

**Statement by Amb. J. Enkhsaikhan in the Main Committee III  
of the 2010 NPT Review Conference**

New York

10 May 2010

Mr. Chairman,

Allow me first of all to congratulate you on the assumption of the Chairmanship of this important committee on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and pledge my delegation's full support of your work. Mongolia associates itself with the statement of Egypt on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement. I would like to briefly comment on some issues allocated to this Committee.

Peaceful uses of nuclear energy contributes to meeting the energy needs of economic development, improving health, especially fighting cancer, protecting the environment, promoting agricultural development, better management of water resources, etc. In short the peaceful application of nuclear energy promotes in a substantive manner the achievement of the goals of sustainable development, including achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Therefore my delegation believes that this Conference needs to reaffirm the right of all parties to the NPT to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful uses without discrimination in conformity with Articles I, II and III of the treaty. In this connection it should be clearly underlined that "nuclear energy" means both power and non-power applications. Mongolia believes that

Over 60 countries are contemplating to develop nuclear industry, especially build nuclear power stations. While fully supporting the inalienable right of states to develop, research, produce and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination, my delegation believes that adherence to and compliance with the non-proliferation and verification requirements of the treaty are a sine qua non for effective and fruitful cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Recently my country has taken a decision to build a nuclear power station as well as to develop its uranium resources in full compliance with its committed safeguards norms and nuclear safety and security standards. Mongolia believes that all states should submit their relevant nuclear activities and material to IAEA safeguards so as to maintain confidence in the peaceful nature of such activities, the number of which is increasing with each passing year.

Likewise we believe that the nuclear-weapon states should also open up further their civilian nuclear sectors for IAEA inspections so as to make sure that the safety and security standards that they are applying conform to the agreed IAEA codes of conduct, the accepted standards and norms, that the safety culture is maintained equally at civilian installations, that the

ageing facilities, for example, do not represent source of possible hazard or accident, etc. This is important to know especially for the neighboring states.

Having taken a decision in principle to develop nuclear energy by making use of its uranium reserves, Mongolia is now working to accede to the conventions on nuclear safety, physical protection of nuclear material, joint convention on the safety of spent fuel management and on the safety of radioactive waste management and other relevant international conventions. It is also studying the existing conventions regarding nuclear liability. It is looking forward to working with its neighbors in these and other areas of peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Though safety of nuclear installations is the primary responsibility of the State itself, it is widely accepted that international cooperation is vital for the exchange of information and experience as well as for learning from best practices. In this connection my delegation welcomes the holding of the 2010 Nuclear Security Summit last month and its outcome, as reflected in its Communiqué and the Work Plan.

The role of the IAEA in promoting peaceful uses of nuclear energy is important and needs to be further strengthened. In this connection Mongolia welcomes the work being undertaken by the Agency's Commission on Safety Standards to review and improve, where possible, the overall structure of IAEA safety standards. Strengthening the role of the Agency means, inter alia, enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of its services as well as increasing the Agency's resources for technical cooperation activities in a sufficient, assured and predictable (SAP) manner.

The issue of assurance of nuclear fuel supply is one of the most important issues connected both with nuclear safeguards and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In March the IAEA has concluded its first agreement with Russia that establishes a low enriched uranium reserve to be available for the use by the IAEA member states. It is the first step aimed at addressing the issue of nuclear fuel supply. There are almost a dozen other proposals on this issue. My delegation believes that this issue needs to be looked at in a comprehensive manner and exclude any condition that would prevent transfer of fuel based on political considerations.

Finally, my delegation would like to express its appreciation to the Vienna Group of Ten for submitting very helpful and informative working papers on issues pertaining to IAEA and CTBT activities that would be useful to delegates to in their deliberations and taking practical and effective decisions.