

## LAMPIRAN

### Daftar Tabel

**Tabel 2.1. Negara Anggota IAEA**

No	Tahun	Nama Negara
1	1957	Afganistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Kanada, Kuba, Denmark, Republik Dominican, Mesir, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Perancis, Jerman, Yunani, Guatemala, Haiti, Holy See, Hungaria, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italia, Jepang, Republic of Korea, Monaco, Moroko, Myanmar, Belanda, New Zeland, Norwegia, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Polandia, Portugal, Romania, Federasi Rusia, Yugoslavia, Afrika Selatan, Spanyol, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Swizerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turki, Ukraina, Inggris, Amerika Serikat, Venezuela, Vietnam
2	1958	Belgia, Ekuador, Finlandia, Iran, Luxembourg, Meksiko, Filipina, Sudan
3	1959	Iraq
4	1960	Chili, Kolombia, Ghana, Senegal
5	1961	Libanon, Mali, Republik Kongo
6	1962	Liberia, Arab Saudi
7	1963	Algeria, Bolivia, Libya, Pantai Gading, Suriah, Uruguay
8	1964	Kamerun, Gabon, Kuwait, Nigeria
9	1965	Costa Rica, Siprus, Jamaika, Kenya, Madagaskar
10	1966	Yordania, Panama
11	1967	Sierra Leone, Singapura, Uganda
12	1968	Liechtenstein
13	1969	Malaysia, Nigeria, Zambia
14	1970	Irlandia
15	1972	Bangladesh
16	1973	Mongolia
17	1974	Mauritius
18	1976	Qatar, Uni Emirat Arab, Tanzania
19	1977	Nicaraguay
20	1983	Namibia
21	1984	Tiongkok
22	1986	Zimbabwe


23	1992	Estonia, Slovenia
24	1993	Armenia, Kroasia, Republik Czech, Lithuania, Slovakia
25	1994	Republik Yugoslavia, Kazakhstan, Marshall, Islandia, Uzbekistan, Yaman
26	1995	Bosnia, Herzegovina
27	1996	Georgia
28	1997	Latvia, Malta, Moldova
29	1998	Burkina Faso
30	1999	Angola, Benin
31	2000	Tajikistan
32	2001	Azerbaijan, Republik Afrika Tengah, Serbia
33	2002	Eritrea, Bostwana
34	2003	Honduras, Republik Selse, Kirgistan
35	2004	Mauritania
36	2005	Chad
37	2006	Belize, Malawi, Montenegro, Muzambiq
38	2007	<i>Tanjung Verde*</i>
39	2008	Nepal, Palau
40	2009	Bahrain, Burundi, Kamboja, Kongo, Lesotho, Oman
41	2011	Laos, Tonga
42	2012	Dominika, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Togo, Trinidad dan Tobago
43	2013	San Marino, Swaziland
44	2014	Bahamas, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros
45	2015	Djibouti, Guyana, Vanuatu, Antigua dan Barbuda, Barbados
46	2016	Saint Lucia, Gambia, Saint Vincent dan Grenadine, Turkmenistan

Sumber: <https://www.iaea.org/about/governance/list-of-member-states>

## Dokumen-dokumen

### Dokumen 2.2 Pengunduran diri Korea Utara dari IAEA

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International Atomic Energy Agency  
**INFORMATION CIRCULAR**

**INF**

IAEA-INF/CIRC/447  
21 June 1994

GENERAL Distr.  
Original: ENGLISH

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**THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE  
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA  
FROM THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY**

1. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has informed the Government of the United States of America, as depositary of the Agency's Statute, in a diplomatic note dated 13 June 1994, that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has decided to withdraw from the IAEA as of 13 June 1994. The Director General of the IAEA was notified of this withdrawal by a letter dated 15 June 1994 from the Resident Representative of the United States of America to the IAEA. The text of this letter and the enclosed diplomatic note from the DPRK are attached hereto.
2. In accordance with Article XVIII, D of the Statute, the Board of Governors was informed on 15 June 1994 (GOV/INF/748). In compliance with the request of the Resident Representative of the United States of America, the Member States of the Agency are informed by this INFCIRC.

94-02464

INFCIRC/447  
Attachment 1



UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE  
UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM ORGANIZATIONS IN VIENNA

OBERSTEINERGASSE 11  
A-1190 VIENNA, AUSTRIA  
TELEPHONE 36 31 52

June 15, 1994

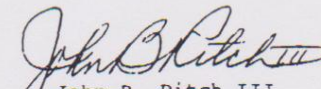
Dr. Hans Blix  
Director General  
International Atomic Energy Agency  
Vienna, Austria

Dear Director General:

By diplomatic note dated June 13, 1994, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea informed the United States of America, as depository of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided to withdraw from the IAEA as of June 13, 1994. A text of the DPRK diplomatic note is enclosed.

In accordance with IAEA Statute XVIII, Article D, the United States of America, as the depository government, is required to promptly inform the Board of Governors and all members of withdrawal of the DPRK from membership in the Agency. It would be greatly appreciated if you would please bring the DPRK's withdrawal from the Agency to the attention of all the members of the Agency by circulating a copy of this letter including a text of the DPRK's diplomatic note.

Sincerely,

  
John B. Ritch III  
Ambassador

Enclosure:  
Text of DPRK diplomatic note



TEXT OF DPRK DIPLOMATIC NOTE

Pyongyang, 13 June 1994

His Excellency Warren Christopher  
Secretary of State  
United States of America  
Washington, D.C.

I wish to remind you that the Secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA/Agency) invoked the authority of the Agency's Board of Governors to adopt on June 10, 1994 an unjust Board's "resolution," imposing "sanctions" against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), an action that has jeopardized the supreme interests of the DPRK, flagrantly encroached upon its sovereign rights and dignity, and created such a circumstance which makes it impossible for the DPRK to maintain normal relations with the IAEA any longer.

The further inspections for the continuity of safeguards we have accepted with goodwill despite our unique status based on the temporary suspension of the effectuation of our declared withdrawal from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and the more we have dealt with the Agency Secretariat, the worse the problem has become rather than be resolved. This is the serious lesson and conclusion that we have drawn from what we have so far experienced in accepting the Agency's inspections.

All the facts demonstrate that the IAEA Secretariat has pursued the dishonest political purposes of stifling the DPRK under the pretext of its inspections rather than seek a fair resolution of the nuclear issue.

With regard to the recent adoption by the Agency Secretariat of another unjust "resolution" despite our strong opposition and warnings, I have been authorized to inform, through you, the Government of the United States of America, the depository government, that, in accordance with Paragraph D of Article XVIII of the IAEA's Statute, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided to withdraw from the International Atomic Energy Agency as of June 13, 1994.

Yours sincerely,

Kim Yong Nam  
Minister of Foreign Affairs  
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

## Dokumen 4.1. Kesepakatan NPT



International Atomic Energy Agency

### INFORMATION CIRCULAR

# INF

INFCIRC/140  
22 April 1970

GENERAL Distr.  
ENGLISH

#### TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

##### Notification of the entry into force

1. By letters addressed to the Director General on 5, 6 and 20 March 1970 respectively, the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which are designated as the Depositary Governments in Article IX. 2 of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, informed the Agency that the Treaty had entered into force on 5 March 1970.
2. The text of the Treaty, taken from a certified true copy provided by one of the Depositary Governments, is reproduced below for the convenience of all Members.

#### TREATY

##### ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The States concluding this Treaty, hereinafter referred to as the "Parties to the Treaty",

Considering the devastation that would be visited upon all mankind by a nuclear war and the consequent need to make every effort to avert the danger of such a war and to take measures to safeguard the security of peoples,

Believing that the proliferation of nuclear weapons would seriously enhance the danger of nuclear war,

In conformity with resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly calling for the conclusion of an agreement on the prevention of wider dissemination of nuclear weapons,

Undertaking to co-operate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards on peaceful nuclear activities,

Expressing their support for research, development and other efforts to further the application, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards system, of the principle of safeguarding effectively the flow of source and special fissionable materials by use of instruments and other techniques at certain strategic points,

Affirming the principle that the benefits of peaceful applications of nuclear technology, including any technological by-products which may be derived by nuclear-weapon States from the development of nuclear explosive devices, should be available for peaceful purposes to all Parties to the Treaty, whether nuclear-weapon or non-nuclear-weapon States,

Convinced that, in furtherance of this principle, all Parties to the Treaty are entitled to participate in the fullest possible exchange of scientific information for, and to contribute alone or in co-operation with other States to, the further development of the applications of atomic energy for peaceful purposes,

Declaring their intention to achieve at the earliest possible date the cessation of the nuclear arms race and to undertake effective measures in the direction of nuclear disarmament,

Urging the co-operation of all States in the attainment of this objective,



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Recalling the determination expressed by the Parties to the 1963 Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water in its Preamble to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end,

Desiring to further the easing of international tension and the strengthening of trust between States in order to facilitate the cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons, the liquidation of all their existing stockpiles, and the elimination from national arsenals of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery pursuant to a Treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recalling that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, States must refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations, and that the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security are to be promoted with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources,

Have agreed as follows:

### ARTICLE I

Each nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly; and not in any way to assist, encourage, or induce any non-nuclear-weapon State to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, or control over such weapons or explosive devices.

### ARTICLE II

Each non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to receive the transfer from any transferor whatsoever of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or of control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly; not to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; and not to seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

### ARTICLE III

1. Each Non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes to accept safeguards, as set forth in an agreement to be negotiated and concluded with the International Atomic Energy Agency in accordance with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Agency's safeguards system, for the exclusive purpose of verification of the fulfilment of its obligations assumed under this Treaty with a view to preventing diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Procedures for the safeguards required by this Article shall be followed with respect to source or special fissionable material whether it is being produced, processed or used in any principal nuclear facility or is outside any such facility. The safeguards required by this Article shall be applied on all source or special fissionable material in all peaceful nuclear activities within the territory of such State, under its jurisdiction, or carried out under its control anywhere.

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2. Each State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to provide: (a) source or special fissionable material, or (b) equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material, to any non-nuclear-weapon State for peaceful purposes, unless the source or special fissionable material shall be subject to the safeguards required by this Article.

3. The safeguards required by this Article shall be implemented in a manner designed to comply with Article IV of this Treaty, and to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of the Parties or international co-operation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, including the international exchange of nuclear material and equipment for the processing, use or production of nuclear material for peaceful purposes in accordance with the provisions of this Article and the principle of safeguarding set forth in the Preamble of the Treaty.

4. Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty shall conclude agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency to meet the requirements of this Article either individually or together with other States in accordance with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Negotiation of such agreements shall commence within 180 days from the original entry into force of this Treaty. For States depositing their instruments of ratification or accession after the 180-day period, negotiation of such agreements shall commence not later than the date of such deposit. Such agreements shall enter into force not later than eighteen months after the date of initiation of negotiations.

## ARTICLE IV

1. Nothing in this Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all the Parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with Articles I and II of this Treaty.

2. All the Parties to the Treaty undertake to facilitate, and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Parties to the Treaty in a position to do so shall also cooperate in contributing alone or together with other States or international organizations to the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, especially in the territories of non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world.

## ARTICLE V

Each Party to the Treaty undertakes to take appropriate measures to ensure that, in accordance with this Treaty, under appropriate international observation and through appropriate international procedures, potential benefits from any peaceful applications of nuclear explosions will be made available to non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty on a non-discriminatory basis and that the charge to such Parties for the explosive devices used will be as low as possible and exclude any charge for research and development. Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty shall be able to obtain such benefits, pursuant to a special international agreement or agreements, through an appropriate international body with adequate representation of non-nuclear-weapon States. Negotiations on this subject shall commence as soon as possible after the Treaty enters into force. Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty so desiring may also obtain such benefits pursuant to bilateral agreements.



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ARTICLE VI

Each of the Parties to the Treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

ARTICLE VII

Nothing in this Treaty affects the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to assure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories.

ARTICLE VIII

1. Any Party to the Treaty may propose amendments to this Treaty. The text of any proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Depositary Governments which shall circulate it to all Parties to the Treaty. Thereupon, if requested to do so by one-third or more of the Parties to the Treaty, the Depositary Governments shall convene a conference, to which they shall invite all the Parties to the Treaty, to consider such an amendment.

2. Any amendment to this Treaty must be approved by a majority of the votes of all the Parties to the Treaty, including the votes of all nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty and all other Parties which, on the date the amendment is circulated, are members of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The amendment shall enter into force for each Party that deposits its instrument of ratification of the amendment upon the deposit of such instruments of ratification by a majority of all the Parties, including the instruments of ratification of all nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty and all other Parties which, on the date the amendment is circulated, are members of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Thereafter, it shall enter into force for any other Party upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification of the amendment.

3. Five years after the entry into force of this Treaty, a conference of Parties to the Treaty shall be held in Geneva, Switzerland, in order to review the operation of this Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the Preamble and the provisions of the Treaty are being realised. At intervals of five years thereafter, a majority of the Parties to the Treaty may obtain, by submitting a proposal to this effect to the Depositary Governments, the convening of further conferences with the same objective of reviewing the operation of the Treaty.

ARTICLE IX

1. This Treaty shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign the Treaty before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which are hereby designated the Depositary Governments.

3. This Treaty shall enter into force after its ratification by the States, the Governments of which are designated Depositaries of the Treaty, and forty other States signatory to this Treaty and the deposit of their instruments of ratification. For the purposes of this Treaty, a nuclear-weapon State is one which has manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device prior to 1 January, 1967.

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4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The Depositary Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or of accession, the date of the entry into force of this Treaty, and the date of receipt of any requests for convening a conference or other notices.

6. This Treaty shall be registered by the Depositary Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

ARTICLE X

1. Each Party shall in exercising its national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from the Treaty if it decides that extraordinary events, related to the subject matter of this Treaty, have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other Parties to the Treaty and to the United Nations Security Council three months in advance. Such notice shall include a statement of the extraordinary events it regards as having jeopardized its supreme interests.

2. Twenty-five years after the entry into force of the Treaty, a conference shall be convened to decide whether the Treaty shall continue in force indefinitely, or shall be extended for an additional fixed period or periods. This decision shall be taken by a majority of the Parties to the Treaty.

ARTICLE XI

This Treaty, the English, Russian, French, Spanish and Chinese texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Depositary Governments. Duly certified copies of this Treaty shall be transmitted by the Depositary Governments to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorised, have signed this Treaty.

DONE in triplicate, at the cities of London, Moscow and Washington, the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight.

