and that there were no impediments in conducting those inspections.

NAM also takes note that the Agency has finalized its assessment of the results of the

physical inventory verification (PIV) carried out at FEP on 24–26 November 2008, and has concluded that the physical inventory as declared by Iran was consistent with the results of the PIV.

NAM fully supports the request of the Director General to those Members States that have provided the Secretariat information related to the “alleged studies” to agree that the Agency provides copies to Iran. NAM expresses once again its concerns on the creation of obstacles in this regard, which hinder the Agency’s verification process.

Taking into account the recent developments mentioned above as well as previous Director General’s reports on the implementation of the Work Plan on “Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues” (INFCIRC/711), NAM looks forward to the safeguards implementation in Iran being conducted in a routine manner.

NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran’s nuclear issue; NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect. NAM also expects all concerned parties to avoid undue pressure which put at risk the constructive process among them.

## **15 JUNE 2009**

### **NAM Statement by H.E. Norma Goicochea, Ambassador and Resident Representative of Cuba, at the Board of Governors Meeting on Agenda Item 6**

#### **d) Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and 1835 (2008) in the Islamic Republic of Iran.**

Chairperson:

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Dr. Mohamed El Baradei, for his report on the Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2009/35 and also the Secretariat for the technical briefing organized in this regard.
2. Before to express our comments on the Director General’s Report, NAM would like to reiterate its principled positions on the matter:
  - *NAM reaffirms the basic and inalienable right of all states to develop research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. States’ choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be*

*respected.*

- *NAM recognizes the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stressed that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, especially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*
  - *NAM emphasizes the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of states to their respective safeguards agreements and any confidence building measures voluntarily undertaken to resolve difficult issues, and believed that such voluntary undertakings are not legal safeguards obligations.*
  - *NAM considers the establishment of a nuclear- weapons-free- zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterates its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.*
  - *NAM reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities -operational or under construction- poses a great danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and regulations of the IAEA. NAM recognizes the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*
  - *NAM strongly believes that all safeguards and verification issues, including those of Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on technical and legal grounds. NAM further emphasizes that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*
  - *NAM stresses that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means must continue to find a comprehensive and long term solution to the Iranian nuclear issue. NAM expresses their conviction that the only way to resolve the issue is to pursue substantive negotiations without any preconditions among all relevant parties*
3. NAM takes note that the Director General in his latest report has stated once again that the Agency has been able to continue to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran. NAM also notes that the Agency has not found indications of on-going reprocessing activities at those facilities which are being monitored in Iran by the Agency.
4. Furthermore, NAM takes note that the activities of production of nuclear

material, particularly those related to enrichment, continue to remain under the Agency's containment and surveillance, as shown by the following facts reflected in the report:

- The nuclear material at the Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) (including the feed, product and tails), as well as all installed cascades, remain under Agency containment and surveillance, and the Agency and Iran are discussing improvements in the facility's accountancy system.
  - The nuclear material at the Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP), as well as the cascade area, remains under Agency containment and surveillance.
  - To date, the results of the environmental samples taken at FEP and PFEP indicate that the plants have been operating as declared.
  - Since March 2007, 26 unannounced inspections have been conducted at FEP.
5. NAM fully supports the request of the Director General to those Members States that have provided the Secretariat information related to the "alleged studies" to agree that the Agency provides copies to Iran. NAM expresses once again its concerns on the creation of obstacles in this regard, which hinder the Agency's verification process.
6. Taking into account the recent developments mentioned above as well as previous Director General's reports on the implementation of the Work Plan on "Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues" (INFCIRC/711), NAM still looks forward to the safeguards implementation in Iran being conducted in a routine manner.
7. NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran's nuclear issue; NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect. NAM also expects all concerned parties to avoid undue pressure which put at risk the constructive process among them.

## 7 SEPTEMBER 2009

### NAM Statement by H.E. Ambassador Ehab Fawzy, Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt, at the IAEA Board of Governors on Agenda Item 6

**(c) Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 1737(2006), 1747(2007), 1803(2008) and 1835(2008) in the Islamic Republic of Iran.**

**Madam Chairperson,**

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Dr. Mohamed El Baradei, for his report on the Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2009/55.
2. Before expressing our comments on the Director General's Report, NAM would like to reiterate its principled positions on the matter:
  - a. *NAM reaffirms the basic and inalienable right of all states to the development, research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*
  - b. *NAM recognizes the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stressed that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, specially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*
  - c. *NAM emphasizes the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of states in accordance with their respective safeguards agreements, as opposed to any confidence building measures undertaken voluntarily and that do not constitute a legal safeguards obligation.*
  - d. *NAM considers the establishment of a nuclear-weapons-freezone (NWFZ) in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterates its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.*
  - e. *NAM reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities -operational or*

*under construction- poses a serious danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and of regulations of the IAEA. NAM recognizes the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*

- f. NAM strongly believes that all safeguards and verification issues, including those related to Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on technical and legal grounds. NAM further emphasizes that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*
  - g. NAM stresses that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means as well as substantive negotiations without any preconditions amongst the concerned parties must remain the means whereby a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Iranian nuclear issue is found.*
3. NAM takes note that the Director General has stated once again that the Agency has been able to continue to verify the nondiversion of declared nuclear material in Iran.
  4. NAM welcomes the increased cooperation between the Agency and Iran as elaborated in the latest report of the Director General, and in this regard, notes the following:
    - a. Iran and the Agency agreed on the improvements to the containment and surveillance measures at Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP), which were put in place on 12 August 2009, in order for the Agency to continue to fully meet its safeguards objectives for the facility. Iran and the Agency have also agreed on improvements regarding the provision of accounting and operating records, and on the requirements for timely access for unannounced inspections.*
    - b. The activities of production of nuclear material, particularly those related to enrichment, continue to remain under the Agency's containment and surveillance and that to date, the results of the environmental samples taken at FEP in Natanz and Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP) indicate that the plants have been operating as declared. Since the last report, the Agency has successfully conducted three unannounced inspections. A total of 29 unannounced inspections have been conducted at FEP since March 2007.*
    - c. The Agency has continued to monitor the use and construction of hot cells at the relevant nuclear facilities in Iran, and there have been no indications of ongoing reprocessing related activities at those facilities.*
    - d. Iran has submitted an updated Design Information Questionnaire (DIQ) for*



- Fuel Manufacturing Plant (FMP), and the Agency conducted both a physical inventory verification (PIV) and design information verification (DIV) at FMP. Iran has provided the Agency with access to the IRAO heavy water reactor at Arak, at which time the Agency was able to carry out a DIV.*
- e. The Agency finalized its assessment of the results of the PIV carried out at the Uranium Conversion Facility (UCF), and has concluded that the inventory of nuclear material at UCF as declared by Iran is consistent with those results. The Agency has also conducted DIV at UCF. It was able to confirm that the facility conforms to the design information provided by Iran.*
5. NAM fully supports the repeated requests of the Director General to those Members States that have provided the Secretariat information related to the "alleged studies" to agree that the Agency provides all related documents to Iran. NAM expresses once again its concerns on the creation of obstacles in this regard, which hinder the Agency's verification process. In this regard, NAM recalls that the Director General reported that:
- a. The Agency has limited means to authenticate independently the documentation that forms the basis of the alleged studies.*
- b. The constraints placed by some Member States on the availability of information to Iran are making it more difficult for the Agency to conduct detailed discussions with Iran on this matter.*
6. NAM once again strongly rejects any undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, especially in its verification process, which will jeopardize its efficiency and credibility. In this context, NAM reiterates its rejection of any unsubstantiated allegations by a Member State against the Director General or of any interference in the conduct of its work in violation of the provisions of Article VII.F of the Statute. NAM wishes to reaffirm its confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the Director General and the Secretariat.
7. Taking into account the recent developments mentioned above as well as previous Director General's reports on the implementation of the Work Plan on "Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues" (INFCIRC/711), NAM still looks forward to the safeguards implementation in Iran being conducted in a routine manner.
8. NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran's nuclear issue; NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.

## 26 NOVEMBER 2009

### **NAM Statement by H.E. Ambassador Ehab Fawzy, Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt, to the Board of Governors on Agenda Item 4**

#### **(b) Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 1737(2006), 1747(2007), 1803(2008) and 1835(2008) in the Islamic Republic of Iran.**

#### **Mr. Chairperson,**

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei, for his report on the Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV12009/74.
2. Before expressing our comments on the Director General's Report, NAM wishes to reaffirm its confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the Director General and the Secretariat. NAM would also like to reiterate its principled positions on the matter:
  - a. *NAM reaffirms the basic and inalienable right of all states to the development, research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*
  - b. *NAM recognizes the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stresses that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, specially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*
  - c. *NAM emphasizes the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of states in accordance with their respective safeguards agreements, as opposed to any confidence building measures undertaken voluntarily and that do not constitute a legal safeguards obligation.*
  - d. *NAM considers the establishment of a nuclear- weapons-free- zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterates its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.*



*inventory verification (PIV) carried out at Fuel Manufacturing Plant (FMP) in August 2009, and has concluded that the inventory of nuclear material at FMP as declared by Iran is consistent with those results. Iran has provided the Agency with access to the IR-40 heavy water reactor at Arak, at which time the Agency was able to carry out a DIV. The Agency verified that the construction of the facility was ongoing.*

5. NAM encourages Iran to continue the provision of design information regarding its nuclear facilities, and that such engagement be in accordance with its full-scope safeguards agreement with the Agency.
6. NAM fully supports the repeated requests of the Director General to those Members States that have provided the Secretariat information related to the "alleged studies" to agree that the Agency provides all related documents to Iran. NAM expresses once again its concerns on the creation of obstacles in this regard, which hinder the Agency's verification process. In this regard, NAM recalls that the Director General reported that:
  - a. The Agency has limited means to authenticate independently the documentation that forms the basis of the alleged studies.
  - b. The constraints placed by some Member States on the availability information to Iran are making it more difficult for the Agency conduct detailed discussions with Iran on this matter.
7. Taking into account the recent developments mentioned above as well as previous Director General's reports on the implementation of the Work Plan on "Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues" (INFCIRC/711), NAM still looks forward to the safeguards implementation in Iran being conducted in a routine manner.
8. NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran's nuclear issue; NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.

## STATEMENTS IN 2010

### 1 MARCH 2010

#### **NAM Statement by H.E. Ambassador Ehab Fawzy, Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt, at the Board of Governors on Agenda Item 6**

**(c) Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 1737(2006), 1747(2007), 1803(2008) and 1835(2008) in the Islamic Republic of Iran.**

#### **Mr. Chairperson,**

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Mr. Yukiya Amano, for his report on the Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2010/10.
2. Before expressing our comments on the Director General's Report, NAM would like to reiterate its principled positions on the matter:
  - a. *NAM reaffirms the basic and inalienable right of all states to the development, research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*
  - b. *NAM recognizes the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stresses that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, specially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*
  - c. *NAM emphasizes the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of states in accordance with their respective safeguards agreements, as opposed to any confidence building measures undertaken voluntarily and that do not constitute a legal safeguards obligation.*
  - d. *NAM considers the establishment of a nuclear- weapons-free- zone (NWFZ) in*

*the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterates its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.*

- e. NAM reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction - poses a serious danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and of regulations of the IAEA. NAM recognizes the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*
  - f. NAM strongly believes that all safeguards and verification issues, including those related to Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on sound technical and legal grounds. NAM further emphasizes that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*
  - g. NAM stresses that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means as well as substantive negotiations without any preconditions amongst the concerned parties must remain the means whereby a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Iranian nuclear issue is found.*
3. NAM takes note that the latest report of the Director General includes many references to events that transpired prior to the previous report contained in document GOV/2009/74 dated 16 November 2009, and contrary to the expectation of NAM, does not mention the responses provided by Iran to the Agency on several issues.
  4. NAM also takes note that the Director General has stated once again that the Agency has been able to continue to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran.
  5. NAM encourages Iran to intensify its cooperation with the Agency to provide credible assurances regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran within the Agency's mandate.
  6. NAM notes with concern, the possible implications of the departure from standard verification language in the summary of the report of the Director General, when stating that "Iran has not provided the necessary cooperation to permit the Agency to confirm that all nuclear material in Iran is in peaceful activities", and would like to seek clarification from the Agency on this matter.
  7. NAM welcomes the continued cooperation between the Agency and Iran as elaborated in the latest report of the Director General, and in this regard, notes the following:

- a. That the activities of production of nuclear material, particularly those related to enrichment, continue to remain under the Agency's containment and surveillance and that to date, the results of the environmental samples taken at Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) in Natanz and Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP) indicate that the plants have been operating as declared. Since the last report, the Agency has successfully conducted four unannounced inspections. A total of 35 unannounced inspections have been conducted at FEP since March 2007.*
  - b. That the Agency has confirmed that the Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant (FFEP) corresponded with the design information provided by Iran, and that the facility was at an advanced stage of construction, although no centrifuges had been introduced to the facility. Since the last report, the Agency has conducted four design information verifications (DIV). A total of 5 DIVs have been conducted at FFEP since October 2009.*
  - c. That the Agency has continued to monitor the use and construction of hot cells at the relevant nuclear facilities in Iran, and there have been no indications of ongoing reprocessing related activities at those facilities.*
  - d. That the Agency has finalized its assessment of the results of the physical inventory verification (PIV) carried out at Fuel Manufacturing Plant (FMP) in August 2009, and has concluded that the inventory of nuclear material at FMP as declared by Iran is consistent with those results. Iran has provided the Agency with access to the IR-40 heavy water reactor at Arak, at which time the Agency was able to carry out a DIV. The Agency verified that the construction of the facility was ongoing.*
8. NAM notes that the report of the Director General stated that "the period of notice provided by Iran regarding related changes made to PFEP was insufficient for the Agency to adjust the existing safeguards procedures before Iran started to feed the material into PFEP". In this regard, NAM encourages Iran to provide design information regarding its nuclear facilities in accordance with its full-scope safeguards agreement with the Agency.
9. NAM fully supports the previous requests of the Director General to those Members States that have provided the Secretariat information related to the "alleged studies" to agree that the Agency provides all related documents to Iran. NAM expresses once again its concerns on the creation of obstacles in this regard, which hinder the Agency's verification process. In this regard, NAM recalls that the Director General previously reported that:
  - a. The Agency has limited means to authenticate independently the*

*documentation that forms the basis of the alleged studies.*

*b. The constraints placed by some Member States on the availability of information to Iran are making it more difficult for the Agency to conduct detailed discussions with Iran on this matter.*

10. Taking into account the recent developments mentioned above as well as previous Director General's reports on the implementation of the Work Plan on "Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues" (INFCIRC/711), NAM still looks forward to the safeguards implementation in Iran being conducted in a routine manner.
11. NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran's nuclear issue. NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.

## **7 JUNE 2010**

### **NAM Statement by H.E. Ambassador Ehab Fawzy, Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt, at the Board of Governors on Agenda Item 7**

**(e): Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 1737(2006), 1747(2007), 1803(2008) and 1835(2008) in the Islamic Republic of Iran.**

**Mr. Chairperson,**

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Mr. Yukiya Amano, for his report on the Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GQV/2010/28.
2. Before expressing our comments on the Director General's Report, NAM would like to reiterate its principled positions on the matter:
  - a. NAM reaffirms the basic and inalienable right of all states to the development, research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*
  - b. NAM recognizes the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of*



- the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stresses that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, specially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*
- c. NAM emphasizes the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of states in accordance with their respective safeguards agreements, as opposed to any confidence building measures undertaken voluntarily and that do not constitute a legal safeguards obligation.*
  - d. NAM considers the establishment of a nuclear- weapons-free- zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterates its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.*
  - e. NAM reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction - poses a serious danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and of regulations of the IAEA. NAM recognizes the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*
  - f. NAM strongly believes that all safeguards and verification issues, including those related to Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on sound technical and legal grounds. NAM further emphasizes that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*
  - g. NAM stresses that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means as well as substantive negotiations without any preconditions amongst the concerned parties must remain the means whereby a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Iranian nuclear issue is found.*
3. In this context, NAM welcomes the joint declaration by Iran, Turkey and Brazil on 17 May 2010 as contained in document GOV/INF/2010/9.
  4. NAM takes note that the Director General has stated once again that the Agency has been able to continue to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran.
  5. NAM encourages Iran to continue cooperating with the Agency to provide credible assurances regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran in accordance with international law.
  6. NAM notes with concern, the possible implications of the continued departure

from standard verification language in the summary of the report of the Director General, when stating that "Iran has not provided the necessary cooperation to permit the Agency to confirm that all nuclear material in Iran is in peaceful activities", and would like to seek further clarification from the Agency on this matter, given that the Safeguards Implementation Report (SIR) for 2009 contained in Document GOV/2010/25 states that "while the Agency was able to conclude for Iran that all declared nuclear material remained in peaceful activities, verification of the correctness and completeness of Iran's declarations remained ongoing".

7. NAM welcomes the continued cooperation between the Agency and Iran as elaborated in the latest report of the Director General, and in this regard, notes the following:
  - a. *That the activities of production of nuclear material, particularly those related to enrichment, continue to remain under the Agency's containment and surveillance and that to date, the results of the environmental samples taken at Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) in Natanz and Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP) indicate that the plants have been operating as declared. Since the last report, the Agency has successfully conducted three unannounced inspections. A total of 38 unannounced inspections have been conducted at FEP since March 2007.*
  - b. *That the Agency has confirmed that the Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant (FFEP) corresponded with the design information provided by Iran, and that the facility was at an advanced stage of construction, although no centrifuges had been introduced to the facility. Since October 2009, the Agency has been conducting, on average, one design information verification (DIV) at FFEP per month. The results of the environmental samples taken at FFEP up to 16 February 2010 did not indicate the presence of enriched uranium.*
  - c. *That the Agency has continued to monitor the use and construction of hot cells at the relevant nuclear facilities in Iran, and there have been no indications of ongoing reprocessing related activities at those facilities.*
  - d. *Iran has provided the Agency with access to the IR-40 heavy water reactor at Arak, at which time the Agency was able to carry out a DIV. The Agency verified that the construction of the facility was ongoing. The Agency also carried out a DIV at the Fuel Manufacturing Plant (FMP), and confirmed that no new process equipment had been installed at the facility and that no new assemblies, rods or pellets had been produced at FMP since May 2009.*
8. NAM notes that the report of the Director General stated that "the period of notice provided by Iran regarding related changes made to PFEP was insufficient for the Agency to adjust the existing safeguards procedures before Iran started to feed the material into PFEP". In this regard, NAM further notes that as of 15 May 2010, the Agency has been implementing a revised safeguards approach

to account for the new and significant development in the design and operation of PFEP. NAM continues to encourage Iran to provide design information regarding its nuclear facilities in accordance with its full-scope safeguards agreement with the Agency.

9. NAM fully supports the previous requests of the Director General to those Member States that have provided the Secretariat information related to the "alleged studies" to agree that the Agency provides all related documents to Iran. NAM expresses once again its concerns on the creation of obstacles in this regard, which hinder the Agency's verification process. In this regard, NAM recalls that the Director General previously reported that:
  - a. *The Agency has limited means to authenticate independently the documentation that forms the basis of the alleged studies.*
  - b. *The constraints placed by some Member States on the availability of information to Iran are making it more difficult for the Agency to conduct detailed discussions with Iran on this matter.*
10. Taking into account the recent developments mentioned above as well as previous Director General's reports on the implementation of the Work Plan on "Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues" (INFCIRC/711), NAM still looks forward to the safeguards implementation in Iran being conducted in a routine manner.
11. NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran's nuclear issue. NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.

## **13 SEPTEMBER 2010**

### **NAM Statement by H.E. Ambassador Ehab Fawzy, Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt, at the Board of Governors on Agenda Item 7**

#### **(d) Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran.**

#### **Mr. Chairperson,**

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Mr. Yukiya Amano, for his report on the Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2010/46.
2. Before expressing our comments on the Director General's Report, NAM would

like to reiterate its principled positions on the matter:

- a. *NAM reaffirms the basic and inalienable right of all states to the development, research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*
- b. *NAM recognizes the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stresses that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, specially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*
- c. *NAM emphasizes the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of states in accordance with their respective safeguards agreements, as opposed to any confidence building measures undertaken voluntarily and that do not constitute a legal safeguards obligation.*
- d. *NAM considers the establishment of a nuclear- weapons-free- zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterates its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.*
- e. *NAM reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction -poses a serious danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and of regulations of the IAEA. NAM recognizes the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*
- f. *NAM strongly believes that all safeguards and verification issues, including those related to Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on sound technical and legal grounds. NAM further emphasizes that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*
- g. *NAM stresses that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means as well as substantive negotiations without any preconditions amongst the concerned parties must remain the means whereby a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Iranian nuclear issue is found.*

3. NAM takes note that the Director General has stated once again that the Agency has been able to continue to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran.
4. NAM encourages Iran to continue cooperating with the Agency to provide credible assurances regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran in accordance with international law.
5. NAM notes with concern, the possible implications of the continued departure from standard verification language in the summary of the report of the Director General, when stating that "Iran has not provided the necessary cooperation to permit the Agency to confirm that all nuclear material in Iran is in peaceful activities", and sought further clarification from the Director General on this matter, given that the Safeguards Implementation Report (SIR) for 2009 contained in Document GOV/2010/25 states that "while the Agency was able to conclude for Iran that all declared nuclear material remained in peaceful activities, verification of the correctness and completeness of Iran's declarations remained ongoing". NAM regrets that it has not received such further clarification yet.
6. NAM farther notes with concern the inclusion of extensive technical details pertaining to sensitive proprietary information in the report of the Director General. In this regard, NAM requests the Secretariat to refrain from including such sensitive information.
7. NAM welcomes the continued cooperation between the Agency and Iran as elaborated in the latest report of the Director General, and in this regard, notes the following:
  - a. *That the activities of production of nuclear material, particularly those related to enrichment, continue to remain under the Agency's containment and surveillance and that to date, the results of a large number of the environmental samples but one sample taken at Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) in Natanz and Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP) indicate that the plants have been operating as declared. Iran provided a possible explanation that is not inconsistent with the Agency's findings for that sample, along with supporting information.*
  - b. *That the Agency has confirmed that the Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant (FFEP) corresponded with the design information provided by Iran, and that the facility was at an advanced stage of construction, although no centrifuges had been introduced to the facility. Since October 2009, the Agency has been conducting, on average, one design information verification (DIV) at FFEP per month. The results of the environmental samples taken at FFEP up to 16 February 2010 did not indicate the presence of enriched uranium.*
  - c. *That the Agency has continued to monitor the use and construction of hot cells at the relevant nuclear facilities in Iran, and there have been no indications of*

*ongoing reprocessing related activities at those facilities.*

- d. Iran has provided the Agency with access to the IR-40 heavy water reactor at Arak, at which time the Agency was able to carry out a DIV. The Agency verified that the construction of the facility was ongoing, with the civil construction of the buildings almost complete and some major equipment having been installed. The Agency also carried out a PIV and a DIV at the Fuel Manufacturing Plant (FMP), and confirmed that no new process equipment had been installed at the facility and that no new assemblies, rods or pellets had been produced at FMP since May 2009.*
8. NAM notes that the report of the Director General stated that "the Agency also requested that, if a decision to construct new nuclear facilities had been taken by Iran, Iran provide further information regarding the design and scheduling of the construction of the facilities". NAM notes with appreciation that the report stated that "Iran reiterated that it was continuing to cooperate with the Agency in accordance with its Safeguards Agreement", and continues to encourage Iran to provide design information regarding its nuclear facilities in accordance with its full-scope safeguards agreement with the Agency.
9. NAM notes with concern that while Iran's Safeguards Agreement does permit it to object to the designation of Agency inspectors, the Secretariat rejected the basis upon which Iran has sought to justify its objection to the designation of two inspectors who had recently conducted inspections in Iran. NAM recalls that according to their respective Safeguards Agreements, Member States are not required to justify their decisions in this regard.
10. NAM fully supports the previous requests of the Director General to those Members States that have provided the Secretariat information related to the "alleged studies" to agree that the Agency provides all related documents to Iran. NAM expresses once again its concerns on the creation of obstacles in this regard, which hinder the Agency's verification process. In this regard, NAM recalls that the Director General previously reported that:
- a. The Agency has limited means to authenticate independently the documentation that forms the basis of the alleged studies.*
- b. The constraints placed by some Member States on the availability of information to Iran are making it more difficult for the Agency to conduct detailed discussions with Iran on this matter.*
11. Taking into account the recent developments mentioned above as well as previous Director General's reports on the implementation of the Work Plan on "Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues" (INFCIRC/711), NAM still looks forward to the safeguards implementation in Iran being conducted in a routine manner.
12. NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only

way for a long term solution of Iran's nuclear issue.

NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.

## 2 DECEMBER 2010

### **NAM Statement by H.E. Ambassador Ehab Fawzy, Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt, at the Board of Governors on Agenda Item 6**

#### **(c) Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of United Nations Security Council resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran.**

##### **Mr. Chairperson,**

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Mr. Yukiya Amano, for his report on the Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2010/62.
2. Before expressing our comments on the Director General's Report, NAM would like to reiterate its principled positions on the matter:
  - a. *NAM reaffirms the basic and inalienable right of all states to the development, research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*
  - b. *NAM recognizes the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stresses that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, specially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*
  - c. *NAM emphasizes the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of states in accordance with their respective safeguards agreements, as opposed to any confidence building measures undertaken voluntarily and that do not constitute a legal safeguards obligation.*
  - d. *NAM considers the establishment of a nuclear-weapons-free-zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterates its support for the establishment of such a*

*zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.*

- e. NAM reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction - poses a serious danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and of the regulations of the IAEA. NAM recognizes the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*
  - f. NAM strongly believes that all safeguards and verification issues, including those related to Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on sound technical and legal grounds. NAM further emphasizes that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*
  - g. NAM stresses that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means as well as substantive negotiations without any preconditions amongst the concerned parties must remain the means whereby a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Iranian nuclear issue is found.*
3. NAM takes note that the Director General has stated once again that the Agency has been able to continue to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran.
  4. NAM encourages Iran to continue cooperating with the Agency to provide credible assurances regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran in accordance with international law.
  5. NAM notes the explanation provided by the Secretariat in response to its concern about the possible implications of the continued departure from standard verification language in the summary of the report of the Director General, when stating that "Iran has not provided the necessary cooperation to permit the Agency to confirm that all nuclear material in Iran is in peaceful activities", and sought further clarification from the Director General on this matter, given that the Safeguards Implementation Report (SIR) for 2009 contained in Document GOV/2010/25 states that "while the Agency was able to conclude for Iran that all declared nuclear material remained in peaceful activities, verification of the correctness and completeness of Iran's declarations remained ongoing". NAM shall duly reflect on this explanation.
  6. NAM requests the Secretariat to continue to refrain from including extensive technical details pertaining to sensitive proprietary information in the report of the Director General.
  7. NAM welcomes the continued cooperation between the Agency and Iran as



elaborated in the latest report of the Director General, and in this regard, notes the following:

- a. That the activities of production of nuclear material, particularly those related to enrichment, continue to remain under the Agency's containment and surveillance and that to date, the Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) in Natanz and Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP) have been operating as declared.*
  - b. That the Agency has confirmed that the Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant (FFEP) corresponded with the design information provided by Iran, and that the facility was at an advanced stage of construction, although no centrifuges had been introduced to the facility. The results of the environmental samples taken at FFEP up to 16 February 2010 did not indicate the presence of enriched uranium.*
  - c. That the Agency has continued to monitor the use and construction of hot cells at the relevant nuclear facilities in Iran, and there have been no indications of ongoing reprocessing related activities at those facilities.*
  - d. That Iran has provided the Agency with access to the IR-40 heavy water reactor at Arak, at which time the Agency was able to carry out a design information verification (DIV). The Agency verified that the construction of the facility was ongoing, with the civil construction of the buildings almost complete and some major equipment having been installed.*
  - e. That the Agency also carried out an inspection and a DIV at the Fuel Manufacturing Plant (FMP), and confirmed that Iran has not yet started to install equipment for the Tehran Research Reactor (TRR) fuel fabrication.*
  - f. That the Agency confirmed that the core loading at the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant (BNPP) had been completed and verified all fuel assemblies in the reactor core, and that containment and surveillance measures were put in place to maintain continuity of knowledge until the core is closed and sealed.*
8. NAM notes the standing requests by the Secretariat for further information regarding the design and scheduling of the construction of new nuclear facilities, and continues to encourage Iran to provide design information regarding its nuclear facilities in accordance with its full-scope safeguards agreement with the Agency.
  9. NAM notes that the report of the Director General addressed the status of the Work Plan on "Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues" (INFCIRC/711), indicating that as Iran has been informed previously, although most of the actions identified in the 2007 work plan agreed between Iran and the Agency have been completed, there remains an issue that still need to be addressed. In this regard, NAM fully supports the previous requests of the Director General to those Members States that have provided the Secretariat information related to the "alleged studies" to agree that

the Agency provides all related documents to Iran. NAM expresses once again its concerns on the creation of obstacles in this regard, which hinder the Agency's verification process. NAM recalls that the Director General previously reported that:

- a. The Agency has limited means to authenticate independently the documentation that forms the basis of the alleged studies.*
- b. The constraints placed by some Member States on the availability of information to Iran are making it more difficult for the Agency to conduct detailed discussions with Iran on this matter.*

- 10.** Taking into account the recent developments mentioned above as well as previous Director General's reports on the implementation of the Work Plan on "Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues" (INFCIRC/711), NAM still looks forward to the safeguards implementation in Iran being conducted in a routine manner.
- 11.** NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran's nuclear issue. NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.

## STATEMENTS IN 2011

**7 MARCH 2011**

**NAM Statement by H.E. Ambassador Ehab Fawzy, Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt, at the Board of Governors on Agenda Item 4**

**(c): Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of United Nations Security Council resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran.**

**Mr. Chairperson,**

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Mr. Yukiya Amano, for his report on the Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2011/7.
2. Before expressing our comments on the Director General's Report, NAM would like to reiterate its principled positions on the matter:
  - a. *NAM reaffirms the basic and inalienable right of all states to the development, research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*
  - b. *NAM recognizes the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stresses that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, specially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*
  - c. *NAM emphasizes the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of states in accordance with their respective safeguards agreements, as opposed to any confidence building measures undertaken voluntarily and that do not constitute a legal safeguards obligation.*
  - d. *NAM considers the establishment of a nuclear- weapons-free- zone (NWFZ) in*

*the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterates its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.*

*e. NAM reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction - poses a serious danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and of regulations of the IAEA. NAM recognizes the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*

*f. NAM strongly believes that all safeguards and verification issues, including those related to Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on sound technical and legal grounds. NAM further emphasizes that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*

*g. NAM stresses that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means as well as substantive negotiations without any preconditions amongst the concerned parties must remain the means whereby a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Iranian nuclear issue is found.*

3. NAM takes note that the Director General has stated once again that the Agency has been able to continue to verify the nondiversion of declared nuclear material in Iran at nuclear facilities and locations outside facilities where nuclear material is customarily used (LOFs) as declared by Iran under its Safeguards Agreement.
4. NAM welcomes the clear distinction made by the Director General between obligations emanating from Iran's Safeguards Agreement and other requests by the United Nations Security Council. In this regard, NAM notes that the Director General has stated in his report that "Iran is not implementing a number of its obligations" emanating from relevant provisions of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. NAM recalls that the Director General has previously reported Iran's assertion that some of the Agency's requests "had no legal basis since they are not falling within Iran's Safeguards Agreement", an assertion elaborated by Iran in Document INFCIRC/810 as well. NAM encourages Iran to enhance its cooperation with the Agency to provide credible assurances regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran in accordance with international law.
5. NAM encourages the Secretariat to continue to refrain from including extensive technical details pertaining to sensitive proprietary information in the report of the Director General.

6. NAM welcomes the continued cooperation between the Agency and Iran as elaborated in the latest report of the Director General, and in this regard, notes the following:
  - a. *That Iran has declared to the Agency under its Safeguards Agreement, 16 nuclear facilities and 9 LOFs, and that the Agency continues to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material at these facilities and LOFs.*
  - b. *That the activities of production of nuclear material, particularly those related to enrichment, continue to remain under the Agency's containment and surveillance and that to date, the Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) in Natanz and Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP) have been operating as declared.*
  - c. *That the Agency has confirmed that the Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant (FFEP) corresponded with the design information provided by Iran, and that the facility was at an advanced stage of construction, although no centrifuges had been introduced to the facility. The results of the environmental samples taken at FFEP up to February 2010 did not indicate the presence of enriched uranium.*
  - d. *That the Agency has continued to monitor the use and construction of hot cells at the relevant nuclear facilities in Iran, and confirmed that Iran is not conducting reprocessing activities in any of the facilities declared under its Safeguards Agreement.*
  - e. *That Iran has provided the Agency with access to the IR-40 heavy water reactor at Arak, at which time the Agency was able to carry out a design information verification (DIV). The Agency verified that although the construction of the facility was ongoing, no significant changes had occurred since the Director General's last report. According to Iran, the operation of the IR-40 Reactor is planned to commence by the end of 2013.*
  - f. *That the Agency also carried out an inspection and a DIV at the Fuel Manufacturing Plant (FMP), and confirmed that Iran has not yet started to install equipment for the Tehran Research Reactor (TRR) fuel fabrication.*
  - g. *That the Agency verified the nuclear material present in the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant (BNPP), and that it agreed with Iran on the necessary safeguards measures to unload fuel assemblies from the core.*
7. NAM notes the standing requests by the Secretariat for further information regarding the design and scheduling of the construction of new nuclear facilities, and continues to encourage Iran to provide design information regarding its nuclear facilities in accordance with its full-scope safeguards agreement with the Agency.
8. NAM notes that the report of the Director General addressed the status of the Work Plan on "Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency

on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues" (INFCIRC/711), indicating that "as Iran has been informed previously, although most of the actions identified in the 2007 work plan agreed between Iran and the Agency have been completed, there remain issues that still need to be addressed". The report mentions only one issue, that of Iran's requirement to provide the Agency with its assessment of the documentation related to the alleged studies to which the Agency had provided Iran access. Hence, NAM requests clarification regarding what other issues are outstanding from that Work Plan. NAM encourages the prompt resolution of this issue by Iran and the Agency in accordance with the Work Plan.

9. NAM fully supports the previous requests of the Director General to those Members States that have provided the Secretariat information related to the "alleged studies" to agree that the Agency provides all related documents to Iran. NAM expresses once again its concerns on the creation of obstacles in this regard, which hinder the Agency's verification process. NAM recalls that the Director General previously reported that:

- a. The Agency has limited means to authenticate independently the documentation that forms the basis of the alleged studies.*

- b. The constraints placed by some Member States on the availability of information to Iran are making it more difficult for the Agency to conduct detailed discussions with Iran on this matter.*

10. Taking into account the recent developments mentioned above as well as previous Director General's reports on the implementation of the Work Plan on "Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues" (INFCIRC/711), NAM still looks forward to the safeguards implementation in Iran being conducted in a routine manner.
11. NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran's nuclear issue.  
NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect. NAM considers the invitation extended by the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Chairman of NAM, to visit nuclear sites in Arak and Natanz on 15 and 16 January 2011, to receive updated information from the authorities of Iran about its nuclear program, a positive step in this regard.

## **6 JUNE 2011**

### **NAM Statement by H.E. Ambassador Ehab Fawzy, Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt, at the Board of Governors on Agenda Item 7**

**(e): Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of United Nations Security Council resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran.**

**Mr. Chairperson,**

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Mr. Yukiya Amano, for his report on the Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2011/29.
2. Before expressing our comments on the Director General's Report, NAM would like to reiterate its principled positions on the matter:
  - a. *NAM reaffirms the basic and inalienable right of all states to the development, research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*
  - b. *NAM recognizes the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stresses that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, specially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*
  - c. *NAM emphasizes the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of states in accordance with their respective safeguards agreements, as opposed to any confidence building measures undertaken voluntarily and that do not constitute a legal safeguards obligation.*
  - d. *NAM considers the establishment of a nuclear- weapons-free- zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterates its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.*
  - e. *NAM reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction -poses a serious danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and of regulations of the IAEA. NAM recognizes the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*
  - f. *NAM strongly believes that all safeguards and verification issues, including*

*those related to Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on sound technical and legal grounds. NAM further emphasizes that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*

- g. NAM stresses that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means as well as substantive negotiations without any preconditions amongst the concerned parties must remain the means whereby a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Iranian nuclear issue is found.*
3. NAM takes note that the Director General has stated once again that the Agency has been able to continue to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran at nuclear facilities and locations outside facilities where nuclear material is customarily used (LOFs) as declared by Iran under its Safeguards Agreement.
  4. NAM welcomes the clear distinction made by the Director General between obligations emanating from Iran's Safeguards Agreement and other requests by the United Nations Security Council. In this regard, NAM notes that the Director General has stated in his report that "Iran is not implementing a number of its obligations" emanating from relevant provisions of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. NAM recalls that the Director General has previously reported Iran's assertion that some of the Agency's requests "had no legal basis since they are not falling within Iran's Safeguards Agreement", an assertion elaborated by Iran in Document INFCIRC/810 as well. NAM encourages Iran to enhance its cooperation with the Agency to provide credible assurances regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran in accordance with international law.
  5. NAM encourages the Secretariat to continue to refrain from including extensive technical details pertaining to sensitive proprietary information in the report of the Director General.
  6. NAM welcomes the continued cooperation between the Agency
  7. and Iran as elaborated in the latest report of the Director General, and in this regard, notes the following:
    - a. That Iran has declared to the Agency under its Safeguards Agreement, 16 nuclear facilities and 9 LOFs, and that the Agency continues to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material at these facilities and LOFs.*
    - b. That the activities of production of nuclear material, particularly those related to enrichment, continue to remain under the Agency's containment and surveillance and that to date, the Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) in Natanz and Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP) have been operating as declared.*
    - c. That the Agency has confirmed that the Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant (FFEP)*



*corresponded with the design information provided by Iran, and that the facility was at an advanced stage of construction, although no centrifuges had been introduced to the facility. The results of the environmental samples taken at FFEP up to February 2010 did not indicate the presence of enriched uranium.*

- d. That the Agency has continued to monitor the use and construction of hot cells at the relevant nuclear facilities in Iran, and confirmed that Iran is not conducting reprocessing activities in any of the facilities declared under its Safeguards Agreement.*
- e. That Iran has provided the Agency with access to the IR-40 heavy water reactor at Arak, at which time the Agency was able to carry out a design information verification (DIV). The Agency verified that the construction of the facility was ongoing, and that the moderator heat exchangers had been delivered to the site. According to Iran, the operation of the IR-40 Reactor is planned to commence by the end of 2013.*
- f. That the Agency also carried out an inspection and a DIV at the Fuel Manufacturing Plant (FMP), and confirmed that Iran has not yet started to install equipment for the Tehran Research Reactor (TRR) fuel fabrication.*
- g. That the Agency verified the nuclear material present in the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant (BNPP), and confirmed that the loading of the fuel assemblies into the core had been completed.*
7. NAM notes the standing requests by the Secretariat for further information regarding the design and scheduling of the construction of new nuclear facilities, and continues to encourage Iran to provide design information regarding its nuclear facilities in accordance with its full-scope safeguards agreement with the Agency.
8. NAM notes that the report of the Director General refers to examples of possible activities involving military related organizations for which clarifications remain necessary in seven particular areas of concern to the Agency. NAM encourages the prompt resolution of this issue by Iran and the Agency in accordance with the Work Plan on "Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues" (INFCIRC/711).
9. NAM also notes that the Director General urged Iran to respond positively to his letter of 6 May 2011, and to take steps towards the full implementation of its Safeguards Agreement and its other relevant obligations, in order to establish international confidence in the exclusively, peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear program. NAM further notes the response of the Vice President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Head of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran dated 31 May 2011 to the Director General which stated that "in light of the facts and the

objective analysis of the presently valid and into force Work Plan between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the IAEA (INFCIRC/711) as mentioned above, the IAEA is obliged to officially declare that the Work Plan is fully implemented, hence the implementation of Safeguards in Iran shall be conducted in a routine manner. After such declaration by the Agency, the Islamic Republic of Iran would be prepared, like any other Member State, to receive relevant questions on its nuclear activities and to remove ambiguities, if any."

10. NAM fully supports the previous requests of the Director General to those Members States that have provided the Secretariat information related to the "alleged studies" to agree that the Agency provides all related documents to Iran. NAM expresses once again its concerns on the creation of obstacles in this regard, which hinder the Agency's verification process. NAM recalls that the Director General previously reported that:
  - a. *The Agency has limited means to authenticate independently the documentation that forms the basis of the alleged studies.*
  - b. *The constraints placed by some Member States on the availability of information to Iran are making it more difficult for the Agency to conduct detailed discussions with Iran on this matter.*
11. Taking into account the recent developments mentioned above as well as previous Director General's reports on the implementation of the Work Plan on "Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues" (INFCIRC/711), NAM still looks forward to the safeguards implementation in Iran being conducted in a routine manner.
12. NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran's nuclear issue. NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.

## **12 SEPTEMBER 2011**

### **NAM Statement by H.E. Ambassador Ehab Fawzy, Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt, at the Board of Governors on Agenda Item 6**

#### **(d): Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of United Nations Security Council resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran.**

##### **Mr. Chairperson,**

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Mr. Yukiya Amano, for his report on the Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document

GOV/2011/54.

2. Before expressing our comments on the Director General's Report, NAM would like to reiterate its principled positions on the matter:

*a. NAM reaffirms the basic and inalienable right of all states to the development, research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*

*b. NAM recognizes the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stresses that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, specially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*

*c. NAM emphasizes the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of states in accordance with their respective safeguards agreements, as opposed to any confidence building measures undertaken voluntarily and that do not constitute a legal safeguards obligation.*

*d. NAM considers the establishment of a nuclear- weapons-free- zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterates its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.*

- e. NAM reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction -poses a serious danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and of regulations of the IAEA. NAM recognizes the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*

*f. NAM strongly believes that all safeguards and verification issues, including those related to Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on sound technical and legal grounds. NAM further emphasizes that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*

*g. NAM stresses that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means as*

*well as substantive negotiations without any preconditions amongst the concerned parties must remain the means whereby a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Iranian nuclear issue is found.*

3. NAM takes note that the Director General has stated once again that the Agency has been able to continue to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran at nuclear facilities and locations outside facilities where nuclear material is customarily used (LOFs) as declared by Iran under its Safeguards Agreement.
4. NAM welcomes the clear distinction made by the Director General between obligations emanating from Iran's Safeguards Agreement and other requests by the United Nations Security Council. In this regard, NAM notes that the Director-General has stated in his report that "Iran is not implementing a number of its obligations" emanating from relevant provisions of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. NAM recalls that the Director General has previously reported Iran's assertion that some of the Agency's requests "had no legal basis since they are not falling within Iran's Safeguards Agreement", an assertion elaborated by Iran in Document INFCIRC/810 as well. NAM encourages Iran to enhance its cooperation with the Agency to provide credible assurances regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran in accordance with international law.
5. NAM encourages the Secretariat to continue to refrain from including extensive technical details pertaining to sensitive proprietary information in the report of the Director General.
6. NAM welcomes the continued cooperation between the Agency and Iran as elaborated in the latest report of the Director General, and in this regard, notes the following:
  - a. *That Iran has declared to the Agency under its Safeguards Agreement, 15 nuclear facilities and 9 LOFs, and that the Agency continues to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material at these facilities and LOFs.*
  - b. *That the activities of production of nuclear material, particularly those related to enrichment, continue to remain under the Agency's containment and surveillance and that to date, the Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) in Natanz and Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP) have been operating as declared.*
  - c. *That the Agency has confirmed that the Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant (FFEP) corresponded with the design information provided by Iran, that the facility was at an advanced stage of construction, that Iran and the Agency agreed on a safeguards approach for FFEP, and that Iran had installed one of the cascades designated in the Design Information Questionnaire (DIQ) for the production of UF<sub>6</sub> enriched up to 20% U-235. The results of the environmental samples taken at FFEP up to 29 December 2010 did not indicate the presence of enriched uranium.*



between Iran and the Agency.

10. NAM fully supports the previous requests of the Director General to those Members States that have provided the Secretariat information related to the "alleged studies" to agree that the Agency provides all related documents to Iran. NAM expresses once again its concerns on the creation of obstacles in this regard, which hinder the Agency's verification process. NAM recalls that the Director General previously reported that:
  - a. *The Agency has limited means to authenticate independently the documentation that forms the basis of the alleged studies.*
  - b. *The constraints placed by some Member States on the availability of information to Iran are making it more difficult for the Agency to conduct detailed discussions with Iran on this matter.*
11. Taking into account the recent developments mentioned above as well as previous Director General's reports on the implementation of the Work Plan on "Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues" (INFCIRC/711), NAM still looks forward to the safeguards implementation in Iran being conducted in a routine manner.
12. NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran's nuclear issue. NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.

## **17 November 2011**

### **NAM Statement by H.E. Ambassador Khaled Shamaa, Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt, at the Board of Governors on Agenda Item 4**

#### **(b): Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of United Nations Security Council resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran.**

**Mr. Chairperson,**

The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Mr. Yukiya Amano, for his report on the Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2011/65.

1. At the same time, NAM wishes to reaffirm the importance of Director General reports being issued in a timely manner. The late issuance of reports results in Member States having to prepare for meetings of the Board of Governors under significant time constraints.

2. Before expressing its comments on the Director General's Report, NAM would like to reiterate its principled positions on the matter:
  - a. *NAM reaffirms the basic and inalienable right of all states to the development, research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*
  - b. *NAM recognizes the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stresses that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, specially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*
  - c. *NAM emphasizes the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of states in accordance with their respective safeguards agreements, as opposed to any confidence building measures undertaken voluntarily and that do not constitute a legal safeguards obligation.*
  - d. *NAM considers the establishment of a nuclear-weapons-free- zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterates its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.*
  - e. *NAM reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction - poses a serious danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and of regulations of the IAEA. NAM recognizes the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*
  - f. *NAM strongly believes that all safeguards and verification issues, including those related to Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on sound technical and legal grounds. NAM further emphasizes that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*
  - g. *NAM stresses that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means as well as substantive negotiations without any preconditions amongst the concerned parties must remain the means whereby a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Iranian nuclear issue is found.*

3. NAM stresses that the issue of non-proliferation should be resolved through political and diplomatic means and that measures and initiatives taken in this regard should be within the framework of international law, relevant conventions and the United Nations Charter.
4. NAM takes note that the Director General has stated once again that the Agency has been able to continue to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran at nuclear facilities and locations outside facilities where nuclear material is customarily used (LOFs) as declared by Iran under its Safeguards Agreement.
5. NAM welcomes the clear distinction made by the Director General between obligations emanating from Iran's Safeguards Agreement and other requests by the United Nations Security Council. In this regard, NAM notes that the Director General has stated in his report that "Iran is not implementing a number of its obligations" emanating from relevant provisions of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. NAM recalls that the Director General has previously reported Iran's assertion that some of the Agency's requests "had no legal basis since they are not falling within Iran's Safeguards Agreement", an assertion elaborated by Iran in Document INFCIRC/810 as well. NAM encourages Iran to enhance its cooperation with the Agency to provide credible assurances regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran in accordance with international law.
6. NAM encourages the Secretariat to continue to refrain from including extensive technical details pertaining to sensitive proprietary information in the report of the Director General.
7. NAM welcomes the continued cooperation between the Agency and Iran as elaborated" in the latest report of the Director General, and in this regard, notes the following:
  - a. *That Iran has declared to the Agency under its Safeguards Agreement, 15 nuclear facilities and 9 LOFs, and that the Agency continues to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material at these facilities and LOFs.*
  - b. *That the activities of production of nuclear material, particularly those related to enrichment, continue to remain under the Agency's containment and surveillance and that to date, the Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) in Natanz and Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP) have been operating as declared.*
  - c. *That the Agency has confirmed that the Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant (FFEP) corresponded with the design information provided by Iran, that the facility was at an advanced stage of construction, and that Iran and the Agency agreed on a safeguards approach for FFEP. The results of the environmental samples taken at FFEP up to 27 April 2011 did not indicate the presence of enriched uranium.*



- d. That the Agency has continued to monitor the use and construction of hot cells at the relevant nuclear facilities in Iran, and confirmed that Iran is not conducting reprocessing activities in any of the facilities declared under its Safeguards Agreement.*
- e. That Iran has provided the Agency with access to the IR-40 heavy water reactor at Arak, at which time the Agency was able to carry out a design information verification (DIV). The Agency verified that the construction of the facility was ongoing, and that the coolant heat exchangers had been installed. According to Iran, the operation of the IR-40 Reactor is planned to commence by the end of 2013.*
- f. That the Agency also carried out an inspection and a DIV at the Fuel Manufacturing Plant (FMP), and confirmed that Iran has started to install some equipment for the Tehran Research Reactor (TRR) fuel fabrication.*
8. NAM notes the standing requests by the Secretariat for further information regarding the design and scheduling of the construction of new nuclear facilities, and continues to encourage Iran to provide design information regarding its nuclear facilities in accordance with its full-scope safeguards agreement with the Agency.
9. NAM notes that the Director General mentioned in his report that he reiterated to Iran his position regarding the need to take steps towards the full implementation of its Safeguards Agreement and its other relevant obligations, in order to establish international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear program. NAM recalls that Iran responded by extending an invitation to the Deputy Director General for Safeguards to visit its nuclear facilities and that the question of the possible military dimensions of Iran's nuclear program was discussed during that visit. NAM welcomes such invitations, and that Iran as a confidence building measure, has provided the Agency during the visit with access to:
- a. An installation where research and development (R & D) on advanced centrifuges was taking place, as well as extensive information on its current and future R & D work on advanced centrifuges.
- b. The Heavy Water Production Plant (HWPP) for the first time since 2005, at which time the Agency observed that the HWPP was operating.
10. While noting the Director General's concern regarding the issue of possible military dimensions to Iran's nuclear program, NAM also notes that Iran has still not received the documents relating to the "alleged studies". In this context, NAM fully supports the previous requests of the Director General to those Members States that have provided the Secretariat information related to the "alleged studies" to agree that the Agency provides all related documents to Iran. NAM expresses once again its concerns on the creation of obstacles in this regard,

which hinder the Agency's verification process. NAM recalls that the Director General previously reported in document GOV/2009/55 that:

- a. The Agency has limited means to authenticate independently the documentation that forms the basis of the alleged studies.
  - b. The constraints placed by some Member States on the availability of information to Iran are making it more difficult for the Agency to conduct detailed discussions with Iran on this matter.
11. In light of the aforementioned obstacles, NAM requests further clarification on the methodology adopted by the Agency in arriving at its assessment as contained in paragraph 42 of the report.
  12. NAM welcomes the will of Iran "to remove ambiguities, if any", as well as its suggestion that the Deputy Director General for Safeguards (DDG-SG) should visit Iran for discussions aiming at the resolution of matters. NAM notes the reply by the Director General, indicating his preparedness to send the DDG-SG to "discuss the issues identified" in his report to the Board of Governors. In this context, NAM welcomes the continuation of this positive dialogue and cooperation between Iran and the Agency.
  13. NAM requests clarification from the Agency for not incorporating Iran's comments on all the new information in this report prior to its official release.
  14. Bearing in mind the Agency's responsibility in protecting safeguards confidential information, NAM remains concerned by recurring incidents of leakage of such information that, in the absence of adequate corrective measures by the Agency, calls into question the credibility of its regime for the protection of safeguards confidential information.
  15. NAM welcomes Iran's resolve to continue cooperating with the Agency, and still looks forward to the safeguards implementation in Iran being conducted in a routine manner. In this context, NAM encourages the Agency and Iran to continue engaging substantively without delay for the purpose of providing clarifications regarding the issues identified in the report, with a view to the prompt resolution of these issues in accordance with the Work Plan—on "Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues" (INFCIRC/711).
  16. NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran's nuclear issue. NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.
  17. Before concluding, NAM wishes to express its deep concern and dissatisfaction at the selective circulation of the Director General's report, or parts thereof, to certain Member States prior to its official release to all Member States. This runs counter to the principle of the sovereign equality of all Member States enshrined in the IAEA Statute, and should not be repeated in the future.



**2011: Ambassador Soltanieh and Ambassadors and Representatives of NAM, G77 and Arab League during their visits of Natanz Enrichment Plant, Arak Heavy Water Research Reactor (IR40) and Arak Heavy Water Production Plant**



**2011: Ambassadors and Representatives of NAM, G77 and Arab League meet H.E. Dr. Salehi, Vice-President and Head of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran**



**2011: Ambassadors and Representatives of NAM, G77 and Arab League during their visits of Natanz Enrichment Plant, Arak Heavy Water Research Reactor (IR40) and Arak Heavy Water Production Plant, accompanied by H.E. Ambassador Ali Asghar Soltanieh, Resident Representative to the IAEA**

## STATEMENTS IN 2012

### 5 MARCH 2012

#### **NAM Statement by H.E. Ambassador Khaled Shamaa, Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt, at the Board of Governors on Agenda Item 5**

#### **(d): Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of United Nations Security Council resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran.**

**Mr. Chairperson,**

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Mr. Yukiya Amano, for his report on the Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2012/9.
2. NAM wishes to reiterate its confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the IAEA Secretariat in carrying out its activities concerning the application of NPT safeguards in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
3. Before expressing its comments on the Director General's Report, NAM would like to reiterate its principled positions on the matter:
  - a. *NAM reaffirms the basic and inalienable right of all states to the development, research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*
  - b. *NAM recognizes the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stresses that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, specially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*
  - c. *NAM emphasizes the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of states in accordance with their respective safeguards agreements, as opposed to any confidence building measures undertaken voluntarily and that do not constitute a legal safeguards obligation.*

- d. NAM considers the establishment of a nuclear- weapons-free- zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterates its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.*
  - e. NAM reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction - poses a serious danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and of regulations of the IAEA. NAM recognizes the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*
  - f. NAM strongly believes that all safeguards and verification issues, including those related to Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on sound technical and legal grounds. NAM further emphasizes that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*
  - g. NAM stresses that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means as well as substantive negotiations without any preconditions amongst the concerned parties must remain the means whereby a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Iranian nuclear issue is found.*
4. NAM stresses that the issue of non-proliferation should be resolved through political and diplomatic means and that measures and initiatives taken in this regard should be within the framework of international law, relevant conventions and the United Nations Charter.
  5. NAM takes note that the Director General has stated once again that the Agency has been able to continue to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran at nuclear facilities and locations outside facilities where nuclear material is customarily used (LOFs) as declared by Iran under its Safeguards Agreement.
  6. NAM welcomes the clear distinction made by the Director General between obligations emanating from Iran's Safeguards Agreement and other requests by the United Nations Security Council. In this regard, NAM notes that the Director General has stated in his report that Iran is not implementing a number of its obligations emanating from relevant provisions of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. NAM recalls that the Director General has previously reported Iran's assertion that some of the Agency's requests "had no legal basis since they are not falling within Iran's Safeguards Agreement", an assertion elaborated by Iran in Document INFCIRC/810 as well. NAM encourages Iran to

- enhance its cooperation with the Agency to provide credible assurances regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran in accordance with international law.
7. NAM encourages the Secretariat to continue to refrain from including extensive technical details pertaining to sensitive proprietary information in the report of the Director General.
  8. NAM welcomes the continued cooperation between the Agency and Iran as elaborated in the latest report of the Director General, and in this regard, notes the following:
    - a. That Iran has declared to the Agency under its Safeguards Agreement, 15 nuclear facilities and 9 LOFs, and that the Agency continues to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material at these facilities and LOFs.
    - b. That the activities of production of nuclear material, particularly those related to enrichment, continue to remain under the Agency's containment and surveillance and that to date, the Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) in Natanz and Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP) have been operating as declared.
    - c. That the results of a physical inventory verification (PIV) carried out by the Agency at PFEP show an improvement in the operator's measurement system, in particular in relation to the determination of the level of U-235 enrichment.
    - d. That the Agency has confirmed that the Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant (FFEP) corresponded with the design information provided by Iran, although it also states that additional information is needed from Iran given the number of revisions to the design information questionnaire for FFEP.
    - e. That the Agency has continued to monitor the use and construction of hot cells at the relevant nuclear facilities in Iran, and confirmed that Iran is not conducting reprocessing activities in any of the facilities declared under its Safeguards Agreement.
    - f. That the Agency carried out a design information verification (DIV) at the IR-40 heavy water reactor at Arak and observed that the construction of the facility was ongoing, and that one heavy water concentration column had been installed. According to Iran, the operation of the IR-40 Reactor is planned to commence in 2014.
  9. That it proved possible for the Agency to account for all the nuclear material in the U3O8 fuel manufacturing line at the Fuel Manufacturing Plant (FMP), and that the Agency is now discussing with Iran a new safeguards approach for FMP. NAM notes the standing requests by the Secretariat for further information regarding the design and scheduling of the construction of new uranium enrichment facilities, and continues to encourage Iran to provide design information regarding its nuclear facilities in accordance with its full-scope safeguards

agreement with the Agency.

10. NAM notes that the Director General mentioned in his report that he reiterated to Iran his position regarding the need to take steps towards the full implementation of its Safeguards Agreement and its other relevant obligations, in order to establish international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear program. In this regard, NAM also notes that the Director General has urged Iran to cooperate fully with the Agency and that he detailed initial steps related to resolving the concerns raised in the report about the issue of possible military dimensions (PMD) to Iran's nuclear program.
11. NAM is encouraged by the intensive discussions held recently in Tehran between Iran and the Agency on a structured approach to the clarification of all outstanding issues related to Iran's nuclear program, and notes that an agreement is still to be reached. NAM encourages the continuation of these discussions with a view to concluding an agreement in this regard.
12. NAM welcomes that according to the report Iran has provided the Agency with an initial declaration in connection with the possible military dimensions to Iran's nuclear program. NAM also encourages the continuation of discussion in this regard.
13. NAM also notes that Iran has still not received the documents relating to the "alleged studies". In this context, NAM fully supports the previous requests of the Director General to those Member States that have provided the Secretariat information related to the "alleged studies" to agree that the Agency provides all related documents to Iran. NAM expresses once again its concerns on the creation of obstacles in this regard, which hinder the Agency's verification process. NAM recalls that the Director General previously reported in document GOV/2009/55 that:
  - a. The Agency has limited means to authenticate independently the documentation that forms the basis of the alleged studies.
  - b. The constraints placed by some Member States on the availability of information to Iran are making it more difficult for the Agency to conduct detailed discussions with Iran on this matter.
14. Bearing in mind the Agency's responsibility in protecting safeguards confidential information, NAM remains concerned by previous incidents of leakage of such information that, in the absence of adequate corrective measures by the Agency, calls into question the credibility of its regime for the protection of safeguards confidential information.
15. NAM welcomes Iran's resolve to continue cooperating with the Agency, and still looks forward to the safeguards implementation in Iran being conducted in a routine manner. In this context, NAM encourages the Agency and Iran to continue engaging substantively without delay for the purpose of providing clarifications



regarding the issues identified in the report, with a view to the prompt resolution of these issues in accordance with the Work Plan on "Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues" (INFCIRC/711).

16. NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran's nuclear issue. NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.

### **Item 7: Any other business**

#### **Mr. Chairperson,**

Under any other business, member states, regional groups or groups of countries may raise issues pertaining to the work of the Agency or to issues regarding their national nuclear programs that they believe are of particular interest or concern. In this regard, the Non Aligned Movement would like to refer to the demise of a prominent Iranian nuclear scientist,

Mostafa Ahmadi Roshan, who was assassinated on January 11<sup>th</sup> 2012. He is the 5<sup>th</sup> Iranian scientist to die in similar circumstances and his departure constitutes a serious loss to the Iranian scientific community. NAM would like to express its sympathy and sincere condolences to Mr. Roshan's family and to the Government and people of the Islamic Republic of Iran for this tragic loss.

Thank you, Mr. Chairperson.

## **4 JUNE 2012**

### **NAM Statement by H.E. Ambassador Khaled Shamaa, Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt, at the Board of Governors on Agenda Item 7**

#### **(d): Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of United Nations Security Council resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran.**

#### **Mr. Chairperson,**

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Mr. Yukiya Amano, for his report on the Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2012/23.
2. NAM wishes to reiterate its confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the IAEA Secretariat in carrying out its activities concerning the application of NPT

safeguards in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

3. Before expressing its comments on the Director General's Report, NAM would like to reiterate its principled positions on the matter:
  - a. *NAM reaffirms the basic and inalienable right of all states to the development, research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*
  - b. *NAM recognizes the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stresses that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, specially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*
  - c. *NAM emphasizes the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of states in accordance with their respective safeguards agreements, as opposed to any confidence building measures undertaken voluntarily and that do not constitute a legal safeguards obligation.*
  - d. *NAM considers the establishment of a nuclear- weapons-free- zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterates its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.*
  - e. *NAM reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction -poses a serious danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and of regulations of the IAEA. NAM recognizes the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*
  - f. *NAM strongly believes that all safeguards and verification issues, including those related to Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on sound technical and legal grounds. NAM further emphasizes that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*
  - g. *NAM stresses that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means as well as*

*substantive negotiations without any preconditions amongst the concerned parties must remain the means whereby a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Iranian nuclear issue is found.*

4. NAM stresses that the issue of non-proliferation should be resolved through political and diplomatic means and that measures and initiatives taken in this regard should be within the framework of international law, relevant conventions and the United Nations Charter. .
5. NAM takes note that the Director General has stated once again that the Agency has been able to continue to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran at nuclear facilities and locations outside facilities where nuclear material is customarily used (LOFs) as declared by Iran under its Safeguards Agreement.
6. NAM welcomes the clear distinction made by the Director General between obligations emanating from Iran's Safeguards Agreement and other requests by the United Nations Security Council. In this regard, NAM notes that the Director General has stated in his report that Iran is not implementing a number of its obligations emanating from relevant provisions of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. NAM recalls that the Director General has previously reported Iran's assertion that some of the Agency's requests "had no legal basis since they are not falling within Iran's Safeguards Agreement", an assertion elaborated by Iran in Document INFCIRC/810 as well. NAM encourages Iran to enhance its cooperation with the Agency to provide credible assurances regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran in accordance with international law.
7. NAM encourages the Secretariat to continue to refrain from including extensive technical details pertaining to sensitive proprietary information in the report of the Director General.
8. NAM welcomes the continued cooperation between the Agency and Iran as elaborated in the latest report of the Director General, and in this regard, notes the following:
  - a. *That Iran has declared to the Agency under its Safeguards Agreement, 16 nuclear facilities and 9 LOFs, and that the Agency continues to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material at these facilities and LOFs.*
  - b. *That the activities of production of nuclear material, particularly those related to enrichment, continue to remain under the Agency's containment and surveillance and that to date, the Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) in Natanz and Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP) have been operating as declared.*
  - c. *That the Agency has verified that the Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant (FFEP) is being constructed according to the latest design information provided by Iran,*

*although it also states that additional information is needed from Iran in connection with this facility.*

- d. That the Agency has continued to monitor the use and construction of hot cells at the relevant nuclear facilities in Iran, and confirmed that Iran is not conducting reprocessing activities in any of the facilities declared under its Safeguards Agreement.*
  - e. That the Agency carried out a design information verification (DIV) at the IR-40 heavy water reactor at Arak and observed that although the construction of the facility was ongoing, no major components have been installed since the latest DIV. According to Iran, the operation of the IR-40 Reactor is planned to commence in the third quarter of 2013.*
  - f. That a safeguards approach for the Fuel Plate Fabrication Plant (FPFP) was agreed between the Agency and Iran and is now being implemented.*
9. NAM notes that the results of analysis of environmental samples taken at FFEP on 15 February 2012 showed the presence of particles with enrichment levels up to 27% U-235, which are higher than the level stated in the DIQ. NAM further notes that the Agency is assessing Iran's explanation that the production of such particles "above the target value" may happen for technical reasons beyond the operator's control.
  10. NAM notes the standing requests by the Secretariat for further information regarding the design and scheduling of the construction of new uranium enrichment facilities, and an updated DIQ for the IR-40 heavy water reactor. NAM continues to encourage Iran to provide and update design information regarding its nuclear facilities in accordance with its full-scope safeguards agreement with the Agency.
  11. NAM notes that the Director General mentioned in his report that he reiterated to Iran his position regarding the need to take steps towards the full implementation of its Safeguards Agreement and its other relevant obligations, in order to establish international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear program.
  12. In this regard, NAM is encouraged by the intensive discussions held recently in Vienna between Iran and the Agency, then subsequently during the Director General's visit to Tehran, on a structured approach to the clarification of all outstanding issues related to Iran's nuclear program, and welcomes the progress made thus far. NAM notes that an agreement is still to be reached, and is further encouraged by Iran's clarification that the remaining differences in this regard were not obstacles to reaching agreement. NAM therefore encourages the continuation of these discussions with a view to finalizing agreement on this structured approach.

13. NAM also notes that Iran has still not received the documents relating to the "alleged studies". In this context, NAM fully supports the previous requests of the Director General to those Member States that have provided the Secretariat information related to the "alleged studies" to agree that the Agency provides all related documents to Iran. NAM expresses once again its concerns on the creation of obstacles in this regard, which hinder the Agency's verification process. NAM recalls that the Director General previously reported in document GOV/2009/55 that:
- a. *The Agency has limited means to authenticate independently the documentation that forms the basis of the alleged studies.*
  - b. *The constraints placed by some Member States on the availability of information to Iran are making it more difficult for the Agency to conduct detailed discussions with Iran on this matter.*
14. NAM welcomes Iran's resolve to continue cooperating with the Agency, and still looks forward to the safeguards implementation in Iran being conducted in a routine manner. In this context, NAM encourages the Agency and Iran to continue engaging substantively without delay for the purpose of providing clarifications regarding the issues identified in the report, with a view to the prompt resolution of these issues in accordance with the Work Plan on "Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues" (INFCIRC/711).
15. NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran's nuclear issue.  
NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.

**30 August, 2012**

## **Ayatollah Khamenei's inaugural address delivered at the 16th Non-Aligned Summit in Tehran.**

### ***In the Name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful***

All praise belongs to Allah, the Lord of the Two Worlds, and may peace and blessings be upon the greatest and trustworthy Messenger and on his pure progeny, his select companions, and all the prophets and divine envoys.

I welcome you honorable guests, the leaders and delegations representing the member states of the Non-Aligned Movement, and all the other participants of this great international summit.

We have gathered here to continue a movement with God's guidance and assistance and to give it new life and momentum on the basis of the current conditions and needs

in the world. The movement was founded almost six decades ago thanks to the intelligence and courage of a few caring and responsible political leaders who were aware of the conditions and circumstances of their time.

Our guests have gathered here from different geographical locations, far and near, and they belong to different nationalities and races with different ideological, cultural and historical characteristics, but just as Ahmad Sukarno, one of the founders of this movement said in the famous Bandung Conference in the year 1955, the basis of establishing the Non-Aligned Movement is not geographical or racial and religious unity, but rather unity of needs. At that time, the member states of the Non-Aligned Movement were in need of a bond that could safeguard them against authoritarian, arrogant and insatiable networks and today with the progress and spread of the instruments of hegemony, this need still exists.

I would like to point out another truth. Islam has taught us that in spite of their racial, linguistic and cultural differences, human beings share the same nature, which calls them to purity, justice, benevolence, compassion and cooperation. It is this universal human nature which " if it can safely steer away from misleading motives " guides human beings to monotheism and understanding of God's transcendent essence.

This brilliant truth has such potential that it can form the foundation of societies which are free and proud and at the same time enjoy progress and justice. It can extend the light of spirituality to all material and worldly endeavors of humankind and it can create a paradise on earth for human beings in advance of the other-worldly paradise, which has been promised by divine religions. And it is this common and universal truth that can form the foundations of brotherly cooperation among the nations that do not share any similarities in terms of outward structures, historical background and geographical location.

Whenever international cooperation is based on such a foundation, governments will build their relationships with each other not on the basis of fear and threats, or greed and unilateral interests, or mediation of treasonous and venal individuals, but on the basis of wholesome and shared interests and more importantly, the interests of humanity. In this way, governments can relieve their awakened consciences and put the minds of their peoples at ease.

This values-based order is the exact opposite of the hegemony-based order, which has been upheld, propagandized and led by hegemonic Western powers in the recent centuries and by the domineering and aggressive government of America today.

Dear guests, today after the passage of nearly six decades, the main values of the Non-Aligned Movement remain alive and steady: values such as anti-colonialism, political, economic and cultural independence, non-alignment with any power blocs, and improving solidarity and cooperation among the member states. The realities of today's world fall short of those values, but the collective will and comprehensive efforts to change the existing realities and achieve these values, though full of challenges, are promising and rewarding.

In the recent past, we have been witness to the failure of the policies of the Cold War era and the unilateralism that followed it. Having learnt lessons from this historical

experience, the world is in transition towards a new international order and the Non-Aligned Movement can and should play a new role. This new order should be based on the participation of all nations and equal rights for all of them. And as members of this movement, our solidarity is an obvious necessity in the current era for establishing this new order.

Fortunately, the outlook of global developments promises a multi-faceted system in which the traditional power blocs are replaced with a group of countries, cultures and civilizations from different economic, social and political origins. The striking events that we have witnessed over the past three decades clearly show that the emergence of new powers has coincided with the decline of the traditional powers. This gradual transition of power provides the non-aligned countries with an opportunity to play a significant and worthy role on the world stage and prepare the ground for a just and truly participatory global management. In spite of varying perspectives and orientations, we member states of this movement have managed to preserve our solidarity and bond over a long period of time within the framework of the shared values and this is not a simple and small achievement. This bond can prepare the ground for transitioning to a just and humane order.

Current global conditions provide the Non-Aligned Movement with an opportunity that might never arise again. Our view is that the control room of the world should not be managed by the dictatorial will of a few Western countries. It should be possible to establish and ensure a participatory system for managing international affairs, one that is global and democratic. This is what is needed by all the countries that have been directly or indirectly harmed as a result of the transgression of a few bullying and hegemonic countries.

The UN Security Council has an illogical, unjust and completely undemocratic structure and mechanism. This is a flagrant form of dictatorship, which is antiquated and obsolete and whose expiry date has passed. It is through abusing this improper mechanism that America and its accomplices have managed to disguise their bullying as noble concepts and impose it on the world. They protect the interests of the West in the name of "human rights". They interfere militarily in other countries in the name of "democracy". They target defenseless people in villages and cities with their bombs and weapons in the name of "combating terrorism". From their perspective, humanity is divided into first-, second- and third-class citizens. Human life is considered cheap in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and expensive in America and Western Europe. The security of America and Europe is considered important, while the security of the rest of humanity is considered unimportant. Torture and assassination are permissible and completely ignored if they are carried out by America, the Zionists and their puppets. It does not trouble their conscience that they have secret prisons in various places on different continents, in which defenseless prisoners who have no legal representation and have not been tried in a court of law are treated in the most hideous and detestable way. Good and evil are defined in a completely one-sided and selective way. They impose their interests on the nations of the world in the name of "international law". They impose their domineering and illegal demands in the name of "international community". Using their exclusive and organized media network, they disguise their lies

as the truth, their falsehood as true, and their oppression as efforts to promote justice. In contrast, they brand as lies every true statement that exposes their deceit and label every legitimate demand as roguish.

Friends, this flawed and harmful situation cannot continue. Everybody has become tired of this faulty international structure. The 99 percent movement of the American people against the centers of wealth and power in America and the widespread protests of the people in Western Europe against the economic policies of their governments show that the people are losing their patience with this situation. It is necessary to remedy this irrational situation. Firm, logical and comprehensive bonds between member states of the Non-Aligned Movement can play an important role in finding a remedy.

Honorable audience, international peace and security are among the critical issues of today's world and the elimination of catastrophic weapons of mass destruction is an urgent necessity and a universal demand. In today's world, security is a shared need where there is no room for discrimination. Those who stockpile their anti-human weapons in their arsenals do not have the right to declare themselves as standard-bearers of global security. Undoubtedly, this will not bring about security for themselves either. It is most unfortunate to see that countries possessing the largest nuclear arsenals have no serious and genuine intention of removing these deadly weapons from their military doctrines and they still consider such weapons as an instrument that dispels threats and as an important standard that defines their political and international position. This conception needs to be completely rejected and condemned.

Nuclear weapons neither ensure security, nor do they consolidate political power, rather they are a threat to both security and political power. The events that took place in the 1990s showed that the possession of such weapons could not even safeguard a regime like the former Soviet Union. And today we see certain countries which are exposed to waves of deadly insecurity despite possessing atomic bombs.

The Islamic Republic of Iran considers the use of nuclear, chemical and similar weapons as a great and unforgivable sin. We proposed the idea of "Middle East free of nuclear weapons" and we are committed to it. This does not mean forgoing our right to peaceful use of nuclear power and production of nuclear fuel. On the basis of international laws, peaceful use of nuclear energy is a right of every country. All should be able to employ this wholesome source of energy for various vital uses for the benefit of their country and people, without having to depend on others for exercising this right. Some Western countries, themselves possessing nuclear weapons and guilty of this illegal action, want to monopolize the production of nuclear fuel. Surreptitious moves are under way to consolidate a permanent monopoly over production and sale of nuclear fuel in centers carrying an international label but in fact within the control of a few Western countries.

A bitter irony of our era is that the U.S. government, which possesses the largest and deadliest stockpiles of nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction and the only country guilty of its use, is today eager to carry the banner of opposition to nuclear proliferation. The U.S. and its Western allies have armed the usurper Zionist regime with nuclear weapons and created a major threat for this sensitive region. Yet the same



deceitful group does not tolerate the peaceful use of nuclear energy by independent countries, and even opposes, with all its strength, the production of nuclear fuel for radiopharmaceuticals and other peaceful and humane purposes. Their pretext is fear of production of nuclear weapons. In the case of the Islamic Republic of Iran, they themselves know that they are lying, but lies are sanctioned by the kind of politics that is completely devoid of the slightest trace of spirituality. One who makes nuclear threats in the 21st century and does not feel ashamed, will he feel ashamed of lying?

I stress that the Islamic Republic has never been after nuclear weapons and that it will never give up the right of its people to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Our motto is: "Nuclear energy for all and nuclear weapons for none." We will insist on each of these two precepts, and we know that breaking the monopoly of certain Western countries on production of nuclear energy in the framework of the Non-Proliferation Treaty is in the interest of all independent countries, including the members of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The Islamic Republic's successful experience in resistance against the bullying and comprehensive pressures by America and its accomplices has firmly convinced it that the resistance of a unified and firmly determined nation can overcome all enmities and hostilities and open a glorious path to its lofty goals. The comprehensive advances made by our country in the last two decades are facts for all to see, as repeatedly attested by official international observers. All this has happened under sanctions, economic pressures and propaganda campaigns by networks affiliated with America and Zionism. The sanctions, which were regarded as paralyzing by nonsensical commentators, not only did not and will not paralyze us, but have made our steps steadier, elevated our resolve and strengthened our confidence in the correctness of our analyses and the inborn capacities of our nation. We have with our own eyes repeatedly witnessed divine assistance in these challenges.

Honored guests, I deem it necessary to speak about a very important issue, which though related to our region has dimensions extending far beyond it and which has influenced global policies for several decades. This issue is the agonizing issue of Palestine. The summary of this matter is that on the basis of a horrible Western plot and under the direction of England in the 1940s, an independent country with a clear historical identity called "Palestine" has been taken away from its people through the use of weapons, killings and deception and has been given to a group of people the majority of whom are immigrants from European countries. This great usurpation " which at the outset was accompanied with massacres of defenseless people in towns and villages and their expulsion from their homes and homeland to bordering countries " has continued for more than six decades with similar crimes and continues to this very day. This is one of the most important issues of the human community.

Political and military leaders of the usurping Zionist regime have not avoided any crimes during this time: from killing the people, destroying their homes and farms and arresting and torturing men and women and even their children, to humiliating and insulting that nation and trying to destroy it in order to digest it in the haraam-eating stomach of the Zionist regime, to attacking their refugee camps in Palestine itself and in the neighboring countries where millions of refugees live. Such names as Sabra and

Shatila, Qana and Deir Yasin have been etched in the history of our region with the blood of the oppressed Palestinian people.

Even now after 65 years the same kind of crimes marks the treatment of Palestinians remaining in the occupied territories by the ferocious Zionist wolves. They commit new crimes one after the other and create new crises for the region. Hardly a day passes without reports of murder, injury and arrests of the youth who stand up to defend their homeland and their honor and protest against the destruction of their farms and homes. The Zionist regime, which has carried out assassinations and caused conflicts and crimes for decades by waging disastrous wars, killing people, occupying Arab territories and organizing state terror in the region and in the world, labels the Palestinian people as "terrorists", the people who have stood up to fight for their rights. And the media networks which belong to Zionism and many of the Western and mercenary media repeat this great lie in violation of ethical values and journalistic commitment, and the political leaders who claim to defend human rights have closed their eyes on all these crimes and support that criminal regime shamelessly and boldly and assume the role of their advocates.

Our standpoint is that Palestine belongs to the Palestinians and that continuing its occupation is a great and intolerable injustice and a major threat to global peace and security. All solutions suggested and followed up by the Westerners and their affiliates for "resolving the problem of Palestine" have been wrong and unsuccessful, and it will remain so in the future. We have put forth a just and entirely democratic solution. All the Palestinians " both the current citizens of Palestine and those who have been forced to immigrate to other countries but have preserved their Palestinian identity, including Muslims, Christians and Jews " should take part in a carefully supervised and confidence-building referendum and chose the political system of their country, and all the Palestinians who have suffered from years of exile should return to their country and take part in this referendum and then help draft a Constitution and hold elections. Peace will then be established.

Now I would like to give a benevolent piece of advice to American politicians who always stood up to defend and support the Zionist regime. So far, this regime has created countless problems for you. It has presented a hateful image of you to the regional peoples, and it has made you look like an accomplice in the crimes of the usurping Zionists. The material and moral costs borne by the American government and people on account of this are staggering, and if this continues, the costs might become even heavier in the future. Think about the Islamic Republic's proposal of a referendum and with a courageous decision, rescue yourselves from the current impossible situation. Undoubtedly, the people of the region and all free-thinkers across the world will welcome this measure.

Honorable guests, now I would like to return to my initial point. Global conditions are sensitive and the world is passing through a crucial historical juncture. It is anticipated that a new order shall be born. The Non-Aligned Movement, which includes almost two-thirds of the world community, can play a major role in shaping that future. The holding of this major conference in Tehran is itself a significant event to be taken into consideration. By pooling our resources and capacities, we members of this movement can create a new historic and lasting role towards rescuing the world from insecurity,

war and hegemony.

This goal can be achieved only through our comprehensive cooperation with each other. There are among us quite a few countries that are very wealthy and countries that enjoy international influence. It is completely possible to find solutions for problems through economic and media cooperation and through passing on experiences that help us improve and make progress. We need to strengthen our determination. We need to remain faithful to our goals. We should not fear the bullying powers when they frown at us, nor should we become happy when they smile at us. We should consider the will of God and the laws of creation as our support. We should learn lessons from what happened to the communist camp two decades ago and from the failure of the policies of so-called "Western liberal democracy" at the present time, whose signs can be seen by everybody in the streets of European countries and America and in the insoluble economic problems of these countries. And finally, we should consider the Islamic Awakening in the region and the fall of the dictatorships in North Africa, which were dependent on America and were accomplices to the Zionist regime, as a great opportunity. We can help improve the "political productivity" of the Non-Aligned Movement in global governance. We can prepare a historic document aimed to bring about a change in this governance and to provide for its administrative tools. We can plan for effective economic cooperation and define paradigms for cultural relationships among ourselves. Undoubtedly, establishing an active and motivated secretariat for this organization will be a great and significant help in achieving these goals.

Thank you.

## **September 2012**

### **Statement By H.E. Ambassador Ali Asghar Soltanieh Permanent/Resident Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Chair of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Before The IAEA Board of Governors<sup>7</sup>**

#### **(d): "Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement and relevant provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran"**

#### **Mr. Chairperson,**

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Mr. Yukiya Amano, for his report on the Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2012/37.
2. NAM wishes to reiterate its confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the IAEA Secretariat in carrying out its activities concerning the application of NPT safeguards in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

3. Before expressing its comments on the Director General's Report, NAM would like to reiterate its principled positions on the matter:
  - a. *NAM reaffirms the basic and inalienable right of all states to the development, research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*
  - b. *NAM recognizes the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stresses that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, specially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*
  - c. *NAM emphasizes the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of states in accordance with their respective safeguards agreements, as opposed to any confidence building measures undertaken voluntarily and that do not constitute a legal safeguards obligation.*
  - d. *NAM considers the establishment of a nuclear- weapons-free-zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterates its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.*
  - e. *NAM reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction -poses a serious danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and of regulations of the IAEA. NAM recognizes the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*
  - f. *NAM strongly believes that all safeguards and verification issues, including those related to Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on sound technical and legal grounds. NAM further emphasizes that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*

- g. NAM stresses that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means as well as substantive negotiations without any preconditions amongst the concerned parties must remain the means whereby a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Iranian nuclear issue is found.*
4. NAM stresses that the issue of non-proliferation should be resolved through political and diplomatic means and that measures and initiatives taken in this regard should be within the framework of international law, relevant conventions and the United Nations Charter.
  5. NAM takes note that the Director General has stated once again that the Agency has been able to continue to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran at nuclear facilities and locations outside facilities where nuclear material is customarily used (LOFs) as declared by Iran under its Safeguards Agreement.
  6. NAM welcomes the clear distinction made by the Director General between obligations emanating from Iran's Safeguards Agreement and other requests by the United Nations Security Council. In this regard, NAM notes that the Director General has stated in his report that Iran is not implementing a number of its obligations emanating from relevant provisions of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. NAM recalls that the Director General has previously reported Iran's assertion that some of the Agency's requests "had no legal basis since they are not falling within Iran's Safeguards Agreement", an assertion elaborated by Iran in Document INFCIRC/810 as well. NAM encourages Iran to enhance its cooperation with the Agency to provide credible assurances regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran in accordance with international law.
  7. NAM encourages the Secretariat to continue to refrain from including extensive technical details pertaining to sensitive proprietary information in the report of the Director General.
  8. NAM welcomes the continued cooperation between the Agency and Iran as elaborated in the latest report of the Director General, and in this regard, notes the following:
    - a. *That Iran has declared to the Agency under its Safeguards Agreement, 16 nuclear facilities and 9 LOFs, and that the Agency continues to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material at these facilities and LOFs.*
    - b. *That the activities of production of nuclear material, particularly those related to enrichment, continue to remain under the Agency's containment and surveillance and that to date, the Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) in Natanz and Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP) have been operating as declared.*



12. In this regard, NAM Notes that the DG’s report highlighted that in spite of the intensified dialogue between the Agency and Iran since 2012, efforts to resolve all outstanding substantive issues have achieved no concrete results. NAM therefore encourages the continuation of these discussions with a view to finalizing an agreement between the IAEA and Iran.
13. NAM also notes that Iran has still not received the documents relating to the “alleged studies”. In this context, NAM fully supports the previous requests of the Director General to those Member States that have provided the Secretariat information related to the “alleged studies” to agree that the Agency provides all related documents to Iran. NAM expresses once again its concerns on the creation of obstacles in this regard, which hinder the Agency’s verification process. NAM recalls that the Director General previously reported in document GOV/2009/55 that:
  - a. *The Agency has limited means to authenticate independently the documentation that forms the basis of the alleged studies.*
  - b. *The constraints placed by some Member States on the availability of information to Iran are making it more difficult for the Agency to conduct detailed discussions with Iran on this matter.*
14. NAM welcomes Iran’s resolve to continue cooperating with the Agency, and still looks forward to the safeguards implementation in Iran being conducted in a routine manner. In this context, NAM encourages the Agency and Iran to continue engaging substantively without delay for the purpose of providing clarifications regarding the issues identified in the report, with a view to the prompt resolution of these issues in accordance with the Work Plan on “Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues” (INFCIRC/711).
15. NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran’s nuclear issue. NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.

## November 2012

**Statement By H.E. Ambassador Ali Asghar Soltanieh Permanent/Resident Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Chair of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Before The IAEA Board of Governors Item 5 (d): “Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement and relevant provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran”**  
Mr. Chairperson,

1. 1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Mr. Yukiya Amano, for his report on the Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2012/55.
2. NAM wishes to reiterate its confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the IAEA Secretariat in carrying out its activities concerning the application of NPT safeguards in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
3. Before expressing its comments on the Director General's Report, NAM would like to reiterate its principled positions on the matter:
  - a. *NAM reaffirms the basic and inalienable right of all states to the development, research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*
  - b. *NAM recognizes the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stresses that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, specially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*
  - c. *NAM emphasizes the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of states in accordance with their respective safeguards agreements, as opposed to any confidence building measures undertaken voluntarily and that do not constitute a legal safeguards obligation.*
  - d. *NAM considers the establishment of a nuclear- weapons-free-zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterates its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.*
  - e. *NAM reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction - poses a serious danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, of*



*the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and of regulations of the IAEA. NAM recognizes the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*

- f. NAM strongly believes that all safeguards and verification issues, including those related to Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on sound technical and legal grounds. NAM further emphasizes that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*
  - g. NAM stresses that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means as well as substantive negotiations without any preconditions amongst the concerned parties must remain the means whereby a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Iranian nuclear issue is found.*
4. NAM stresses that the issue of non-proliferation should be resolved through political and diplomatic means and that measures and initiatives taken in this regard should be within the framework of international law, relevant conventions and the United Nations Charter.
  5. NAM takes note that the Director General has stated once again that the Agency has been able to continue to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran at nuclear facilities and locations outside facilities where nuclear material is customarily used (LOFs) as declared by Iran under its Safeguards Agreement.
  6. NAM welcomes the clear distinction made by the Director General between obligations emanating from Iran's Safeguards Agreement and other requests by the United Nations Security Council. In this regard, NAM notes that the Director General has stated in his report that Iran is not implementing a number of its obligations emanating from relevant provisions of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. NAM recalls that the Director General has previously reported Iran's assertion that some of the Agency's requests "had no legal basis since they are not falling within Iran's Safeguards Agreement", an assertion elaborated by Iran in Document INFIRC/810 as well. NAM encourages Iran to enhance its cooperation with the Agency to provide credible assurances regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran in accordance with international law.
  7. NAM encourages the Secretariat to continue to refrain from including extensive technical details pertaining to sensitive proprietary information in the report of the Director General.

8. NAM welcomes the continued cooperation between the Agency and Iran as elaborated in the latest report of the Director General, and in this regard, notes the following:
  - a. *That Iran has declared to the Agency under its Safeguards Agreement, 16 nuclear facilities and 9 LOFs, and that the Agency continues to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material at these facilities and LOFs.*
  - b. *That the activities of production of nuclear material, particularly those related to enrichment, continue to remain under the Agency's containment and surveillance and that to date, the Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) in Natanz and Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP) have been operating as declared.*
  - c. *That the Agency has verified that the Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant (FFEP) is being constructed according to the latest design information provided by Iran, although it also states that additional information is needed from Iran in connection with this facility.*
  - d. *That the Agency has continued to monitor the use and construction of hot cells at the relevant nuclear facilities in Iran, and confirmed that Iran is not conducting reprocessing activities in any of the facilities declared under its Safeguards Agreement.*
  - e. *that on 10 November 2012, the Agency carried out a DIV at the IR-40 Reactor at Arak and observed that, installation of cooling and moderator circuit piping was continuing. According to Iran the operation of the IR-40 Reactor is due to commence in the first quarter of 2014.*
9. NAM notes the standing requests by the Secretariat for further information regarding the design and scheduling of the construction of new uranium enrichment facilities, and an updated DIQ for the IR-40 heavy water reactor. NAM continues to encourage Iran to provide and update design information regarding its nuclear facilities in accordance with its full-scope safeguards agreement with the Agency.
10. NAM notes that the Director General mentioned in his report that he reiterated to Iran his position regarding the need to take steps towards the full implementation of its Safeguards Agreement and its other relevant obligations, in order to establish international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear program.
11. NAM Notes that the DG's report highlighted that in spite of the intensified dialogue between the Agency and Iran since January 2012, efforts to resolve all outstanding substantive issues have achieved no concrete results. NAM therefore encourages the continuation of these discussions with a view to finalizing an agreement between the IAEA and Iran. In this regard, NAM welcomes the invitation of 1<sup>st</sup> November 2012 by Iran to the Agency delegation to visit Tehran to discuss the modality for the

resolution of allegations based on principles elaborated in the meeting between H.E. Dr. Jalili, the Secretary of Supreme National Security Council and the Director General on May 2012 and the subsequent agreement that the Agency and Iran would meet in Tehran on 13 December 2012.

- 12.** NAM also notes that Iran has still not received the documents relating to the "alleged studies". In this context, NAM fully supports the previous requests of the Director General to those Member States that have provided the Secretariat information related to the "alleged studies" to agree that the Agency provides all related documents to Iran. NAM expresses once again its concerns on the creation of obstacles in this regard, which hinder the Agency's verification process. NAM recalls that the Director General previously reported in document GOV/2009/55 that:

  - a. The Agency has limited means to authenticate independently the documentation that forms the basis of the alleged studies.*
  - b. The constraints placed by some Member States on the availability of information to Iran are making it more difficult for the Agency to conduct detailed discussions with Iran on this matter.*
- 13.** NAM welcomes Iran's resolve to continue cooperating with the Agency, and still looks forward to the safeguards implementation in Iran being conducted in a routine manner. In this context, NAM encourages the Agency and Iran to continue engaging substantively without delay for the purpose of providing clarifications regarding the issues identified in the report, with a view to the prompt resolution of these issues in accordance with the Work Plan on "Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues" (INFCIRC/711).
- 14.** NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran's nuclear issue. NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.

## STATEMENTS IN 2013

### March 2013

#### Statement By H.E. Ambassador Ali Asghar Soltanieh Permanent/Resident Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Chair of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Before The IAEA Board of Governors

Item 5 (d): "Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement and relevant provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran"

Mr. Chairperson,

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Mr. Yukiya Amano, for his report on the Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2013/6.
2. NAM wishes to reiterate its confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the IAEA Secretariat in carrying out its activities concerning the application of NPT safeguards in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
3. Before expressing its comments on the Director General's Report, NAM would like to reiterate its principled positions on the matter:
  - a. *NAM reaffirms the basic and inalienable right of all states to the development, research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*
  - b. *NAM recognizes the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stresses that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities,*

*especially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*

- c. NAM emphasizes the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of states in accordance with their respective safeguards agreements, as opposed to any confidence building measures undertaken voluntarily and that do not constitute a legal safeguards obligation.*
  - d. NAM considers the establishment of a nuclear-weapons-free-zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterates its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.*
  - e. NAM reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction - poses a serious danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and of regulations of the IAEA. NAM recognizes the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*
  - f. NAM strongly believes that all safeguards and verification issues, including those related to Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on sound technical and legal grounds. NAM further emphasizes that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*
  - g. NAM stresses that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means as well as substantive negotiations without any preconditions amongst the concerned parties must remain the means whereby a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Iranian nuclear issue is found.*
4. NAM stresses that the issue of non-proliferation should be resolved through political and diplomatic means and that measures and initiatives taken in this regard should be within the framework of international law, relevant conventions and the United Nations Charter.
  5. NAM takes note that the Director General has stated once again that the Agency has been able to continue to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran at nuclear facilities and locations outside facilities where nuclear material is customarily used (LOFs) as declared by Iran under its Safeguards Agreement.

6. NAM welcomes the clear distinction made by the Director General between obligations emanating from Iran's Safeguards Agreement and other requests by the United Nations Security Council. In this regard, NAM notes that the Director General has stated in his report that Iran is not implementing a number of its obligations emanating from relevant provisions of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. NAM recalls that the Director General has previously reported Iran's assertion that some of the Agency's requests "had no legal basis since they are not falling within Iran's Safeguards Agreement", an assertion elaborated by Iran in Document INFCIRC/810 as well. NAM encourages Iran to enhance its cooperation with the Agency to provide credible assurances regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran in accordance with international law.
7. NAM encourages the Secretariat to continue to refrain from including extensive technical details pertaining to sensitive proprietary information in the report of the Director General.
8. NAM welcomes the continued cooperation between the Agency and Iran as elaborated in the latest report of the Director General, and in this regard, notes the following:
  - a. *That Iran has declared to the Agency under its Safeguards Agreement, 16 nuclear facilities and 9 LOFs, and that the Agency continues to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material at these facilities and LOFs.*
  - b. *That the activities of production of nuclear material, particularly those related to enrichment, continue to remain under the Agency's containment and surveillance and that to date, the Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) in Natanz and Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP) have been operating as declared.*
  - c. *That the Agency has verified that the Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant (FFEP) is being constructed according to the latest design information provided by Iran, although it also states that additional information is needed from Iran in connection with this facility.*
  - d. *That the Agency has continued to monitor the use and construction of hot cells at the relevant nuclear facilities in Iran, and confirmed that Iran is not conducting reprocessing activities in any of the facilities declared under its Safeguards Agreement.*
  - e. *That on 11 February 2013, the Agency carried out a DIV at the IR-40 Reactor at Arak and observed that, installation of cooling and moderator circuit piping was almost complete. According to Iran the operation of the IR-40 Reactor is due to commence in the first quarter of 2014.*

9. NAM notes the standing requests by the Secretariat for further information regarding the design and scheduling of the construction of new uranium enrichment facilities, and an updated DIQ for the IR-40 heavy water reactor. NAM continues to encourage Iran to provide and update design information regarding its nuclear facilities in accordance with its full-scope safeguards agreement with the Agency.
10. NAM notes that the Director General mentioned in his report that he reiterated to Iran his position regarding the need to take steps towards the full implementation of its Safeguards Agreement and its other relevant obligations, in order to establish international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear program. In this regard NAM encourages Iran to continue to extend full cooperation.
11. NAM Notes the three rounds of talks held between the Agency and Iran in Tehran since the Director General's November 2012 report to resolve all outstanding substantive issues. NAM further notes that the DG's report highlighted that in spite of the intensified dialogue between the Agency and Iran since January 2012, no concrete results have been achieved. NAM therefore encourages the continuation of these discussions with a view to finalizing an agreement between the IAEA and Iran.
12. NAM also notes that Iran has still not received the documents relating to the "alleged studies". In this context, NAM fully supports the previous requests of the Director General to those Members States that have provided the Secretariat information related to the "alleged studies" to agree that the Agency provides all related documents to Iran. NAM expresses once again its concerns on the creation of obstacles in this regard, which hinder the Agency's verification process. NAM recalls that the Director General previously reported in document GOV/2009/55 that:
  - a. The Agency has limited means to authenticate independently the documentation that forms the basis of the alleged studies.
  - b. The constraints placed by some Member States on the availability of information to Iran are making it more difficult for the Agency to conduct detailed discussions with Iran on this matter.
13. NAM welcomes Iran's resolve to continue cooperating with the Agency, and still looks forward to the safeguards implementation in Iran being conducted in a routine manner. In this context, NAM encourages the Agency and Iran to continue engaging substantively without delay for the purpose of providing clarifications regarding the issues identified in the report, with a view to the prompt resolution of these issues in accordance with the Work Plan on "Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues" (INFCIRC/711).
14. NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran's nuclear issue. NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.

## June 2013

### Statement By H.E. Ambassador Ali Asghar Soltanieh Permanent/Resident Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Chair of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Before The IAEA Board of Governors

Item 7 (d): "Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement and relevant provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran"

Mr. Chairperson,

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Mr. Yukiya Amano, for his report on the Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2013/27
2. NAM wishes to reiterate its confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the IAEA Secretariat in carrying out its activities concerning the application of NPT safeguards in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
3. Before expressing its comments on the Director General's Report, NAM would like to reiterate its principled positions on the matter:
  - a. *NAM reaffirms the basic and inalienable right of all states to the development, research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*
  - b. *NAM recognizes the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stresses that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, specially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*
  - c. *NAM emphasizes the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of states in accordance with their respective safeguards agreements, as opposed to any confidence building measures undertaken voluntarily and that do not constitute a legal safeguards obligation.*





Council resolutions. NAM recalls that the Director General has previously reported Iran's assertion that some of the Agency's requests "had no legal basis since they are not falling within Iran's Safeguards Agreement", an assertion elaborated by Iran in Document INFCIRC/810 as well. NAM encourages Iran to enhance its cooperation with the Agency to provide credible assurances regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran in accordance with international law.

7. NAM encourages the Secretariat to continue to refrain from including extensive technical details pertaining to sensitive proprietary information in the report of the Director General.
8. NAM welcomes the continued cooperation between the Agency and Iran as elaborated in the latest report of the Director General, and in this regard, notes the following:
  - a. *That Iran has declared to the Agency under its Safeguards Agreement, 16 nuclear facilities and 9 LOFs, and that the Agency continues to verify the non-division of declared nuclear material at these facilities and LOFs.*
  - b. *That the activities of production of nuclear material, particularly those related to enrichment, continue to remain under the Agency's containment and surveillance and that to date, the Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) in Natanz and Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP) have been operating as declared.*
  - c. *That the Agency has verified that the Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant (FFEP) is being constructed according to the latest design information provided by Iran, although it also states that additional information is needed from Iran in connection with this facility.*
  - d. *That the Agency has continued to monitor the use and construction of hot cells at the relevant nuclear facilities in Iran, and confirmed that Iran is not conducting reprocessing activities in any of the facilities declared under its Safeguards Agreement.*
  - e. *That on 6 May 2013, the Agency carried out a DIV at the IR-40 Reactor at Arak. According to Iran the operation of the IR-40 Reactor is due to commence in the third quarter of 2014.*
  - f. *That Iran provided some information regarding the reactor vessel recently received at the IR-40 site.*
9. NAM notes the standing requests by the Secretariat for further information regarding the design and scheduling of the construction of new uranium

enrichment facilities, and an updated DIQ for the IR-40 heavy water reactor. continues to encourage Iran to provide and update design information regarding its nuclear facilities in accordance with its full-scope safeguards agreement with the Agency.

10. NAM notes that the Director General mentioned in his report that he reiterated to Iran his position regarding the need to take steps towards the full implementation of its Safeguards Agreement and its other relevant obligations, in order to establish international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear program. In this regard NAM encourages Iran to continue to extend full cooperation.
11. NAM notes one further round of talks held between the Agency and Iran in Vienna on 15 May 2013 since the Director General's previous report to resolve all outstanding substantive issues. NAM further notes that the DG's report highlighted that in spite of the intensified dialogue between the Agency and Iran since January 2012, no concrete results have been achieved. NAM therefore encourages the continuation of these discussions with a view to finalizing an agreement between the IAEA and Iran.
12. NAM also notes that Iran has still not received the documents relating to the "alleged studies". In this context, NAM fully supports the previous requests of the Director General to those Members States that have provided the Secretariat information related to the "alleged studies" to agree that the Agency provides all related documents to Iran. NAM expresses once again its concerns on the creation of obstacles in this regard, which hinder the Agency's verification process. NAM recalls that the Director General previously reported in document GOV/2009/55 that:
  - a. *The Agency has limited means to authenticate independently the documentation that forms the basis of the alleged studies.*
  - b. *The constraints placed by some Member States on the availability of information to Iran are making it more difficult for the Agency to conduct detailed discussions with Iran on this matter.*
13. NAM welcomes Iran's resolve to continue cooperating with the Agency, and still looks forward to the safeguards implementation in Iran being conducted in a routine manner. In this context, NAM encourages the Agency and Iran to continue engaging substantively, redoubling efforts, without delay for the purpose of providing clarifications regarding the issues identified in the report, with a view to the prompt resolution of these issues in accordance with the Work Plan on "Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues" (INFCIRC/711).

14. NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran's nuclear issue. NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.

## September 2013

### Statement by H.E. Ambassador Reza Najafi, Resident Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the IAEA, Chair of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Before The IAEA Board of Governors

"Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement and relevant provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran"

Mr. Chairperson,

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Mr. Yukiya Amano, for his report on the Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2013/40
2. NAM wishes to reiterate its confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the IAEA Secretariat in carrying out its activities concerning the application of NPT safeguards in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
3. Before expressing its comments on the Director General's Report, NAM would like to reiterate its principled positions on the matter:
  - a. *NAM reaffirms the basic and inalienable right of all states to the development, research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*
  - b. *NAM recognizes the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stresses that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, specially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*
  - c. *NAM emphasizes the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations*

*of states in accordance with their respective safeguards agreements, as opposed to any confidence building measures undertaken voluntarily and that do not constitute a legal safeguards obligation.*

- d. NAM considers the establishment of a nuclear-weapons-free-zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterates its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.*
  - e. NAM reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction - poses a serious danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and of regulations of the IAEA. NAM recognizes the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*
  - f. NAM strongly believes that all safeguards and verification issues, including those related to Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on sound technical and legal grounds. NAM further emphasizes that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*
  - g. NAM stresses that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means as well as substantive negotiations without any preconditions amongst the concerned parties must remain the means whereby a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Iranian nuclear issue is found.*
4. NAM stresses that the issue of non-proliferation should be resolved through political and diplomatic means and that measures and initiatives taken in this regard should be within the framework of international law, relevant conventions and the United Nations Charter.
  5. NAM takes note that the Director General has stated once again that the Agency has been able to continue to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran at nuclear facilities and locations outside facilities where nuclear material is customarily used (LOFs) as declared by Iran under its Safeguards Agreement.
  6. NAM welcomes the clear distinction made by the Director General between obligations emanating from Iran's Safeguards Agreement and other requests by the United Nations Security Council. In this regard, NAM notes that the Director General has stated in his report that Iran is not implementing a number of its

obligations emanating from relevant provisions of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. NAM recalls that the Director General has previously reported Iran's assertion that some of the Agency's requests "had no legal basis since they are not falling within Iran's Safeguards Agreement", an assertion elaborated by Iran in Document INFCIRC/810 as well. NAM encourages Iran to enhance its cooperation with the Agency to provide credible assurances regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran in accordance with international law.

7. NAM encourages the Secretariat to continue to refrain from including extensive technical details pertaining to sensitive proprietary information in the report of the Director General.
8. NAM welcomes the continued cooperation between the Agency and Iran as elaborated in the latest report of the Director General, and in this regard, notes the following:
  - a. *That Iran has declared to the Agency under its Safeguards Agreement, 17 nuclear facilities and 9 LOFs, and that the Agency continues to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material at these facilities and LOFs.*
  - b. *That the activities of production of nuclear material, particularly those related to enrichment, continue to remain under the Agency's containment and surveillance and that to date, the Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) in Natanz and Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP) have been operating as declared.*
  - c. *That the Agency has verified that the Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant (FFEP) is being constructed according to the latest design information provided by Iran, although it also states that additional information is needed from Iran in connection with this facility.*
  - d. *That the Agency has continued to monitor the use and construction of hot cells at the relevant nuclear facilities in Iran, and confirmed that Iran is not conducting reprocessing activities in any of the facilities declared under its Safeguards Agreement.*
  - e. *That on 7 August 2013, the Agency carried out a DIV at the IR-40 Reactor at Arak. According to Iran the "start-up" date for the IR-40 Reactor was "not achievable, so it cannot be the first quarter of 2014".*
  - f. *That during the DIV, Iran informed the Agency that it had produced about 90 tones of heavy water and indicated that it would have sufficient heavy water for the commissioning of the IR-40 Reactor,*

- g. That since the Director General's previous report, Iran has started to produce fuel assemblies containing nuclear material for the IR-40 Reactor and as of 17 August 2013, the Agency verified that Iran manufactured ten such assemblies, all of which stored at FMP.*
9. NAM notes the standing requests by the Secretariat for further information regarding the design and scheduling of the construction of new uranium enrichment facilities, and an updated DIQ for the IR-40 heavy water reactor. NAM continues to encourage Iran to provide and update design information regarding its nuclear facilities in accordance with its full-scope safeguards agreement with the Agency.
10. NAM notes that the Director General mentioned in his report that he reiterated to Iran his position regarding the need to take steps towards the full implementation of its Safeguards Agreement and its other relevant obligations, in order to establish international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear program. In this regard NAM encourages Iran to continue to extend full cooperation.
11. NAM notes another round of talks between the Agency and Iran is planned for 27 September 2013 in Vienna since the Director General's previous report to resolve all outstanding substantive issues. NAM further notes that the DG's report highlighted that in spite of the intensified dialogue between the Agency and Iran since January 2012, no concrete results have been achieved. NAM therefore encourages the continuation of these discussions with a view to finalizing an agreement between the IAEA and Iran.
12. NAM also notes that Iran has still not received the documents relating to the "alleged studies". In this context, NAM fully supports the previous requests of the Director General to those Member States that have provided the Secretariat information related to the "alleged studies" to agree that the Agency provides all related documents to Iran. NAM expresses once again its concerns on the creation of obstacles in this regard, which hinder the Agency's verification process. NAM recalls that the Director General previously reported in document GOV/2009/55 that:
- a. The Agency has limited means to authenticate independently the documentation that forms the basis of the alleged studies.*
- b. The constraints placed by some Member States on the availability of information to Iran are making it more difficult for the Agency to conduct detailed discussions with Iran on this matter.*
13. NAM welcomes Iran's resolve to continue cooperating with the Agency, and still

looks forward to the safeguards implementation in Iran being conducted in a routine manner. In this context, NAM encourages the Agency and Iran to continue engaging substantively, redoubling efforts, without delay for the purpose of providing clarifications regarding the issues identified in the report, with a view to the prompt resolution of these issues in accordance with the Work Plan on "Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues" (INFCIRC/711).

14. NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran's nuclear issue. NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.

## November 2013

### **Statement by H.E. Ambassador Reza Najafi Permanent/Resident Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran Chair of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) before the IAEA Board of Governors**

#### **Item 4(c): "Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement and relevant provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran"**

**Mr. Chairperson,**

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Mr. Yukiya Amano, for his report on the Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2013/56
2. NAM wishes to reiterate its confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the IAEA Secretariat in carrying out its activities concerning the application of NPT safeguards in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
3. Before expressing its comments on the Director General's Report, NAM would like to reiterate its principled positions on the matter:
  - a. *NAM reaffirms the basic and inalienable right of all states to the development, research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*





5. NAM takes note that the Director General has stated once again that the Agency has been able to continue to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran at nuclear facilities and locations outside facilities where nuclear material is customarily used (LOFs) as declared by Iran under its Safeguards Agreement.
6. NAM welcomes the clear distinction made by the Director General between obligations emanating from Iran's Safeguards Agreement and other requests by the United Nations Security Council. In this regard, NAM notes that the Director General has stated in his report that Iran is not implementing a number of its obligations emanating from relevant provisions of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. NAM recalls that the Director General has previously reported Iran's assertion that some of the Agency's requests "had no legal basis since they are not falling within Iran's Safeguards Agreement", an assertion elaborated by Iran in Document INFCIRC/810 as well. NAM encourages Iran to enhance its cooperation with the Agency to provide credible assurances regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran in accordance with international law.
7. NAM encourages the Secretariat to continue to refrain from including extensive technical details pertaining to sensitive proprietary information in the report of the Director General.
8. NAM welcomes the continued cooperation between the Agency and Iran as elaborated in the latest report of the Director General, and in this regard, notes the following:
  - a. *That Iran has declared to the Agency under its Safeguards Agreement, 17 nuclear facilities and 9 LOFs, and that the Agency continues to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material at these facilities and LOFs.*
  - b. *That the activities of production of nuclear material, particularly those related to enrichment, continue to remain under the Agency's containment and surveillance and that to date, the Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) in Natanz and Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP) have been operating as declared.*
  - c. *That the Agency has verified that the Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant (FFEP) is being constructed according to the latest design information provided by Iran, although it also states that additional information is needed from Iran in connection with this facility.*
  - d. *That the Agency has continued to monitor the use and construction of hot cells at the relevant nuclear facilities in Iran, and confirmed that Iran is not conducting reprocessing activities in any of the facilities declared under its Safeguards Agreement.*



Governors meeting on the progress of implementation of these measures.

13. NAM therefore encourages the continuation of the discussions between Iran and the Agency with a view to resolving all outstanding issues, past and present, that have not already been resolved by the IAEA and takes note that next technical meeting between Iran and the Agency is scheduled for 11 December in Vienna.
14. NAM notes that the Agency, in implementation of the framework for cooperation will continue to take into account Iran's security concerns, including through the use of managed access and the protection of confidential information.
15. NAM also notes that Iran has still not received the documents relating to the "alleged studies". In this context, NAM fully supports the previous requests of the Director General to those Member States that have provided the Secretariat information related to the "alleged studies" to agree that the Agency provides all related documents to Iran. NAM expresses once again its concerns on the creation of obstacles in this regard, which hinder the Agency's verification process. NAM recalls that the Director General previously reported in document GOV/2009/55 that:
  - a. *The Agency has limited means to authenticate independently the documentation that forms the basis of the alleged studies.*
  - b. *The constraints placed by some Member States on the availability of information to Iran are making it more difficult for the Agency to conduct detailed discussions with Iran on this matter.*
16. NAM welcomes Iran's resolve to continue cooperating with the Agency, and still looks forward to the safeguards implementation in Iran being conducted in a routine manner. In this context, NAM encourages the Agency and Iran to continue engaging substantively, redoubling efforts, without delay for the purpose of providing clarifications regarding the issues identified in the report, with a view to the prompt resolution of these issues in accordance with the Work Plan on "Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues" (INFCIRC/711) and Joint Statement on a Framework for Cooperation.
17. NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran's nuclear issue. NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.
18. In this context, NAM welcomes the joint Plan of Action agreed between the Islamic Republic of Iran and EU3+3 in Geneva on 24 November 2013.

## STATEMENTS IN 2014

**24 January 2014**

**Statement by H.E. Ambassador Reza Najafi Permanent/Resident Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran Chair of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) before the IAEA Board of Governors**

**On: Monitoring and Verification in the Islamic Republic of Iran in Relation to the Joint Plan of Action**

**Mr. Chairperson,**

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Mr. Yukiya Amano, for his report on the Monitoring and Verification in the Islamic Republic of Iran in Relation to **the extension of the** Joint Plan of Action as contained in document **GOV/2014/62**.
2. NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran's nuclear issue. NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.
3. NAM once again welcomes the Joint Plan of Action agreed between the Islamic Republic of Iran and EU3+3 in Geneva on 24 November 2013 (INCIRCs/855 & 856) and believes that it would contribute to a peaceful solution to Iran's nuclear issue.
4. NAM notes that the Agency has an essential role to play in Monitoring and Verification in the Islamic Republic of Iran in relation to the Joint Plan of Action **as extended** and therefore supports the Agency's role in this regard.
5. NAM looks forward to the report of the Director General, as appropriate, on the implementation of nuclear-related measures of the Joint Plan of Action **as extended** to the Board of Governors.

**Thank you, Mr. Chairperson.**

## March 2014

### Statement by H.E. Ambassador Reza Najafi Permanent/Resident Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran Chair of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) before the IAEA Board of Governors

Item 5(d): "Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement and relevant provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran"

Mr. Chairperson,

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Mr. Yukiya Amano, for his report on the Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2014/10
2. NAM wishes to reiterate its confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the IAEA Secretariat in carrying out its activities concerning the application of NPT safeguards in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
3. Before expressing its comments on the Director General's Report, NAM would like to reiterate its principled positions on the matter:
  - a. *NAM reaffirms the basic and inalienable right of all states to the development, research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*
  - b. *NAM recognizes the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stresses that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, specially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*
  - c. *NAM emphasizes the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of states in accordance with their respective safeguards agreements, as opposed to any confidence building measures undertaken voluntarily and that do not constitute a legal safeguards obligation.*

- d. *NAM considers the establishment of a nuclear-weapons-free-zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterates its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.*
  - e. *NAM reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction - poses a serious danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and of regulations of the IAEA. NAM recognizes the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*
  - f. *NAM strongly believes that all safeguards and verification issues, including those related to Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on sound technical and legal grounds. NAM further emphasizes that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*
  - g. *NAM stresses that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means as well as substantive negotiations without any preconditions amongst the concerned parties must remain the means whereby a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Iranian nuclear issue is found.*
4. NAM stresses that the issue of non-proliferation should be resolved through political and diplomatic means and that measures and initiatives taken in this regard should be within the framework of international law, relevant conventions and the United Nations Charter.
  5. NAM takes note that the Director General has stated once again that the Agency has been able to continue to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran at nuclear facilities and locations outside facilities where nuclear material is customarily used (LOFs) as declared by Iran under its Safeguards Agreement.
  6. NAM welcomes the clear distinction made by the Director General between obligations emanating from Iran's Safeguards Agreement and other requests by the United Nations Security Council. In this regard, NAM notes that the Director General has stated in his report that Iran is not implementing a number of its obligations emanating from relevant provisions of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. NAM recalls that the Director General has previously reported Iran's assertion that some of the Agency's requests "had no legal basis

since they are not falling within Iran's Safeguards Agreement", an assertion elaborated by Iran in Document INFCIRC/810 as well. NAM encourages Iran to enhance its cooperation with the Agency to provide credible assurances regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran in accordance with international law.

7. NAM encourages the Secretariat to continue to refrain from including extensive technical details pertaining to sensitive proprietary information in the report of the Director General.
8. NAM welcomes the continued cooperation between the Agency and Iran as elaborated in the latest report of the Director General, and in this regard, notes the following:
  - a. *That Iran has declared to the Agency under its Safeguards Agreement, 17 nuclear facilities and 9 LOFs, and that the Agency continues to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material at these facilities and LOFs.*
  - b. *That the activities of production of nuclear material, particularly those related to enrichment, continue to remain under the Agency's containment and surveillance and that to date, the Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) in Natanz and Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP) have been operating as declared.*
  - c. *That the Agency has verified that the Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant (FFEP) is being constructed according to the latest design information provided by Iran, although it also states that additional information is needed from Iran in connection with this facility.*
  - d. *That the Agency has continued to monitor the use and construction of hot cells at the relevant nuclear facilities in Iran, and confirmed that Iran is not conducting reprocessing activities in any of the facilities declared under its Safeguards Agreement.*
  - e. *That on 12 February 2014, the Agency carried out a DIV at the IR-40 Reactor at Arak and observed that since the Director General's previous report, none of the reactor's remaining major components had been installed, and that as previously reported, Iran has informed the Agency that it had produced sufficient heavy water for the commissioning of the IR-40 Reactor.*
  - f. *That Iran agreed to take steps to agree with the Agency on the conclusion of the safeguards approach for the IR-40 Reactor.*
  - g. *That in accordance with the Framework for Cooperation, Iran has provided the Agency with mutually agreed relevant information and managed access*



*to the Heavy Water Production Plant (HWPP).*

*h. That access to the heavy water storage location at the Uranium Conversion Facility (UCF) at Esfahan provided to the Agency which has enabled the Agency to characterize the heavy water.*

*i. That managed access has been provided to the Agency to centrifuge assembly workshops, centrifuge rotor production workshops and storage facilities.*

9. NAM welcomes Iran's submission, under the Framework for Cooperation, of an updated DIQ for the IR-40 heavy water reactor on 12 February 2014.
10. NAM notes that the Director General mentioned in his report that he reiterated to Iran his position regarding the need to take steps towards the full implementation of its Safeguards Agreement and its other relevant obligations, in order to establish international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear program. In this regard NAM encourages Iran to continue to extend full cooperation.
11. NAM welcomes the implementation of the six initial practical measures by Iran pursuant to the Framework for Cooperation agreed on 11 November 2013 between the Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran) and the IAEA according to which the Agency and Iran agree "to strengthen their cooperation and dialogue aimed at ensuring the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme through the resolution of all outstanding issues that have not already been resolved by the IAEA."
12. NAM also welcomes the agreement reached in Tehran on 8 and 9 February 2014 between Iran and the Agency on seven practical measures to be implemented by Iran by 15 May 2014. NAM looks forward to the report of the Director General to the June 2014 Board of Governors meeting on the progress of implementation of these measures.
13. NAM encourages the continuation of the discussions between Iran and the Agency with a view to resolving all outstanding issues, past and present, that have not already been resolved by the IAEA.
14. NAM notes that the Agency, in implementation of the framework for cooperation will continue to take into account Iran's security concerns, including through the use of managed access and the protection of confidential information.
15. NAM also notes that Iran has still not received the documents relating to the "alleged studies". In this context, NAM fully supports the previous requests of the

Director General to those Members States that have provided the Secretariat information related to the “alleged studies” to agree that the Agency provides all related documents to Iran. NAM expresses once again its concerns on the creation of obstacles in this regard, which hinder the Agency’s verification process. NAM recalls that the Director General previously reported in document GOV/2009/55 that:

- a. *The Agency has limited means to authenticate independently the documentation that forms the basis of the alleged studies.*
  - b. *The constraints placed by some Member States on the availability of information to Iran are making it more difficult for the Agency to conduct detailed discussions with Iran on this matter.*
16. NAM welcomes Iran’s resolve to continue cooperating with the Agency, and still looks forward to the safeguards implementation in Iran being conducted in a routine manner. In this context, NAM encourages the Agency and Iran to continue engaging substantively, redoubling efforts, without delay for the purpose of providing clarifications regarding the issues identified in the report, with a view to the prompt resolution of these issues in accordance with the Work Plan on “Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues” (INFCIRC/711) and Joint Statement on a Framework for Cooperation.
  17. NAM appreciates Agency’s monitoring and verification activities in the Islamic Republic of Iran in relation to the Joint Plan of Action agreed between the Islamic Republic of Iran and EU3+3 in Geneva on 24 November 2013 and takes note of the update, provided in the annex 3 of the report, on Iran’s implementation of “voluntary measures” undertaken in relation to the Joint Plan of Action.
  18. NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran’s nuclear issue. NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.

## June 2014

**Statement by H.E. Ambassador Reza Najafi Permanent/Resident Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran Chair of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) before the IAEA oard of Governors**

**Item 6(e): “Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement and relevant provisions of**

**United Nations Security Council Resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran"****Mr. Chairperson,**

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Mr. Yukiya Amano, for his report on the Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2014/28
2. NAM wishes to reiterate its confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the IAEA Secretariat in carrying out its activities concerning the application of NPT safeguards in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
3. Before expressing its comments on the Director General's Report, NAM would like to reiterate its principled positions on the matter:
  - a. *NAM reaffirms the basic and inalienable right of all states to the development, research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*
  - b. *NAM recognizes the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stresses that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, specially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*
  - c. *NAM emphasizes the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of states in accordance with their respective safeguards agreements, as opposed to any confidence building measures undertaken voluntarily and that do not constitute a legal safeguards obligation.*
  - d. *NAM considers the establishment of a nuclear-weapons-free-zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterates its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.*
  - e. *NAM reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any*

*attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction - poses a serious danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and of regulations of the IAEA. NAM recognizes the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*

- f. NAM strongly believes that all safeguards and verification issues, including those related to Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on sound technical and legal grounds. NAM further emphasizes that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*
- g. NAM stresses that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means as well as substantive negotiations without any preconditions amongst the concerned parties must remain the means whereby a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Iranian nuclear issue is found.*
4. NAM stresses that the issue of non-proliferation should be resolved through political and diplomatic means and that measures and initiatives taken in this regard should be within the framework of international law, relevant conventions and the United Nations Charter.
5. NAM takes note that the Director General has stated once again that the Agency has been able to continue to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran at nuclear facilities and locations outside facilities where nuclear material is customarily used (LOFs) as declared by Iran under its Safeguards Agreement.
6. NAM welcomes the clear distinction made by the Director General between obligations emanating from Iran's Safeguards Agreement and other requests by the United Nations Security Council. In this regard, NAM notes that the Director General has stated in his report that Iran is not implementing a number of its obligations emanating from relevant provisions of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. NAM recalls that the Director General has previously reported Iran's assertion that some of the Agency's requests "had no legal basis since they are not falling within Iran's Safeguards Agreement", an assertion elaborated by Iran in Document INFCIRC/810 as well. NAM encourages Iran to enhance its cooperation with the Agency to provide credible assurances regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran in accordance with international law.
7. NAM encourages the Secretariat to continue to refrain from including extensive

technical details pertaining to sensitive proprietary information in the report of the Director General.

8. NAM welcomes the continued cooperation between the Agency and Iran as elaborated in the latest report of the Director General, and in this regard, notes the following:
  - a. *That Iran has declared to the Agency under its Safeguards Agreement, 18 nuclear facilities and 9 LOFs, and that the Agency continues to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material at these facilities and LOFs.*
  - b. *That the activities of production of nuclear material, particularly those related to enrichment, continue to remain under the Agency's containment and surveillance and that to date, the Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) in Natanz and Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP) have been operating as declared.*
  - c. *That the Agency has verified that the Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant (FFEP) is being constructed according to the latest design information provided by Iran, although it also states that additional information is needed from Iran in connection with this facility.*
  - d. *That the Agency has continued to monitor the use and construction of hot cells at the relevant nuclear facilities in Iran, and confirmed that Iran is not conducting reprocessing activities in any of the facilities declared under its Safeguards Agreement.*
  - e. *That on 11 May 2014, the Agency carried out a DIV at the IR-40 Reactor at Arak and observed that since the Director General's previous report, none of the reactor's remaining major components had been installed.*
  - f. *That Iran agreed with the Agency on the safeguards measures for the IR-40 Reactor.*
  - g. *That Iran has provided the Agency with mutually agreed relevant information and managed access to the Saghand mine in Yazd and Ardakan concentration plant.*
  - h. *That in accordance with the Framework for Cooperation, Iran Provided information and explanations for the Agency to assess Iran's stated need or application for the development of Exploding Bridge Wire detonators (EBW).*
  - i. *That managed access continues to be provided to the Agency to centrifuge*

*assembly workshops, centrifuge rotor production workshops and storage facilities.*

*j. That Iran provided mutually agreed relevant information on, and arranged the Agency's technical visit to the Lashkar Ab'ad Laser Centre.*

9. NAM notes that the Director General reiterated his position regarding the need for Iran to take steps towards the full implementation of its Safeguards Agreement and its other relevant obligations, in order to establish international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear program. In this regard NAM encourages Iran to continue to extend full cooperation.
10. NAM welcomes the implementation of the seven practical measures by Iran pursuant to the Framework for Cooperation agreed on 11 November 2013 between the Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran) and the IAEA according to which the Agency and Iran agree "to strengthen their cooperation and dialogue aimed at ensuring the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme through the resolution of all outstanding issues that have not already been resolved by the IAEA."
11. NAM also welcomes the agreement reached in Tehran on 20 May 2014 between Iran and the Agency on the following five practical measures to be implemented by Iran by 25 August 2014:

*(1) Exchanging information with the Agency with respect to the allegations related to the initiation of high explosives, including the conduct of large scale high explosives experimentation in Iran.*

*(2) Providing mutually agreed relevant information and explanations related to studies made and/or papers published in Iran in relation to neutron transport and associated modelling and calculations and their alleged application to compressed materials.*

*(3) Providing mutually agreed information and arranging a technical visit to a centrifuge research and development centre.*

*(4) Providing mutually agreed information and managed access to centrifuge assembly workshops, centrifuge rotor production workshops and storage facilities.*

*(5) Concluding the safeguards approach for the IR-40 reactor.*

In this regard, NAM notes that according to the Agency, this agreement is a further step forward. NAM looks forward to the report of the Director General to the

September 2014 Board of Governors meeting on the progress of implementation of these measures.

12. NAM encourages the continuation of the discussions between Iran and the Agency with a view to resolving all outstanding issues, past and present, that have not already been resolved by the IAEA.
13. NAM notes that the Agency, in implementation of the framework for cooperation will continue to take into account Iran's security concerns, including through the use of managed access and the protection of confidential information.
14. NAM also notes that Iran has still not received the documents relating to the "alleged studies". In this context, NAM fully supports the previous requests of the Director General to those Member States that have provided the Secretariat information related to the "alleged studies" to agree that the Agency provides all related documents to Iran. NAM expresses once again its concerns on the creation of obstacles in this regard, which hinder the Agency's verification process. NAM recalls that the Director General previously reported in document GOV/2009/55 that:
  - a. *The Agency has limited means to authenticate independently the documentation that forms the basis of the alleged studies.*
  - b. *The constraints placed by some Member States on the availability of information to Iran are making it more difficult for the Agency to conduct detailed discussions with Iran on this matter.*
15. NAM welcomes Iran's resolve to continue cooperating with the Agency, and still looks forward to the safeguards implementation in Iran being conducted in a routine manner. In this context, NAM encourages the Agency and Iran to continue engaging substantively, redoubling efforts, without delay for the purpose of providing clarifications regarding the issues identified in the report, with a view to the prompt resolution of these issues in accordance with the Work Plan on "Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues" (INFCIRC/711) and Joint Statement on a Framework for Cooperation.
16. NAM appreciates Agency's monitoring and verification activities in the Islamic Republic of Iran in relation to the Joint Plan of Action agreed between the Islamic Republic of Iran and EU3+3 in Geneva on 24 November 2013 and takes note of the update, provided in the annex 3 of the report, on Iran's implementation of "voluntary measures" undertaken in relation to the Joint Plan of Action.
17. NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only

way for a long term solution of Iran's nuclear issue. NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.

## September 2014

### Statement by H.E. Ambassador Reza Najafi Permanent/Resident Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran Chair of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) before the IAEA Board of Governors

#### Item 7(c): "Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement and relevant provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran"

Mr. Chairperson,

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Mr. Yukiya Amano, for his report on the Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2014/43
2. NAM wishes to reiterate its confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the IAEA Secretariat in carrying out its activities concerning the application of NPT safeguards in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
3. Before expressing its comments on the Director General's Report, NAM would like to reiterate its principled positions on the matter:
  - a. *NAM reaffirms the basic and inalienable right of all states to the development, research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*
  - b. *NAM recognizes the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stresses that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, specially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*
  - c. *NAM emphasizes the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of states in accordance with their respective safeguards*



*agreements, as opposed to any confidence building measures undertaken voluntarily and that do not constitute a legal safeguards obligation.*

- d. NAM considers the establishment of a nuclear-weapons-free-zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterates its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.*
  - e. NAM reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction - poses a serious danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and of regulations of the IAEA. NAM recognizes the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*
  - f. NAM strongly believes that all safeguards and verification issues, including those related to Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on sound technical and legal grounds. NAM further emphasizes that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*
  - g. NAM stresses that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means as well as substantive negotiations without any preconditions amongst the concerned parties must remain the means whereby a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Iranian nuclear issue is found.*
4. NAM stresses that the issue of non-proliferation should be resolved through political and diplomatic means and that measures and initiatives taken in this regard should be within the framework of international law, relevant conventions and the United Nations Charter.
  5. NAM takes note that the Director General has stated once again that the Agency has been able to continue to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran at nuclear facilities and locations outside facilities where nuclear material is customarily used (LOFs) as declared by Iran under its Safeguards Agreement.
  6. NAM welcomes the clear distinction made by the Director General between obligations emanating from Iran's Safeguards Agreement and other requests by the United Nations Security Council. In this regard, NAM notes that the Director

General has stated in his report that Iran is not implementing a number of its obligations emanating from relevant provisions of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. NAM recalls that the Director General has previously reported Iran's assertion that some of the Agency's requests "had no legal basis since they are not falling within Iran's Safeguards Agreement", an assertion elaborated by Iran in Document INFCIRC/810 as well. NAM encourages Iran to enhance its cooperation with the Agency to provide credible assurances regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran in accordance with international law.

7. NAM encourages the Secretariat to continue to refrain from including extensive technical details pertaining to sensitive proprietary information in the report of the Director General.
8. NAM welcomes the continued cooperation between the Agency and Iran as elaborated in the latest report of the Director General, and in this regard, notes the following:
  - a. *that Iran has declared to the Agency under its Safeguards Agreement, -18 nuclear facilities and 9 LOFs, and that the Agency continues to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material at these facilities and LOFs.*
  - b. *that the activities of production of nuclear material, particularly those related to enrichment, continue to remain under the Agency's containment and surveillance and that to date, the Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) in Natanz and Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP) have been operating as declared.*
  - c. *that the Agency has verified that the Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant (FFEP) is being constructed according to the latest design information provided by Iran, although it also states that additional information is needed from Iran in connection with this facility.*
  - d. *that the Agency has continued to monitor the use and construction of hot cells at the relevant nuclear facilities in Iran, and confirmed that Iran is not conducting reprocessing activities in any of the facilities declared under its Safeguards Agreement.*
  - e. *that on 11 August 2014, the Agency carried out a DIV at the IR-40 Reactor at Arak and observed that since the Director General's previous report, none of the reactor's remaining major components had been installed.*
  - f. *that on 31 August 2014 Iran concluded with the Agency a safeguards approach for the IR-40 reactor.*
  - g. *that in accordance with the Framework for Cooperation, Iran Provided additional information and explanations for the Agency to assess Iran's stated need or application for the development of Exploding Bridge Wire detonators (EBW).*

- h. that managed access continues to be provided to the Agency to centrifuge assembly workshops, centrifuge rotor production workshops and storage facilities.*
  - i. that Iran provided mutually agreed relevant information and arranged a technical visit by the Agency to a centrifuge research and development center.*
9. NAM notes that the Director General reiterated his position regarding the need for Iran to take steps towards the full implementation of its Safeguards Agreement and its other relevant obligations, in order to establish international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear program. In this regard NAM encourages Iran to continue to extend full cooperation.
10. NAM welcomes the implementation of the three out of five practical measures by Iran pursuant to the Framework for Cooperation agreed on 20 May 2014 between the Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran) and the IAEA according to which the Agency and Iran agree "to strengthen their cooperation and dialogue aimed at ensuring the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme through the resolution of all outstanding issues that have not already been resolved by the IAEA." NAM notes that the discussions on other two practical measures have already been begun and would continue in another technical meeting which was agreed between Iran and the Agency. NAM encourages Iran to continue its cooperation with the Agency to implement the remaining two practical measures.
11. In addition, NAM encourages Iran and the Agency to continue their work aiming at reaching an agreement on new practical measures.
12. NAM looks forward to the report of the Director General to the November 2014 Board of Governors meeting on the progress of implementation of the two remaining previously agreed measures as well as on next possible practical measures.
13. NAM encourages the continuation of the discussions between Iran and the Agency with a view to resolving all outstanding issues, past and present, that have not already been resolved by the IAEA.
14. NAM notes that the Agency, in implementation of the framework for cooperation will continue to take into account Iran's security concerns, including through the use of managed access and the protection of confidential information.
15. NAM also notes that Iran has still not received the documents relating to the "alleged studies". In this context, NAM fully supports the previous requests of the Director General to those Members States that have provided the Secretariat information related to the "alleged studies" to agree that the Agency provides all related documents to Iran. NAM expresses once again its concerns on the creation of obstacles in this

regard, which hinder the Agency's verification process. NAM recalls that the Director General previously reported in document GOV/2009/55 that:

- a. *The Agency has limited means to authenticate independently the documentation that forms the basis of the alleged studies.*
  - b. *The constraints placed by some Member States on the availability of information to Iran are making it more difficult for the Agency to conduct detailed discussions with Iran on this matter.*
16. NAM welcomes Iran's resolve to continue cooperating with the Agency, and still looks forward to the safeguards implementation in Iran being conducted in a routine manner. In this context, NAM encourages the Agency and Iran to continue engaging substantively, redoubling efforts, without delay for the purpose of providing clarifications regarding the issues identified in the report, with a view to the prompt resolution of these issues in accordance with the Work Plan on "Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues" (INFCIRC/711) and Joint Statement on a Framework for Cooperation.
17. NAM appreciates Agency's monitoring and verification activities in the Islamic Republic of Iran in relation to the Joint Plan of Action agreed between the Islamic Republic of Iran and EU3+3 in Geneva on 24 November 2013 and takes note of the update, provided in the annex 3 of the report, on Iran's implementation of "voluntary measures" undertaken in relation to the Joint Plan of Action.
18. NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran's nuclear issue. NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.

## **November 2014**

### **Statement by H.E. Ambassador Reza Najafi Permanent/Resident Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran Chair of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) before the IAEA Board of Governors**

#### **Item 4(b): "Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement and relevant provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran"**

**Madam Chairperson,**

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Mr. Yukiya Amano, for his report on the Implementation of the NPT

safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2014/58

2. NAM wishes to reiterate its confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the IAEA Secretariat in carrying out its activities concerning the application of NPT safeguards in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
3. Before expressing its comments on the Director General's Report, NAM would like to reiterate its principled positions on the matter:
  - a. *NAM reaffirms the basic and inalienable right of all states to the development, research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*
  - b. *NAM recognizes the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stresses that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, specially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*
  - c. *NAM emphasizes the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of states in accordance with their respective safeguards agreements, as opposed to any confidence building measures undertaken voluntarily and that do not constitute a legal safeguards obligation.*
  - d. *NAM considers the establishment of a nuclear-weapons-free-zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterates its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.*
  - e. *NAM reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction - poses a serious danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and of regulations of the IAEA. NAM recognizes the need for a comprehensive*

*multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*

- f. NAM strongly believes that all safeguards and verification issues, including those related to Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on sound technical and legal grounds. NAM further emphasizes that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*
  - g. NAM stresses that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means as well as substantive negotiations without any preconditions amongst the concerned parties must remain the means whereby a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Iranian nuclear issue is found.*
4. NAM stresses that the issue of non-proliferation should be resolved through political and diplomatic means and that measures and initiatives taken in this regard should be within the framework of international law, relevant conventions and the United Nations Charter.
  5. NAM takes note that the Director General has stated once again that the Agency has been able to continue to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran at nuclear facilities and locations outside facilities where nuclear material is customarily used (LOFs) as declared by Iran under its Safeguards Agreement.
  6. NAM welcomes the clear distinction made by the Director General between obligations emanating from Iran's Safeguards Agreement and other requests by the United Nations Security Council. In this regard, NAM notes that the Director General has stated in his report that Iran is not implementing a number of its obligations emanating from relevant provisions of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. NAM recalls that the Director General has previously reported Iran's assertion that some of the Agency's requests "had no legal basis since they are not falling within Iran's Safeguards Agreement", an assertion elaborated by Iran in Document INFCIRC/810 as well. NAM encourages Iran to enhance its cooperation with the Agency to provide credible assurances regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran in accordance with international law.
  7. NAM encourages the Secretariat to continue to refrain from including extensive technical details pertaining to sensitive proprietary information in the report of the Director General.
  8. NAM welcomes the continued cooperation between the Agency and Iran as elaborated in the latest report of the Director General, and in this regard, notes the following:

- a. *that Iran has declared to the Agency under its Safeguards Agreement, -18 nuclear facilities and 9 LOFs, and that the Agency continues to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material at these facilities and LOFs.*
  - b. *that the activities of production of nuclear material, particularly those related to enrichment, continue to remain under the Agency's containment and surveillance and that to date, the Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) in Natanz and Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP) have been operating as declared.*
  - c. *that the Agency has verified that the Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant (FFEP) is being constructed according to the latest design information provided by Iran, although it also states that additional information is needed from Iran in connection with this facility.*
  - d. *that the Agency has continued to monitor the use and construction of hot cells at the relevant nuclear facilities in Iran, and confirmed that Iran is not conducting reprocessing activities in any of the facilities declared under its Safeguards Agreement.*
  - e. *that on 16 October 2014, the Agency carried out a DIV at the IR-40 Reactor at Arak and observed that since the Director General's previous report, none of the reactor's remaining major components had been installed.*
  - f. *that managed access continues to be provided to the Agency to centrifuge assembly workshops, centrifuge rotor production workshops and storage facilities.*
9. NAM notes that the Director General reiterated his position regarding the need for Iran to take steps towards the full implementation of its Safeguards Agreement and its other relevant obligations, in order to establish international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear program. In this regard NAM encourages Iran to continue to extend full cooperation.
10. NAM notes the implementation of the sixteen out of eighteen practical measures by Iran pursuant to the Framework for Cooperation agreed between the Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran) and the IAEA according to which the Agency and Iran agree "to strengthen their cooperation and dialogue aimed at ensuring the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme through the resolution of all outstanding issues that have not already been resolved by the IAEA." NAM also notes that the discussions on other two practical measures have already been begun and would continue in another technical meeting which was agreed between Iran and the Agency. NAM further encourages Iran to continue its cooperation with the Agency to implement the remaining two practical measures.
11. In addition, NAM strongly encourages Iran and the Agency to continue their work aiming at reaching an agreement on new practical measures.

12. NAM looks forward to the report of the Director General to the March 2015 Board of Governors meeting on the progress of implementation of the two remaining previously agreed measures as well as on next possible practical measures.
13. NAM encourages the continuation of the discussions between Iran and the Agency with a view to resolving all outstanding issues, past and present, that have not already been resolved by the IAEA.
14. NAM notes that the Agency, in implementation of the framework for cooperation will continue to take into account Iran’s security concerns, including through the use of managed access and the protection of confidential information.
15. NAM also notes that Iran has still not received the documents relating to the “alleged studies”. In this context, NAM fully supports the previous requests of the Director General to those Member States that have provided the Secretariat information related to the “alleged studies” to agree that the Agency provides all related documents to Iran. NAM expresses once again its concerns on the creation of obstacles in this regard, which hinder the Agency’s verification process. NAM recalls that the Director General previously reported in document GOV/2009/55 that:
  - a. *The Agency has limited means to authenticate independently the documentation that forms the basis of the alleged studies.*
  - b. *The constraints placed by some Member States on the availability of information to Iran are making it more difficult for the Agency to conduct detailed discussions with Iran on this matter.*
16. NAM welcomes Iran’s resolve to continue cooperating with the Agency, and still looks forward to the safeguards implementation in Iran being conducted in a routine manner. In this context, NAM encourages the Agency and Iran to continue engaging substantively, redoubling efforts, without delay for the purpose of providing clarifications regarding the issues identified in the report, with a view to the prompt resolution of these issues in accordance with the Work Plan on “Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues” (INFCIRC/711) and Joint Statement on a Framework for Cooperation.
17. NAM appreciates Agency’s monitoring and verification activities in the Islamic Republic of Iran in relation to the Joint Plan of Action agreed between the Islamic Republic of Iran and EU3+3 in Geneva on 24 November 2013 and takes note of the update, provided in GOV/INF/2014/23 on Iran’s implementation of “voluntary measures” undertaken in relation to the Joint Plan of Action.
18. NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran’s nuclear issue. NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.



**11 December 2014**

**Statement by H.E. Ambassador Reza Najafi Permanent/Resident Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran Chair of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) before the IAEA Board of Governors**

**On: Monitoring and Verification in the Islamic Republic of Iran in Relation to the extension of the Joint Plan of Action**

**Madam Chairperson,**

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Mr. Yukiya Amano, for his report on the Monitoring and Verification in the Islamic Republic of Iran in relation to the extension of the Joint Plan of Action as contained in document GOV/2014/62.
2. NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran's nuclear issue. NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.
3. NAM once again welcomes the Joint Plan of Action agreed between the Islamic Republic of Iran and EU3+3 in Geneva on 24 November 2013 (INCIRCs/855 & 856) and believes that it would contribute to a peaceful solution to Iran's nuclear issue.
4. NAM notes that the Agency has an essential role to play in Monitoring and Verification in the Islamic Republic of Iran in relation to the Joint Plan of Action as extended, and therefore supports the Agency's role in this regard.
5. NAM looks forward to the report of the Director General, as appropriate, on the implementation of nuclear-related measures of the Joint Plan of Action as extended, to the Board of Governors.

Thank you, Madam Chairperson.

## STATEMENTS IN 2015

### March 2015

#### **Statement by H.E. Ambassador Reza Najafi Permanent/Resident Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran Chair of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) before the IAEA Board of Governors**

#### **Item 6(d): "Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement and relevant provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran"**

**Madam Chairperson,**

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Mr. Yukiya Amano, for his report on the Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2015/15.
2. NAM wishes to reiterate its confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the IAEA Secretariat in carrying out its activities concerning the application of NPT safeguards in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
3. Before expressing its comments on the Director General's Report, NAM would like to reiterate its principled positions on the matter:
  - a. *NAM reaffirms the basic and inalienable right of all states to the development, research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*
  - b. *NAM recognizes the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stresses that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's*

*activities, specially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*

- c. NAM emphasizes the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of states in accordance with their respective safeguards agreements, as opposed to any confidence building measures undertaken voluntarily and that do not constitute a legal safeguards obligation.*
  - d. NAM considers the establishment of a nuclear-weapons-free-zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterates its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.*
  - e. NAM reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction - poses a serious danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and of regulations of the IAEA. NAM recognizes the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*
  - f. NAM strongly believes that all safeguards and verification issues, including those related to Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on sound technical and legal grounds. NAM further emphasizes that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*
  - g. NAM stresses that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means as well as substantive negotiations without any preconditions amongst the concerned parties must remain the means whereby a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Iranian nuclear issue is found.*
4. NAM stresses that the issue of non-proliferation should be resolved through political and diplomatic means and that measures and initiatives taken in this regard should be within the framework of international law, relevant conventions and the United Nations Charter.
  5. NAM takes note that the Director General has stated once again that the Agency has been able to continue to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material

in Iran at nuclear facilities and locations outside facilities where nuclear material is customarily used (LOFs) as declared by Iran under its Safeguards Agreement.

6. NAM welcomes the clear distinction made by the Director General between obligations emanating from Iran's Safeguards Agreement and other requests by the United Nations Security Council. In this regard, NAM notes that the Director General has stated in his report that Iran is not implementing a number of its obligations emanating from relevant provisions of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. NAM recalls that the Director General has previously reported Iran's assertion that some of the Agency's requests "had no legal basis since they are not falling within Iran's Safeguards Agreement", an assertion elaborated by Iran in Document INFCIRC/810 as well. NAM encourages Iran to enhance its cooperation with the Agency to provide credible assurances regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran in accordance with international law.
7. NAM encourages the Secretariat to continue to refrain from including extensive technical details pertaining to sensitive proprietary information in the report of the Director General.
8. NAM welcomes the continued cooperation between the Agency and Iran as elaborated in the latest report of the Director General, and in this regard, notes the following:
  - a. *that Iran has declared to the Agency under its Safeguards Agreement, 18 nuclear facilities and 9 LOFs, and that the Agency continues to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material at these facilities and LOFs.*
  - b. *that the activities of production of nuclear material, particularly those related to enrichment, continue to remain under the Agency's containment and surveillance and that to date, the Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) in Natanz and Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP) have been operating as declared.*
  - c. *that the Agency has verified that the Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant (FFEP) is being constructed according to the latest design information provided by Iran, although it also states that additional information is needed from Iran in connection with this facility.*
  - d. *that the Agency has continued to monitor the use and construction of hot cells at the relevant nuclear facilities in Iran, and confirmed that Iran is not conducting reprocessing activities in any of the facilities declared under its Safeguards Agreement.*



information related to the “alleged studies” to agree that the Agency provides all related documents to Iran. NAM expresses once again its concerns on the creation of obstacles in this regard, which hinder the Agency’s verification process. NAM recalls that the Director General previously reported in document GOV/2009/55 that:

- a. *The Agency has limited means to authenticate independently the documentation that forms the basis of the alleged studies.*
  - b. *The constraints placed by some Member States on the availability of information to Iran are making it more difficult for the Agency to conduct detailed discussions with Iran on this matter.*
16. NAM welcomes Iran’s resolve to continue cooperating with the Agency, and still looks forward to the safeguards implementation in Iran being conducted in a routine manner. In this context, NAM encourages the Agency and Iran to continue engaging substantively, redoubling efforts, without delay for the purpose of providing clarifications regarding the issues identified in the report, with a view to the prompt resolution of these issues in accordance with the Work Plan on “Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues” (INFCIRC/711) and Joint Statement on a Framework for Cooperation.
17. NAM appreciates Agency’s monitoring and verification activities in the Islamic Republic of Iran in relation to the Joint Plan of Action agreed between the Islamic Republic of Iran and EU3+3 in Geneva on 24 November 2013 and takes note of the update, provided in annex IV of document GOV/2015/15, on Iran’s implementation of “voluntary measures” undertaken in relation to the Joint Plan of Action.
18. NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran’s nuclear issue. NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.

## June 2015

### **Statement by H.E. Ambassador Reza Najafi Permanent/Resident Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran Chair of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) before the IAEA Board of Governors**

#### **Item 7(d): “Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement and relevant provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran”**

**Madam Chairperson,**

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Mr. Yukiya Amano, for his report on the Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2015/ 34.
2. NAM wishes to reiterate its confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the IAEA Secretariat in carrying out its activities concerning the application of NPT safeguards in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
3. Before expressing its comments on the Director General's Report, NAM would like to reiterate its principled positions on the matter:
  - a. *NAM reaffirms the basic and inalienable right of all states to the development, research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*
  - b. *NAM recognizes the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stresses that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, specially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*
  - c. *NAM emphasizes the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of states in accordance with their respective safeguards agreements, as opposed to any confidence building measures undertaken voluntarily and that do not constitute a legal safeguards obligation.*
  - d. *NAM considers the establishment of a nuclear-weapons-free-zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterates its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.*
  - e. *NAM reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction - poses a serious danger to human beings and the*

*environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and of regulations of the IAEA. NAM recognizes the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*

- f. NAM strongly believes that all safeguards and verification issues, including those related to Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on sound technical and legal grounds. NAM further emphasizes that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*
  - g. NAM stresses that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means as well as substantive negotiations without any preconditions amongst the concerned parties must remain the means whereby a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Iranian nuclear issue is found.*
4. NAM stresses that the issue of non-proliferation should be resolved through political and diplomatic means and that measures and initiatives taken in this regard should be within the framework of international law, relevant conventions and the United Nations Charter.
  5. NAM takes note that the Director General has stated once again that the Agency has been able to continue to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran at nuclear facilities and locations outside facilities where nuclear material is customarily used (LOFs) as declared by Iran under its Safeguards Agreement.
  6. NAM welcomes the clear distinction made by the Director General between obligations emanating from Iran's Safeguards Agreement and other requests by the United Nations Security Council. In this regard, NAM notes that the Director General has stated in his report that Iran is not implementing a number of its obligations emanating from relevant provisions of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. NAM recalls that the Director General has previously reported Iran's assertion that some of the Agency's requests "had no legal basis since they are not falling within Iran's Safeguards Agreement", an assertion elaborated by Iran in Document INFCIRC/810 as well. NAM encourages Iran to enhance its cooperation with the Agency to provide credible assurances regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran in accordance with international law.
  7. NAM encourages the Secretariat to continue to refrain from including extensive technical details pertaining to sensitive proprietary information in the report of the Director General.



8. NAM welcomes the continued cooperation between the Agency and Iran as elaborated in the latest report of the Director General, and in this regard, notes the following:
  - a. *that Iran has declared to the Agency under its Safeguards Agreement, 18 nuclear facilities and 9 LOFs, and that the Agency continues to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material at these facilities and LOFs.*
  - b. *that the activities of production of nuclear material, particularly those related to enrichment, continue to remain under the Agency's containment and surveillance and that to date, the Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) in Natanz and Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP) have been operating as declared.*
  - c. *that the Agency has verified that the Fordow Fuel Enrichment Plant (FFEP) is being constructed according to the latest design information provided by Iran, although it also states that additional information is needed from Iran in connection with this facility.*
  - d. *that the Agency has continued to monitor the use and construction of hot cells at the relevant nuclear facilities in Iran, and confirmed that Iran is not conducting reprocessing activities in any of the facilities declared under its Safeguards Agreement.*
  - e. *that on 11 May 2015, the Agency carried out a DIV at the IR-40 Reactor at Arak and observed that since the Director General's previous report, none of the reactor's remaining major components had been installed.*
  - f. *that managed access continues to be provided to the Agency to centrifuge assembly workshops, centrifuge rotor production workshops and storage facilities.*
9. NAM notes that the Director General reiterated his position regarding the need for Iran to take steps towards the full implementation of its Safeguards Agreement and its other relevant obligations, in order to establish international confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear program. In this regard NAM encourages Iran to continue to extend full cooperation.
10. NAM notes the implementation of the sixteen out of eighteen practical measures by Iran pursuant to the Framework for Cooperation agreed between the Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran) and the IAEA according to which the Agency and Iran agree "to strengthen their cooperation and dialogue aimed at ensuring the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme through the resolution of all outstanding issues that have not already been resolved by the IAEA." NAM also notes that the discussions on other two practical measures have already been begun and would continue in another technical meeting in near future as agreed between Iran and the Agency. NAM encourages

Iran to continue its cooperation with the Agency to implement the remaining two practical measures while taking note, with interest, of constructive exchange on the two practical measures under discussion and sharing of some information by Iran in relation to one of these measures in recent technical meetings between Iran and the Agency in Tehran on 9 March and 15 April 2015.

11. In addition, NAM strongly encourages Iran and the Agency to continue their work aiming at reaching an agreement on new practical measures.
12. NAM looks forward to the report of the Director General to the September 2015 Board of Governors meeting on the progress of implementation of the two remaining previously agreed measures as well as on next possible practical measures.
13. NAM encourages the continuation of the discussions between Iran and the Agency with a view to resolving all outstanding issues, past and present, that have not already been resolved by the IAEA.
14. NAM notes that the Agency, in implementation of the framework for cooperation will continue to take into account Iran's security concerns, including through the use of managed access and the protection of confidential information.
15. NAM also notes that Iran has still not received the documents relating to the "alleged studies". In this context, NAM fully supports the previous requests of the Director General to those Members States that have provided the Secretariat information related to the "alleged studies" to agree that the Agency provides all related documents to Iran. NAM expresses once again its concerns on the creation of obstacles in this regard, which hinder the Agency's verification process. NAM recalls that the Director General previously reported in document GOV/2009/55 that:
  - a. *The Agency has limited means to authenticate independently the documentation that forms the basis of the alleged studies.*
  - b. *The constraints placed by some Member States on the availability of information to Iran are making it more difficult for the Agency to conduct detailed discussions with Iran on this matter.*
16. NAM welcomes Iran's resolve to continue cooperating with the Agency, and still looks forward to the safeguards implementation in Iran being conducted in a routine manner. In this context, NAM encourages the Agency and Iran to continue engaging substantively, redoubling efforts, without delay for the purpose of providing clarifications regarding the issues identified in the report, with a view to the prompt resolution of these issues in accordance with the Work Plan on "Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues" (INFCIRC/711) and Joint Statement on a Framework for Cooperation.

17. NAM appreciates Agency's monitoring and verification activities in the Islamic Republic of Iran in relation to the Joint Plan of Action agreed between the Islamic Republic of Iran and EU3+3 in Geneva on 24 November 2013 and takes note of the update, provided in annex IV of document GOV/2015/34, on Iran's implementation of "voluntary measures" undertaken in relation to the Joint Plan of Action.
18. NAM welcomes Joint Statement by High Representative Federica Mogherini and Iranian Foreign Minister Javad Zarif on 2 April 2015 in Lausanne (Switzerland) on key parameters of a Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran's nuclear issue. NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.

## 25 August 2015

### **Statement by H.E. Ambassador Reza Najafi Permanent/Resident Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran Chair of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) before the IAEA Board of Governors**

#### **On: Verification and Monitoring in the Islamic Republic of Iran**

**Madam Chairperson,**

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Mr. Yukiya Amano, for his report on the Verification and Monitoring in the Islamic Republic of Iran in light of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 (2015) as contained in document GOV/2015/53.
2. NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran's nuclear issue. NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.
3. NAM welcomes the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) agreed between the Islamic Republic of Iran and EU3+3 in Vienna on 14 July 2015 (INFCIRC/887) and believes that it would contribute to a peaceful solution to Iran's nuclear issue.
4. NAM notes that the Agency has an essential role to play in Verification and Monitoring in the Islamic Republic of Iran in relation to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, and therefore supports the Agency's role in this regard.

5. NAM looks forward to the report of the Director General, as appropriate, on the implementation of nuclear-related measures of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, to the Board of Governors.

Thank you, Madam Chairperson.

## September 2015

### Statement by H.E. Ambassador Reza Najafi Permanent/Resident Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran Chair of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) before the IAEA Board of Governors

#### Item 7(b): "Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement and relevant provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran"

Madam Chairperson,

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Mr. Yukiya Amano, for his report on the Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2015/50.
2. NAM wishes to reiterate its confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the IAEA Secretariat in carrying out its activities concerning the application of NPT safeguards in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
3. Before expressing its comments on the Director General's Report, NAM would like to reiterate its principled positions on the matter:
  - a. *NAM reaffirms the basic and inalienable right of all states to the development, research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes. States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*
  - b. *NAM recognizes the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stresses that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, specially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*



6. NAM welcomes the clear distinction made by the Director General between obligations emanating from Iran's Safeguards Agreement and other requests by the United Nations Security Council. In this regard, NAM notes that the Director General has stated in his report that Iran is not implementing a number of its obligations emanating from relevant provisions of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. NAM recalls that the Director General has previously reported Iran's assertion that some of the Agency's requests "had no legal basis since they are not falling within Iran's Safeguards Agreement", an assertion elaborated by Iran in Document INFCIRC/810 as well. NAM encourages Iran to enhance its cooperation with the Agency to provide credible assurances regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran in accordance with international law.
7. NAM encourages the Secretariat to continue to refrain from including extensive technical details pertaining to sensitive proprietary information in the report of the Director General.
8. NAM welcomes the continued cooperation between the Agency and Iran as elaborated in the latest report of the Director General, and in this regard, notes the following:
  - a. *that Iran has declared to the Agency under its Safeguards Agreement, 18 nuclear facilities and 9 LOFs, and that the Agency continues to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material at these facilities and LOFs.*
  - b. *that the activities of production of nuclear material, particularly those related to enrichment, continue to remain under the Agency's containment and surveillance and that to date, the Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) in Natanz and Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP) have been operating as declared.*
  - c. *that the Agency has continued to monitor the use and construction of hot cells at the relevant nuclear facilities in Iran, and confirmed that Iran is not conducting reprocessing activities in any of the facilities declared under its Safeguards Agreement.*
  - d. *that on 17 August 2015, the Agency carried out a DIV at the IR-40 Reactor at Arak and observed that since the Director General's previous report, none of the reactor's remaining major components had been installed.*
  - e. *that managed access continues to be provided to the Agency to centrifuge assembly workshops, centrifuge rotor production workshops and storage facilities.*

9. NAM welcomes the signing of a Road-map on 14 July 2015 between H. E. Mr. Ali Akbar Salehi, Vice-President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and President of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran and Mr. Yukiya Amano, Director General of the IAEA for clarification of past and present outstanding issues regarding Iran's nuclear program, as part of the Framework for Cooperation agreed between Iran and the IAEA in November 2013.
10. NAM also welcomes that, as agreed in the Road-map, Iran has provided the Agency on 15th August 2015 with explanations in writing and related documents for the clarification of past and present outstanding issues. NAM looks forward to the 15 December 2015 report of the Director General to the Board of Governors.
11. NAM encourages the continuation of the discussions and cooperation between Iran and the Agency with a view to resolving all outstanding issues, past and present, under the road map, that have not already been resolved by the IAEA.
12. NAM notes that the Agency, in implementation of the framework for cooperation will continue to take into account Iran's security concerns, including through the use of managed access and the protection of confidential information.
13. NAM also notes that Iran has still not received the documents relating to the "alleged studies". In this context, NAM fully supports the previous requests of the Director General to those Member States that have provided the Secretariat information related to the "alleged studies" to agree that the Agency provides all related documents to Iran. NAM expresses once again its concerns on the creation of obstacles in this regard, which hinder the Agency's verification process. NAM recalls that the Director General previously reported in document GOV/2009/55 that:
  - a. *The Agency has limited means to authenticate independently the documentation that forms the basis of the alleged studies.*
  - b. *The constraints placed by some Member States on the availability of information to Iran are making it more difficult for the Agency to conduct detailed discussions with Iran on this matter.*
14. NAM welcomes Iran's resolve to continue cooperating with the Agency, and still looks forward to the safeguards implementation in Iran being conducted in a routine manner. In this context, NAM encourages the Agency and Iran to continue engaging substantively, redoubling efforts, without delay for the purpose of providing clarifications regarding the issues identified in the report, with a view to the prompt resolution of these issues in accordance with the Work Plan on "Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the

Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues” (INFCIRC/711) and Joint Statement on a Framework for Cooperation.

15. NAM appreciates Agency’s monitoring and verification activities in the Islamic Republic of Iran in relation to the Joint Plan of Action agreed between the Islamic Republic of Iran and EU3+3 in Geneva on 24 November 2013 and takes note of the update, provided in annex V of document GOV/2015/50, on Iran’s implementation of “voluntary measures” undertaken in relation to the Joint Plan of Action.
16. NAM welcomes the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) agreed between the Islamic Republic of Iran and EU3+3 in Vienna on 14 July 2015 (INFCIRC/887) and believes that it would contribute to a peaceful solution to Iran’s nuclear issue. NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.

## November 2015

### **Statement by H.E. Ambassador Reza Najafi Permanent/Resident Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran Chair of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) before the IAEA Board of Governors**

#### **Item 4(b): “Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement and relevant provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran”**

Mr. Chairman,

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Mr. Yukiya Amano, for his report on the Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran as contained in document GOV/2015/65.
2. NAM wishes to reiterate its confidence in the professionalism and impartiality of the IAEA Secretariat in carrying out its activities concerning the application of NPT safeguards in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
3. Before expressing its comments on the Director General’s Report, NAM would like to reiterate its principled positions on the matter:
  - a. *NAM reaffirms the basic and inalienable right of all states to the development, research, production and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, without any discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. Therefore, nothing should be interpreted in a way as inhibiting or restricting the right of states to develop atomic*



*energy for peaceful purposes. States' choices and decisions, including those of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its fuel cycle policies must be respected.*

- b. NAM recognizes the IAEA as the sole competent authority for verification of the respective safeguards obligations of Member States and stresses that there should be no undue pressure or interference in the Agency's activities, specially its verification process, which would jeopardize the efficiency and credibility of the Agency.*
- c. NAM emphasizes the fundamental distinction between the legal obligations of states in accordance with their respective safeguards agreements, as opposed to any confidence building measures undertaken voluntarily and that do not constitute a legal safeguards obligation.*
- d. NAM considers the establishment of a nuclear-weapons-free-zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East as a positive step towards attaining the objective of global nuclear disarmament and reiterates its support for the establishment of such a zone in accordance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.*
- e. NAM reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities - operational or under construction - poses a serious danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and of regulations of the IAEA. NAM recognizes the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks, or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.*
- f. NAM strongly believes that all safeguards and verification issues, including those related to Iran, should be resolved within the IAEA framework, and be based on sound technical and legal grounds. NAM further emphasizes that the Agency should continue its work to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue within its mandate under the Statute of the IAEA.*
- g. NAM stresses that diplomacy and dialogue through peaceful means as well as substantive negotiations without any preconditions amongst the concerned parties must remain the means whereby a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Iranian nuclear issue is found.*

4. NAM stresses that the issue of non-proliferation should be resolved through political and diplomatic means and that measures and initiatives taken in this regard should be within the framework of international law, relevant conventions and the United Nations Charter.
5. NAM takes note that the Director General has stated once again that the Agency has been able to continue to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran at nuclear facilities and locations outside facilities where nuclear material is customarily used (LOFs) as declared by Iran under its Safeguards Agreement.
6. NAM welcomes the clear distinction made by the Director General between obligations emanating from Iran's Safeguards Agreement and other requests by the United Nations Security Council. In this regard, NAM notes that the Director General has stated in his report that Iran is not implementing a number of its obligations emanating from relevant provisions of the United Nations Security Council resolutions. NAM recalls that the Director General has previously reported Iran's assertion that some of the Agency's requests "had no legal basis since they are not falling within Iran's Safeguards Agreement", an assertion elaborated by Iran in Document INFCIRC/810 as well. NAM encourages Iran to enhance its cooperation with the Agency to provide credible assurances regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran in accordance with international law.
7. NAM encourages the Secretariat to continue to refrain from including extensive technical details pertaining to sensitive proprietary information in the report of the Director General.
8. NAM welcomes the continued cooperation between the Agency and Iran as elaborated in the latest report of the Director General, and in this regard, notes the following:
  - a. *that Iran has declared to the Agency under its Safeguards Agreement, 18 nuclear facilities and 9 LOFs, and that the Agency continues to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material at these facilities and LOFs.*
  - b. *that the activities of production of nuclear material, particularly those related to enrichment, continue to remain under the Agency's containment and surveillance and that to date, the Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) in Natanz and Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP) have been operating as declared.*
  - c. *that the Agency has continued to monitor the use and construction of hot cells at the relevant nuclear facilities in Iran, and confirmed that Iran is not conducting reprocessing activities in any of the facilities declared under its Safeguards Agreement.*



information related to the "alleged studies" to agree that the Agency provides all related documents to Iran. NAM expresses once again its concerns on the creation of obstacles in this regard, which hinder the Agency's verification process. NAM recalls that the Director General previously reported in document GOV/2009/55 that:

- a. *The Agency has limited means to authenticate independently the documentation that forms the basis of the alleged studies.*
- b. *The constraints placed by some Member States on the availability of information to Iran are making it more difficult for the Agency to conduct detailed discussions with Iran on this matter.*

16. NAM welcomes Iran's resolve to continue cooperating with the Agency, and still looks forward to the safeguards implementation in Iran being conducted in a routine manner. In this context, NAM encourages the Agency and Iran to continue engaging substantively, redoubling efforts, without delay for the purpose of providing clarifications regarding the issues identified in the report, with a view to the prompt resolution of these issues in accordance with the Work Plan on "Understanding of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency on the Modalities of resolution of the Outstanding Issues" (INFCIRC/711) and Joint Statement on a Framework for Cooperation.
17. NAM appreciates Agency's monitoring and verification activities in the Islamic Republic of Iran in relation to the Joint Plan of Action agreed between the Islamic Republic of Iran and EU3+3 in Geneva on 24 November 2013 and takes note of the update, provided in annex IV of document GOV/2015/65, on Iran's implementation of "voluntary measures" undertaken in relation to the Joint Plan of Action.
18. NAM welcomes the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) agreed between the Islamic Republic of Iran and EU3+3 in Vienna on 14 July 2015 (INFCIRC/887) and believes that it would contribute to a peaceful solution to Iran's nuclear issue. NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.
19. NAM welcomes that the Security Council resolution 2231 (2015), adopted in July 2015, includes terms providing for the termination of the provisions of the relevant Security Council resolutions. NAM expects the Board of Governors to consider parallel action in regard to its relevant resolutions accordingly.

**15 December 2015**

**Statement by H.E. Ambassador Reza Najafi Permanent/Resident Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran Chair of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) before Special Meeting of the IAEA Board of Governors**

**Mr. Chairman,**

1. The Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement wishes to thank the Director General, Mr. Yukiya Amano, for his report on the Final Assessment on Past and Present Outstanding Issues regarding Iran's Nuclear Programme, as contained in document GOV/2015/68.
2. NAM reiterates its principled position that diplomacy and dialogue are the only way for a long term solution of Iran's nuclear issue. NAM encourages all Member States to contribute positively to that effect.
3. NAM welcomes the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) agreed between the Islamic Republic of Iran and EU3+3 in Vienna on 14 July 2015 (INFCIRC/887) and believes that it would contribute to a peaceful solution to Iran's nuclear issue.
4. NAM notes that the Agency has an essential role to play in Verification and Monitoring in the Islamic Republic of Iran in relation to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, and therefore supports the Agency's role in this regard.
5. NAM looks forward to the report of the Director General, as appropriate, on the implementation of nuclear-related measures of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, to the Board of Governors.
6. NAM welcomes that the Security Council resolution 2231 (2015), adopted in July 2015, includes terms providing for the termination of the provisions of the relevant Security Council resolutions. NAM expects the Board of Governors to consider parallel action in regard to its relevant resolutions accordingly.
7. NAM notes the importance of all relevant participants faithfully honouring their relevant undertakings and respective commitments under the JCPOA.
8. NAM notes that all the activities in the Road-map for clarification of past and present outstanding issues regarding Iran's nuclear programme were implemented in accordance with the agreed schedule and further notes that this closes the Board's consideration of this item.

**Thank you, Mr. Chairman.**

## **Addendum I**

### **MISSION REPORT**

#### **VISIT TO THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN**

##### **3-4 FEBRUARY 2007**

The Troika Members of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) paid a visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran, from 3 to 4 February 2007.

Former and current Chairpersons of the Group of 77 and China, as well as the Representative of the League of Arab States, also took part in the visit, which responded to an invitation of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran (AEOI). The complete list of members of the delegation is contained in Annex I.

H.E. Ambassador Ali Asghar Soltanieh, Permanent Representative of Iran to the IAEA, accompanied the delegation throughout the visit.

The goals of the mission were the following:

1. To receive updated information from the authorities of Iran about the Iranian nuclear programme.
2. To visit some facilities of the Iranian nuclear programme. The

programme of the visit is contained in Annex 2.

##### **Visit to the Isfahan Uranium Conversion Facility (UFC), 3 February 2007.**

The Uranium Conversion Facility (UFC) is located in the Nuclear Technology Centre of Isfahan, an important and historical city around 400 km away from Tehran. This facility is under IAEA safeguards in accordance with the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement existing between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Agency.

The conversion of yellowcake into uranium oxide and then to uranium hexafluoride, are carried out in this plant. The uranium hexafluoride (UF<sub>6</sub>) is the gas used as initial material in the enrichment process.

The plant's managers presented the delegation with an overview of the past and current status of the facility, including its achievements.

Some of the aspects covered in the aforementioned overview are the following:

- The installation covers an area of 60 ha and the buildings occupy 200 000 m<sup>2</sup>.
- Initially, an agreement had been signed with a foreign country for the full supply of the plant. The foreign supplier gave the basic engineering documents but then they decided not to continue with the project, which had to be assumed entirely by the Iranian experts. Most of the equipment in the facility was designed and manufactured in Iran.
- The plant has so far produced 250 T of UF<sub>6</sub> which are entirely under IAEA's safeguards.
- Approximately 1000 people work at this facility, including 200 professionals.

The delegation performed a guided tour of the facility. Among other things they could see the cameras placed by the IAEA inspectors to control the tanks where the final product (UF<sub>6</sub>) is stored.

The visit to the UCF was covered by national and international press. All journalists accompanied the delegation along the visit. At the end of the visit a meeting with the media was arranged. H.E. Ambassador Soltanieh explained the composition of the delegation and the goals of the visit and then answered the questions of the journalists.

As most of the journalists were interested in the NAM's position in relation to the Iranian nuclear issue, H.E. Ambassador Goicochea read the text of the Declaration on this matter adopted during the 14<sup>th</sup> NAM Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Havana in September 2006.

### **Visit to the Tehran Research Reactor, 4 February 2007.**

The delegation visited the Research Reactor of the Tehran Nuclear Research Center (TNRC), located at the University of Tehran and overseen by the AEOI.

During the visit to the installation it received the following information:

1. *The reactor is a 5MWt pool-type, supplied by the United States in 1967.*
2. *The facility is under the IAEA full-scope safeguards since its start-up.*
3. *Initially the reactor used highly enriched uranium fuel. According to a contract signed before the Islamic Revolution between Iran and the USA, the latter had the obligation to deliver new fuel for the reactor and upgrade its power to 10 MW. However, the USA never supplied the fuel nor upgraded the reactor's power.*
4. *In 1987, the AEOI signed an agreement with the Argentinean firm INVAP for the conversion of the reactor from using 93 percent enriched uranium fuel to burning 20 percent enriched uranium fuel. The Argentinean Nuclear Energy*

*Commission (CNEA) has subsequently supplied the reactor with IAEA safeguarded 20% enriched uranium.*

- 5. The main purpose of the reactor is the production of radioisotopes for medicine and also for applications in agriculture, industry and others fields. Besides that, the reactor is equipped with facilities for Neutronography, Neutron Activation Analysis and Neutron Diffraction being used by different research groups in universities and others scientific institutions.*

After the visit to the reactor itself, the delegation had the opportunity to see the adjacent facilities for handling the irradiated products (hot cells) and manipulators for preparing radiopharmaceuticals and diagnosis kits.

The experts of the TNRC explained the delegation that they supply their products to 120 hospitals, nuclear medicine centers and clinics, thus demonstrating the social and humanitarian impact of the work developed at this center.

Among the most important products that the TNRC supplies to hospitals and clinics are the generators of Molybdenum-Techneium (Mo-Tc) which are essential for nuclear medicine applications, specially cancer diagnosis and treatment. The visitors were informed that, due to the low power of the reactor, they are unable to produce in it the Molybdenum needed for manufacturing the Mo-Tc generators, so they must import it from abroad. The experts explained that this is one of the main reasons for the construction of the 40MW research reactor in Arak to substitute the 35 years old Tehran research reactor.

## **Meeting with the Vice President and President of the Atomic Energy Organisation of Iran, 4 February 2007.**

After the visit to the research reactor and other facilities of the TNRC, a meeting was held with H.E. Mr. Aghazadeh, Vice President and President of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran where he officially welcomed the delegation to Iran.

Mr. Aghazadeh made an introductory explanation to the visitors, whose main elements were the following:

- For many years Iran tried to obtain the cooperation of the nuclear suppliers including western countries in order to develop its nuclear programme for peaceful uses. Nevertheless, this was not possible due to sanctions and political pressures. (He cited some examples. i.e., the USA did not supply the fuel for the 5MW reactor; Germany decided not to continue the construction of the Bushehr NPP, and France did not fulfill their commitments with Iran as member (10% share holder) of the consortium for Uranium enrichment EURODIF).*
- Taking into account these facts and considering that the technology transfer in*



*the nuclear field is highly politicized, Iran arrived to the conclusion that it should develop its nuclear programme by its own means. This included the decision on being self-sufficient in the nuclear fuel cycle. In this regard, he emphasized that it can be considered that a country masters the nuclear technology only in the case that it is capable to manufacture its own nuclear fuel.*

- *Iran has made a great effort to develop manpower. As a result, the country has thousands of highly qualified experts. Most of them are young scientists and engineers whose average age is 25- 30 years.*
- *The nuclear programme has become a national pride and a model to others fields of science and technology in the country.*
- *Islamic Republic of Iran greatly appreciates NAM's support on this issue, which is very important for the other developing countries as well. In this context, he expressed the view that the failure of Iran in completing the nuclear fuel cycle will have a negative impact for the developing countries interested in achieving this goal.*

In response, the Chairman of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement thanked the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for inviting the delegation to visit Iran, and reiterates the NAM positions on the Iran nuclear issue. She also expressed that such visits contribute to the process of confidence building.

Members of the delegation asked several questions to Mr. Aghazadeh. In answering them, he elaborated on the following points:

### **IRAN'S COOPERATION WITH THE IAEA:**

He stressed the willingness of the Iranian authorities to fully cooperate with the Agency. He added that this cooperation however faces the following problems:

1. *At present, the IAEA's approach to the Iranian nuclear issue is more political than technical, and this fact obstructs the solution of the few pending issues. He said they are convinced that the Iranian dossier will remain open while the political issues continue without solution. In this context, he stated that the DG has reported the pending issues belonging to the past and that Dr. Larijani, Head of the Supreme National Security Council of Iran, has proposed the Agency to elaborate a plan of action within a time framework to address such issues.*
2. *Several IAEA inspectors, especially those from Western countries do not observe the confidentiality of the information. Many detailed confidential information have been leaked out to the media creating problems.*
3. *The inspections address issues and give requests that go beyond legal*

*obligations of the country. He expressed that the demands of the Agency have no limits and that such behaviour is unacceptable for Iran.*

### **ELBARADEI's PROPOSAL (TIME-OUT):**

Mr. Aghazadeh recalled that Iran already voluntarily suspended for almost 3 years its activities in the nuclear fuel cycle, particularly in enrichment, during the negotiations with the EU3 countries which did not lead to any concrete results. He said that such situation was frustrating and added that now the western countries are using the same tactics.

Mr. Aghazadeh explained that Iran had proposed to start negotiations without any precondition. In its framework the issue of suspension could have been discussed. EU3 ignored the offer.

Mr. Aghazadeh reiterated the decision of the Government and the people of Iran to continue with their nuclear programme.

He criticized the double standards of the western countries on these issues and added that the silence of these countries about the declaration by Israel on possession of nuclear weapons is a clear evidence of such double standards.

### **NATANZ:**

In relation to this issue Mr. Aghazadeh informed that:

- *Almost 1000 people work and are making important progresses in this facility.*
- *The installation of the electrical and other technical networks has been already finished. This was a very complex work taking into account that the facility is located 25m underground and have an area of thousands square meters.*
- *They have started the installation of the 3000 centrifuges. He hope the goal of installation of one cascade (164 centrifuges) per week could be realized.*
- *The IAEA inspectors visited Natanz a few days ago. They installed the cameras for 24 hours surveillance in order to control the nuclear material feeding.*
- *The inspectors have been taking pictures of the different stages of the installation process.*
- *Iran is providing the inspectors all the information about the plant with full transparency. He mentioned that this is not a common approach in the*

*world and highlighted specific cases of countries that, having similar facilities, have imposed strict limitations to the inspector's access.*

- *They are planning to invite the ambassadors accredited in Tehran, even those outside the NAM, as well as the media for visiting Natanz. He regretted that due to time constraints the delegation was unable to visit Arak and Natanz nuclear facilities. He expressed that transparency is very important in order to fight the disinformation campaigns against the Iranian nuclear programme.*

#### **OTHER ISSUES:**

- Regarding the safety of the Bushehr NPP, Mr. Aghazadeh indicated that its construction is in conformity with the international nuclear safety standards. He informed that the IAEA experts had visited the plant in several occasions and that Iran has invited the neighbor countries to send their safety experts to the plant in order to remove ambiguities on safety if any.
- About the cooperation in the nuclear field with other developing countries, Mr. Aghazadeh stressed the readiness and interest of Iran in taking steps in that direction and realizing this kind of cooperation.

## Annex 1.

### List of participants in the visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran, 3-4 February 2007

1. H.E. Ambassador **Ms. Norma GOICOCHEA ESTENOZ**, Resident Representative of Cuba to IAEA, Chairperson of the NAM Vienna Chapter.
2. H.E. Ambassador **Mr. Mohd. Arshad bin MANZOOR HUSSAIN**, Resident Representative of Malaysia to IAEA, Member of the NAM Troika
3. H.E. Ambassador **Mr. Ramzy Ezzeldin RAMZY**, Resident Representative of Egypt to IAEA, Member of the NAM Troika.
4. H.E. Ambassador **Mr. Sayed Galal ELDIN ELAMIN**, Resident Representative of Sudan to IAEA, Chairman of the Vienna Chapter of G-77.
5. H.E. Ambassador **Ms. Taous FEROUKHI**, Resident Representative of Algeria to IAEA, former Chairperson of the Vienna Chapter of G-77
6. H.E. Ambassador **Mr. Mikhael WEHBE**, Resident Representative of League of Arab States.
7. **Mr. Daniel CODORNIU PUJALS**, Alternate Resident Representative of Cuba to IAEA, Coordinator of the NAM Open-ended Working Group on IAEA matters.

### PROGRAMME

<b>Date / Activity</b>	<b>Time</b>
<b>Friday, 2 February 2007</b>	
Departure for Teheran (OS 871)	2010 hrs
<b>Saturday, 3 February 2007</b>	
Arrival at Teheran	0305 hrs
Departure for Isfahan	1400 hrs
Visit to Isfahan Nuclear Fuel Research and Production Centre	1530 hrs
Departure for Teheran	2240 hrs
<b>Sunday, 4 February 2007</b>	
Visit to Tehran Research Reactor	1000 hrs
Meeting with H.E. Mr. Aghazadeh, Iran's Vice-President President of AEOI	1100 hrs and

**Monday, 5 February 2004**

Departure from the hotel	0230 hrs
Departure for Vienna (OS 872)	0400 hrs
Arrival at Vienna	<i>0630 hrs</i>

## MISSION REPORT

### RE: VISIT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE VIENNA CHAPTER OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT TO THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN (15 - 16 JANUARY 2011)

#### I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Chairman of the Vienna Chapter of the Non-Aligned Movement received an invitation from H.E. Ambassador Ali Asghar Soltanieh, Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the IAEA, on behalf of his Government, to "accompany other Ambassadors, representing other groups, in paying a visit to Iran's nuclear sites. Bearing in mind possible working obligations in Vienna, it was suggested to use the weekend of 15 & 16 January 2011, as they are working days in Iran. Meeting with high ranking officials during the visit is envisaged".
2. The NAM Chairman briefed NAM Members on that invitation in a NAM Plenary meeting, during which the following was also clarified:
  - a. That the goals of this visit, similar to previous visits paid to Iran by NAM Chairmen in November 2004 and February 2007 respectively, were:
    - i. To receive updated information from the authorities of Iran about its nuclear program.
    - ii. To visit some nuclear facilities in Iran.
  - b. That there shall be no statements made by the NAM Chairman on this matter in Iran.
3. H.E. Ambassador Soltanieh extended an open invitation during that meeting to other NAM members wishing to participate in that visit.
4. The NAM Plenary welcomed the visit and requested a factual report on it. Accordingly, the present report is presented to NAM Member and Observer States.

#### II. VISIT OUTLINE

5. The visit mainly involved visiting Iran's Heavy Water Research Reactor (IR-40), Heavy Water Production Plant in Arak and its Uranium Enrichment Plant in Natanz, as well as meeting H. E. Dr. Ali Akbar Salehi, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of I.R. of Iran and Vice President of I.R. of Iran & head of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran (AEOI), and H.E. Dr. Saeed Jalili, Secretary of the National Security Council. A detailed program is attached.

6. Participants in the visit included Permanent Representatives of the Troika Members of the Vienna Chapter of NAM to the IAEA (Egypt, Cuba), the Chairperson of the Group of 77 and China (Algeria), as well as the Representative of the League of Arab States, who all participated in these capacities. Other Resident Representatives of NAM Members to the IAEA participated in the visit in their national capacities. They included the Resident Representatives to the IAEA of the following Member States: The Sultanate of Oman, The Syrian Arab Republic, and The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.
7. H.E. Ambassador Soltanieh accompanied the delegation throughout the visit.

### III. VISIT TO IRAN'S HEAVY WATER RESEARCH REACTOR & HEAVY WATER PRODUCTION PLANT IN ARAK

8. The rationale behind Iran's choice of research reactors was outlined by Iran as follows:
  - a. Three research reactors currently exist in Iran:
    - i. *The Tehran Research Reactor (TRR): This is a pool type, light water 5 MW reactor, supplied by AMF Atomic, and in operation since 1967. Its neutron flux is  $3 \times 10^{13}$  n/cm<sup>2</sup>-s and its initial fuel type is a plate type of 93% HEU. As of 1993, its present fuel type became a plate type of 20% LEU.*
    - ii. *The Miniature Neutron Source Reactor (MNSR): This is a light water 30 kW reactor, supplied by China, and in operation since 1993 at the Esfahan nuclear fuel research and production center affiliated with the AEOI. Its neutron flux is  $3 \times 10^{12}$  n/cm<sup>2</sup>-s and its initial fuel type is of 90.2% HEU. Since its operation, its present fuel type became a plate type of 20% LEU.*
    - iii. *The Heavy Water Zero Power Reactor (HWZPR): This is a heavy water 100 W reactor, supplied by China, and in operation since 1995 at the Esfahan nuclear fuel research and production center affiliated with the AEOI. Its neutron flux is  $1 \times 10^8$  n/cm<sup>2</sup>-s and its initial fuel type is a rod type of natural uranium. This fuel type remained the same.*
  - b. All three research reactors are mainly used for neutron activation analysis, neutron physics parameter calculations and investigations, validation of neutronics parameters and eventually for training purposes in the nuclear engineering and physics fields. In addition, the TRR is also used to produce certain required radioisotopes in Iran.
  - c. Since the TRR is almost 44 years old, most of its systems and equipment are obsolete. Efforts have been made to renew and replace most of the equipment

and systems, but international cooperation in this regard has not been successful. Concurrently, there has been an increase in demand for certain medical and industrial isotopes, such as FDG-18 required for PET/CT scans. Such scans are commonly used in the detection, staging, and follow up of various cancers. Hence, the need to replace the TRR with another research reactor has become more urgent.

d. In this context, Iran decided to construct a 40 MW heavy water research reactor (IR-40). The parameters governing the decision on the type and size of that reactor were as follows:

i. *Compared to the path of nuclear fuel enrichment, the use of domestically produced natural uranium oxide (UO<sub>2</sub>) along with the required heavy water was the logical and practical path for the Iranian nuclear industry, due to the following reasons:*

- *International limitations and constraints prevented the acquisition of enriched fuel by Iran, and*

- *The technological basis for nuclear fuel enrichment was not established at the time, and was not foreseen then to be attainable in the near future.*

ii. *This project integrates well with other AEOI projects that have been declared to the IAEA, namely the Heavy Water Production Plant and the Uranium Conversion Facility (UCF).*

iii. *In order to have a sufficient neutron influx, a reactor with power on the order of 30-40 MW was said to be required.*

iv. *In 1996, proposals received from foreign countries for the construction of research reactors were as follows:*

- *China: 5 MW Heavy Water Reactor at \$150 million and Iranian Rials Costs; to be constructed in 5 years.*

- *Russia: 40 MW Heavy Water Reactor at \$360 million and Iranian Rials Costs; to be constructed in 6 years.*

- *Russia: 40 MW Light Water Reactor at \$350 million and Iranian Rials Costs; to be constructed in 6 years.*

v. *No agreement was made regarding these proposals. Therefore, Iran decided to construct the 40 MW Heavy Water Research Reactor on its own.*

vi. *Given that huge investments have been made in various AEOI projects that are mostly in the initial stages of commissioning or operation, it was viewed*



*that succeeding in the design and construction of the proposed research reactor would definitely provide some sort of self sufficiency for Iran in this field, especially in the absence of international cooperation with Iran in the nuclear industry field. The IAEA has not been very helpful in terms of nuclear technology transfers except in very limited areas such as in the nuclear waste and radiological fields.*

*vii. Accordingly, the location, design and construction activities of the IR-40 project have been declared to the IAEA on 12 July 2003. Currently, this project is supervised by the IAEA whereby an inspection visit is conducted every 3 months and relevant reports are submitted to the Agency.*

9. The Arak Heavy Water Production Complex was presented by Iran as follows:
  - a. *The basic design for the Complex was concluded in 1993, whereas its detailed Engineering design was concluded in 1997. Site preparation activities covering an area of 300 hectares were conducted in 1998, whereas construction commenced in 2001, covering an area of 20 hectares. In 2006, the Complex was commissioned and actual operation began.*
  - b. *All construction activities were carried out by Iranian companies.*
  - c. *The initial heavy water production plant design capacity was 8 tons per year. That capacity was doubled during construction to 16 tons per year. The plant is mainly composed of the following:*
    - i. *Four process units: One hydrogen sulfide production unit, two dual temperature exchange GS units, and one water distillation unit.*
    - ii. *Nine utility units: A demineralized water unit, a flare unit, a waste water treatment unit, a steam generation unit, a power substation & MCC unit, an instrument air production unit, a fuel distribution unit, a nitrogen production unit, and a cooling unit.*
  - d. *Heavy water applications include serving as a moderator in reactors using natural or low enriched uranium, as well as other applications relating to deuterated solvents, heavy drugs and biological effects.*
10. A guided tour of the IR-40 Reactor and the Heavy Water Production Plant then ensued.

#### **IV. VISIT TO IRAN'S FUEL ENRICHMENT PLANT IN NATANZ**

11. The Fuel Enrichment Plant was presented by Iran as follows:
  - a. The Fuel Enrichment Plant (FEP) is located 40 km south east of Kashan. Construction commenced in 2000, whereas production began in 2006. It is

used to produce UF6 with less than 5% enrichment and a capacity of 150000 SWU/year.

- b. The Pilot Fuel Enrichment Plant (PFEP) is used for R&D activities and to produce UF6 with less than 20% enrichment for the Tehran Research Reactor.
  - c. The enrichment plant and all its equipment were designed and manufactured by Iranian engineers in domestic companies.
  - d. The IAEA inspectors continuously conduct inspections at FEP & PFEP. During 2010, they conducted 384 person-day Safeguards Inspections. The following inspections almost amount to their continued physical presence at the site:
    - i. Twice per month: Design Information Verification (DIV) & Interim Inventory Verification (IIV).
    - ii. Three times per month: Unannounced Inspection (UI).
    - iii. Yearly: Physical Inventory Verification (PIV).
  - e. IAEA safeguards applied therein, also include the following:
    - i. 17 surveillance systems are installed all around the process areas, and all objects leaving the process area are completely verified.
    - ii. Seals are applied to all UF6 cylinders and to possible feed/withdrawal points. All UF6 cylinders are verified using either Destructive Analysis (DA) or regular Non-Destructive Analysis (NDA) techniques.
    - iii. All nuclear material is weighed by IAEA load cells, and operator's load cells are regularly verified by IAEA standard weights. Environmental Samples (ES) are regularly taken from anywhere at the site.
- 12.** A guided tour of the FEP and PFEP then ensued. The visiting Ambassadors were informed that on the same day an unannounced inspection was carried out, with less than two hours advance notice, in the section related to enrichment levels of up to 20%. By coincidence, the visiting Ambassadors saw inspectors performing their functions at the Natanz plant.

#### **V. MEETING WITH H.E. DR. ALI AKBAR SALEHI, ACTING MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE ISLAMIC REP. OF IRAN, VICE PRESIDENT OF I.R. OF IRAN & HEAD OF AEOI**

- 13.** A meeting was held with H.E. Dr. Ali Akbar Salehi, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of I.R. of Iran and Vice President of I.R. of Iran & head of the AEOI. During that

meeting, Dr. Salehi expressed his appreciation for the support received by Iran from developing countries, in particular from NAM and G77, and outlined the following:

- a. *Iran shall continue its peaceful nuclear activities, as they are based on solid grounds in so far as the rights of Iran in this regard are concerned.*
- b. *In the context of transparency, Iran undertook several measures towards subjecting its facilities to safeguards and opening them to external visits. Nevertheless, these positive measures were always met by negative reactions.*
- c. *Iran regards this visit as a positive step towards transparency and confidence building. Therefore, Iran shall continue to issue invitations to such visits, including to experts, even to those who declined them, in the hope that they shall be able to accept the invitation in the future.*
- d. *Iran shall continue its unwavering commitment to the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) as well as the application of normal IAEA safeguards, given that Iran was the first to call in 1974 for the establishment of a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in the Middle East, and was joined by Egypt then. Hence, Iran is ready to support any effort to establish that zone.*
- e. *Iran showed flexibility when it accepted the Tehran Trilateral Declaration. In this context, Iran's view regarding the 5 + 1 talks scheduled in Istanbul is that in December 2010, it was agreed during the 5+1 meeting held in Geneva that cooperation regarding all international issues and regional issues pertaining to security, economic cooperation, disarmament and nonproliferation shall be discussed during the upcoming Istanbul meeting, but the appropriate framework for doing so was not yet agreed upon.*
- f. *Iran is willing to be patient and is committed to its nuclear program to the furthest extent possible. It is willing to cooperate with Western countries without hindering its nuclear program, although it believes that these countries are interested in monopolizing nuclear power technology.*

## **VI. MEETING WITH H.E. DR. SAEED JALILI, SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL**

**14.** A meeting was also held with H.E. Dr. Saeed Jalili, Secretary of the National Security Council. During that meeting, Dr. Jalili outlined the following:

- a. *Iran's membership in the IAEA and the NPT define its rights and obligations in*

- the nuclear field despite the prevailing imbalance between such rights and obligations.*
- b. Countries possessing nuclear weapons are the ones hindering nuclear disarmament in the world, and are the ones creating obstacles to the spread of nuclear know how instead of focusing on nuclear disarmament issues.*
  - c. Developing countries should work collectively towards achieving nuclear disarmament, as it is unacceptable to Iran that some powers claim to represent the international community. Other groups, such as NAM and G77, deserve such representation given their large membership.*
  - d. Western countries want to have a monopoly over nuclear technology, and exercise terrorism to liquidate Iran's nuclear scientists. Therefore it is important to define a new category of terrorism called 'nuclear terrorism' that aims to prevent developing countries from acquiring nuclear technology.*
  - e. Iran supports the right of all countries to nuclear power, and is ready to cooperate with all countries in this regard on the basis of Iran's legitimate rights as well.*
  - f. Iran looks forward to enhancing the NPT. Its interaction regarding its nuclear program is within a cooperative framework in the nuclear field that does not question the legitimacy of this program, as Iran shall never surrender its rights in this regard.*
  - g. Iran undertook a lot of confidence building measures that exceed its safeguards obligations. Apparently, the participants in the Geneva talks were not aware of that.*

## Addendum II

### **Non-Aligned Movement condemnation of terrorist attack in Tehran on the life of Iranian scientist, Mostafa Ahmadi Roshan**

#### **CHAIR OF THE COORDINATING BEUREU OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT**

##### Communiqué

##### by the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement

The Non-Aligned Coordinating Bureau, while reaffirming that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security, condemns in the strongest terms the terrorist attack that occurred in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran, on 11 January 2012, causing the death of another prominent Iranian scientist, Mostafa Ahmadi Roshan, and the injury of a number of others.

The Movement expresses its deep sympathy and sincere condolences to the victims of this heinous act and to their families, and to the government and people of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The NAM Coordinating Bureau further recalls paragraph 205.14 of the Bali Final Document adopted by the 16th NAM Ministerial Conference held in Bali, Indonesia, on 25 and 26 May 2011, that strongly condemned a number of terrorist attacks against Iranian Scientists, which resulted in the loss of valuable human resources essential to the development of any country.

**New York, 12 January 2012**

**NAM Statement by H.E. Ambassador Ehab Fawzy, Permanent  
Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt**

**IAEA General Conference 14-18 September 2009**

**Item 24: "Prohibition of armed attack or threat of attack against nuclear installations, during operation or under construction"**

**Madam President,**

I have the honour to speak on behalf of the Vienna Chapter of the Non- Aligned Movement (NAM)

Madam President,

Allow me at the outset to recall that in a letter to the Director General dated 24 August 2009, the Vienna Chapter of NAM expressed its support for the inclusion in the Agenda of the present session of the General Conference of the item entitled "Prohibition of armed attack or threat of attack against nuclear installations, during operation or under construction", considering the item to be relevant to the work of the IAEA.

As a reflection of the importance they attribute to the issue, NAM Heads of State and Government, on the occasion of the 15<sup>th</sup> NAM Summit held in Sharm El Sheikh in July 2009, included the following language in paragraph 137 of the Final Document issued by the summit, and I quote:

"The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities -operational or under construction- poses a great danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, principles and purposes of the UN Charter and regulations of the IAEA. They recognised the need for a comprehensive multilaterally negotiated instrument prohibiting attacks or threat of attacks on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful uses of nuclear energy."

**Thank you, Madam President.**

ACCOMPANYING NOTE BY AMBASSADOR SOLTANIEH

## Iranian Nuclear Martyrs; Victims of Terrorism



*In the name of God*



*Permanent Mission of  
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN  
to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)*

بیتنام

Vienna, 07 March 2012

No. 029/2012

Excellency,

Enclosed please find the appreciative letter of spouses of the Iranian nuclear scientists, targeted by terrorist attacks, for indispensable sympathy of the Member States of Non-Aligned Movement.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Ali Asghar Soltanleh

Ambassador & Resident Representative

Encl. as stated

**H.E. Ambassador Khaled Abdelrahman SHAMAA**  
**Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt**  
**Chairman of the Vienna Chapter of NAM**

*Leonard Bernstein-Str. 8/2/26.2 A-1220 Vienna*  
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## LETTER OF THE MARTYRS' SPOUSES APPRECIATING NAM

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

Excellency,

You are well aware of the terrorist attacks on Ferydoun Abbasi Davani, Masoud Alimohammadi, Mostafa Ahmadi Roshan, Daryush Rezaee Nejad and Majid Shahriari, through which four of them were martyred. When the International Community takes a strong stance against these terrorist attacks on nuclear scientists which endanger peace and security, prosperity as well as sustainable development all over the world, it will certainly contribute to preventing recurrence of such heinous acts in the future.

Bearing in mind the important role of NAM in promoting the awareness and vigilance of the International Community concerning this issue, we would like to extend our sincere appreciation through Your Excellency to all Member States of the Non-Aligned Movement for issuing a statement in which the sympathy of the Member States was expressed on the demise of our spouses, all prominent nuclear scientists. The consoling statement certainly contributes to our relief and that of the great Iranian nation.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurance of our highest consideration.

Fatemeh Bolouri Kashani (Ahmadi Roshan) *F. B. Kashani*

Shohreh Pirani (Rezaee Nejad) *sh. pirani*

Behjat Ghassemi (Shahriari) *D. Ghassemi*

Masoumeh Karami (Alimohammadi) *M. Karami*

Nezhat Shabanazad (Abbasi Davani) *N. S. shabanazad*

To H.E. Ambassador Khaled Abdelrahman SHAMAA  
Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt  
Chairman of the Vienna Chapter of NAM