Mr. Chairman,

Allow me to congratulate you on your appointment as chairman of this important committee and assure you of the full cooperation of this delegation. I would like to associate my delegation with the statement of the Non-Aligned Movement on this main committee.

The use of science and technology for peaceful purposes is an inalienable right inherited in the sovereignty of any State. Given the continuous increase in the weight of nuclear energy, as a clean, viable and environment and climate friendly source, in the energy mix of countries, and broad and ever-growing applications of nuclear science and technology and its prominent place in the sustainable socio-economic development of societies, the exercise of this inherent right is of utmost importance, in particular for the developing States parties.

The NPT rests on three main pillars namely nuclear disarmament, peaceful use of nuclear energy and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects. These three main pillars should enjoy balanced norms, institutions and regulations in regime building in the framework of the NPT. Without such a balance the NPT lacks its comprehensiveness and loses its credibility and effectiveness. None of these pillars has dominance over the others and balanced implementation of all these three pillars ensures wide representation of interests of all member states and therefore contributes to the international peace and security.
indicative of unfaithful implementation of Article IV of the Treaty during past years.

Concerns related to nuclear non-proliferation shall not, in any way, restrict the inalienable right of any State party to develop all aspects of nuclear science and technology for peaceful purposes, without discrimination, as stipulated in article IV of the Treaty. During last decade attempts made by some State Parties, including through the involvement of United Nations Security Council, to put limitations on the inalienable right of states parties for peaceful use of nuclear energy or turn their confidence-building measures into mandatory ones, which are in full contravention of Article IV of the Treaty. In fact, by adopting such actions, the balance of rights and obligations of States Parties would be disturbed, the existing discrimination and gap between the haves and have-nots in the Treaty would be widened and, finally, the very basis of the fundamental bargain of the Treaty would be destroyed.

Furthermore, the fundamental role of the IAEA in the promotion of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes has been undermined by shortcomings in resources and restrictions imposed by some member States on the Agency. For the last five decades developing countries' legitimate demand for assured and predictable technical cooperation fund of the regular budget of the Agency which is crucial for implementation of Article IV has been ignored by industrial countries. Voluntary found are in many cases conditioned by donors in so-called footnote A projects, not to be paid to certain developing countries on political grounds. This situation has to be changed. Safeguards activities are, however, funded from the regular budget. Such a discriminatory policy with respect to pillars of the Agency's Statute and the Treaty has to be abandoned. In this context, in accordance with Actions 53 and 54 of the "Conclusions and Recommendations for Follow-on actions" of the 2010 NPT Review Conference, States Parties are called upon to strengthen the IAEA technical cooperation programme in assisting developing States Parties by taking practical steps to ensure that IAEA resources in this area are sufficient, assured and predictable. Regrettably no tangible steps have been taken in this direction.

Moreover, measures taken by States Parties to prevent nuclear proliferation should facilitate rather than hamper the exercise of the recognized rights of developing States Parties to the Treaty to peaceful applications of nuclear energy. But during past years imposition of self-centered restrictions on exercising the right of States parties to the NPT which is a flagrant violation of Article IV obligations, and challenges both the integrity and credibility of the Treaty has arrogantly continued while based on Action 51 of the 2010 NPT Review Conference, undue restrictions on the transfer of nuclear materials, equipment and technologies for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be swiftly removed.

The application of unilaterally enforced export control regimes, in contravention of the letter and the spirit of the Treaty, has hampered the access of developing countries to nuclear materials, equipment and technologies for peaceful purposes. It is essential to note the fact that, in the Agency's Statute and the Treaty, as well as in the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement and even the most intrusive instrument but voluntary one, that is, the
Additional Protocol, there is no provision to prohibit or restrict enrichment and reprocessing activities.

Mr. Chairman,

No State Party should be limited in exercising its rights under the Treaty based on baseless allegations. The inalienable rights of the States Parties, as stipulated in the Treaty, cover all aspects of peaceful nuclear technologies and are not limited to specific areas. In this connection, the outcome documents of the 2000 and 2010 NPT Review Conferences have reiterated that each country’s choices and decisions in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be respected without jeopardizing its policies or international cooperation agreements and arrangements for peaceful uses of nuclear energy and its fuel-cycle policies. Therefore each party to the Treaty has a sovereign right to define its national energy and fuel-cycle policies that, inter alia, includes an inalienable right to develop, for peaceful purposes, a full national nuclear fuel-cycle.

The promotional statutory pillar of the IAEA Statute should not put in jeopardy through illegal and politically motivated decisions, which is trying to deprive a developing Member State of technical cooperation that is solely intended for humanitarian and peaceful uses or nuclear safety. We strongly believe that there should be a balance between promotional and safeguards activities of the IAEA and it should not be turned to a one dimensioned agency. The Islamic Republic of Iran, for its part, is determined to pursue all legal areas of nuclear technology, including fuel cycle and enrichment technology, exclusively for peaceful purposes, a legal activity that has been and will continue to be carried out under the IAEA full supervision.

The safety and security of the peaceful nuclear facilities is of the utmost importance. Hence, all necessary measures to protect nuclear materials and installations from unauthorized access should be taken. In this context, Iran, as a responsible nuclear technology owner has also had in place legal framework to this end. In this context, I would like to refer to the Resolution of General Conference GC(55)-RES-10 which emphasizes on the need for the involvement of all Member States of the Agency in nuclear security related activities and initiatives in an inclusive manner. Selective and discriminatory approach with regard to nuclear security is a matter of grave concern and would not result in internationally agreed measures.

Any infliction of damages which caused by the politicization of the Agency is against the Treaty and even the comprehensive safeguard agreement. Since no mechanism is designed under the Treaty in this regard, I reiterate our proposal to establish a mechanism by the 2015 Review Conference of the Treaty to examine the implementation of Article IV and address the consequential damages inflicted upon States Parties through the violation of this Article by any State Party. In such a mechanism, the implementation of the provisions of Article IV by the nuclear technology owners, including the facilitation of international cooperation, should be duly verified, and the damages inflicted on States Parties as a result of
lack of faithful implementation of Article IV of the treaty or politically motivated discrimination should be compensated.

Mr. Chairman,

In conclusion, I reiterate that all parties to the NPT are entitled not to accept a bit more than their obligation under the NPT - Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement and not a bit less than their inalienable right for peaceful uses of nuclear energy, including enrichment for peaceful purposes. Negotiation as the only effective path for removing ambiguities and promoting cooperation on global and regional issues as well as nuclear applications for peaceful uses, disarmament and non-proliferation can play important role. All parties to the Treaty have the full right to continue their nuclear activities including enrichment for peaceful application without any discrimination under the Agency’s supervision.

Last but not least, once again I should refer to tragic and bitter events of the assassination of Iranian scientists in past few years by terrorist groups affiliated to the intelligence services of certain countries and Israel. Urgent necessary measures should be taken in order to prevent the reoccurrence of such violent and heinous crimes. The States parties to the NPT should address the issue which is pertinent to the spirit and letter of the NPT and Statute of the IAEA and adopt concrete measures in order to impede this hideous phenomenon.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.