STATEMENT TO
PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE 2015 REVIEW CONFERENCE
OF THE PARTIES TO THE TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF
NUCLEAR WEAPONS (NPT)
SECOND SESSION
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delivered by
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The IAEA welcomes this opportunity to address the States Parties to the NPT at this second session of the Preparatory Committee. This statement provides a brief overview of recent activities of the Agency relevant to its role in the implementation of the NPT since the first session of the PrepCom in Vienna, in May 2012. It addresses nuclear power, nuclear safety and security, the IAEA’s technical cooperation programme, nuclear applications and verification of nuclear non-proliferation commitments.

**Nuclear Power**

There are currently 437 operating nuclear power reactors in 30 countries. Nuclear power provided 12.3% of the world’s electricity in 2012. After the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear accident, there were predictions that nuclear power would go into decline. However the Agency’s Nuclear Technology Review 2013 shows that the rate of increase of global nuclear capacity rose again last year after its post-Fukushima drop in 2011. The latest IAEA low and high projections are that by 2030 nuclear generating capacity will grow between 23% and 100%.

Some European countries announced plans to move away from nuclear power. But, globally, nuclear power looks set to continue to grow, although more slowly than we expected before the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear accident.

Most of the growth will occur in countries that already have operating nuclear power plants. A number of countries have taken the decision to introduce nuclear power, including Bangladesh, Egypt, Jordan, Nigeria, Poland, Turkey and Vietnam. In 2012, the United Arab Emirates became the first country in 27 years to start building its first nuclear power plant.

Asia is the main centre of expansion of nuclear power. Out of 68 new reactors now under construction, 46 are in Asia. However, the Russian Federation and several other European countries also have significant expansion plans, and, in March of this year, construction of two new reactors started in the United States. These are the first construction starts in the USA in 30 years.

This June, the IAEA *International Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Power in the 21st Century* will be hosted by the Russian Federation in St Petersburg. It will provide a valuable opportunity to consider nuclear power's long-term contribution to sustainable development, climate change mitigation and energy security.
The Agency continued working on the IAEA Low Enriched Uranium (LEU) Bank project as a contribution to assurances of supply of nuclear fuel and has carried out technical missions in Kazakhstan. Discussions with the Government of Kazakhstan are continuing.

**Nuclear Safety and Security**

In the two years since the Fukushima Daiichi accident many useful lessons have been drawn to make nuclear power plants safer everywhere, and there has been much sharing of information and experience.

The IAEA and its Member States have been working hard to implement the *IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety* and significant progress has been made. The IAEA has expanded its programme of expert peer reviews that assess the operational safety of a country’s nuclear power plants, the effectiveness of its regulatory system, or its emergency preparedness and response arrangements. The Agency also conducted a thorough review of IAEA safety standards. A series of international expert meetings are being held to analyze all technical aspects and learn lessons from the accident. A new Emergency Preparedness and Response Expert Group has been established to advise on strategy for strengthening international preparedness for nuclear and radiological incidents and emergencies. Preparatory work has also begun on a comprehensive IAEA report on the Fukushima Daiichi accident, which is to be finalised in 2014.

The 2nd Extraordinary Meeting of the Convention on Nuclear Safety (CNS) was held in Vienna in August 2012. The Contracting Parties approved revisions to the CNS procedures and guidance documents and decided to establish an “effectiveness and transparency” working group, open to all Contracting Parties.

The *Fukushima Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Safety* took place in December 2012 in Fukushima Prefecture. In their concluding statement, the Co-Presidents stressed that strengthening nuclear safety is a continuous process and that there should be no complacency in safety matters. As mentioned by the Director General in his statement to the Conference, the IAEA will work closely with the Fukushima Prefecture in radiation monitoring and decontamination and will also implement human health projects with Fukushima Medical University.
The Agency held the *International Conference on Effective Nuclear Regulatory Systems*, hosted by Canada on 8-12 April 2013. This was the third conference on this theme and the first to be devoted specifically to nuclear regulatory systems since the Fukushima Daiichi accident.

The Agency has continued to support States in their efforts to strengthen nuclear security by providing guidance, education and training, advisory services and carrying out peer reviews. In 2012, we trained some 2,000 people in all aspects of nuclear security, conducted nine peer review missions, provided support for major public events in Africa and Europe, and donated over 200 detection instruments to States. The Agency provided assistance at high-profile events such as the UEFA European Football Championships. Considerable amounts of high enriched uranium have been put into more secure storage. Our Illicit Trafficking Database keeps track of thefts or other unauthorized activities involving nuclear and other radioactive materials.

The Agency has continued to work on internationally accepted standards, guidance and recommendations to assist States to meet their national and international undertakings under the nuclear security framework. The Director General established the Nuclear Security Guidance Committee in 2012 to make recommendations to the Agency on the development and review of the Nuclear Security Series publications. The nuclear security Fundamentals, which belong to the Nuclear Security Series publications, were endorsed by our Board of Governors at its September 2012 meeting.

The *Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials* was agreed in 2005 but it has still not entered into force. The original Convention covered only the physical protection of nuclear material in international transport. The Amendment would expand its coverage to include the protection of nuclear material in domestic use, transport and storage, the protection of nuclear facilities and nuclear material against sabotage, as well as the protection of nuclear facilities against acts of terrorism. Entry into force of the Amendment would make an important difference to global nuclear security.

The IAEA will convene an *International Conference on Nuclear Security* in July 2013 in Vienna. The Director General has encouraged all Member States to participate at ministerial level. The Conference is also open to regulators, policy-makers, law enforcement agencies and practitioners. The Conference results will be taken into account when preparing the IAEA Nuclear Security Plan for 2014–2017.
The IAEA’s Technical Cooperation Programme

The IAEA’s technical cooperation (TC) helps Member States to use nuclear technologies to address development priorities in human health, food and agriculture, water and the environment, and industry. The IAEA is in a unique position within the UN system as the only organization with expertise in nuclear technologies and we help our Member States gain access to those technologies.

Today, we are delivering support to over 120 countries. We work closely with recipient countries and with partners such as the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and UNESCO.

Overall in 2012, health and nutrition accounted for the highest proportion of the TC programme, followed by nuclear safety and security, and then by food and agriculture. In Africa, our assistance continued to focus on meeting basic human needs, and on supporting human and institutional capacity building.

In November 2012, the Director General was invited to address the Second Conference of States Parties to the Treaty of Pelindaba at the headquarters of the African Union Commission in Addis Ababa. As the promotion of peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology is one of the features of the Treaty of Pelindaba, the Agency distributed a document entitled Factual Information on the Status of Nuclear Science and Technology in Africa.

In Asia and the Pacific, some ten countries are currently taking steps towards building nuclear power infrastructure in preparation for launching future nuclear power programmes, with dedicated IAEA support. In Latin America, key areas for the region were safety, food and agriculture, environmental management and human health.

The IAEA is increasingly focusing on large, multi-country projects dealing with transboundary issues, such as our extensive four-year project on water resources in the Sahel region. We plan a similar approach to other regional development issues, such as access to radiotherapy in sub-Saharan Africa.

Nuclear Applications

In 2012, the Agency paid special attention to nuclear applications related to food. An FAO/IAEA International Symposium on Managing Soils for Food Security and Climate
Change Adaptation and Mitigation was held in Vienna. Food was also the subject of the 2012 Scientific Forum, which took place during the IAEA General Conference in September. The next Scientific Forum will focus on environmental issues.

In November last year, the Agency celebrated the 50th anniversary of the IAEA nuclear applications laboratories in Seibersdorf. The IAEA wishes to modernize the laboratories in the next few years to ensure that they can provide the best services to Member States. The Director General is grateful to countries which have already pledged financial support and others are encouraged to do so. The modernization of the laboratories will include the construction of a Cancer Training Centre to provide education in cancer diagnosis and treatment through a simulation-based training programme.

The IAEA Environment Laboratories in Monaco collaborate with international organizations that are dedicated to understanding and helping to preserve the marine environment while improving awareness of threats under different climate scenarios. A new IAEA Ocean Acidification International Coordination Centre has been established in Monaco. To alleviate the rising epidemic of cancer in developing countries, the IAEA, through its Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy, works with partners such as the World Health Organization. Together, we help Member States to develop comprehensive cancer control programmes, in line with the global approach on prevention and control of non-communicable diseases. To date, 50 low-to-middle income countries have benefited from our services in this area. Demands continue to grow for the Agency's imPACT missions, which involve a comprehensive assessment of a country’s cancer control capacity and needs.

The Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture helps developing countries to use nuclear techniques to improve food security. Last year, the FAO and the Agency agreed to further strengthen the long-standing partnership between our two organisations and to support a joint proposal for the IAEA to become a member of the United Nations Secretary-General's High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis. This would represent additional recognition of the Agency's contribution in this area.

We plan to take a closer look at the role nuclear techniques can play in industry in developing countries. In cooperation with UN partners, such as UNIDO, we aim to identify how we can assist in priority areas where nuclear techniques can add value, and where private industry does not play a leading role.
Verification of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Commitments

At the 2010 Review Conference, States parties reaffirmed that IAEA safeguards are a fundamental component of the nuclear non-proliferation regime. The IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement is instrumental in ensuring that NPT Non-Nuclear-Weapon States abide by their obligations under Article III of the NPT. The 2010 Review Conference underlined the importance of States complying with their non-proliferation obligations.

Eight Non-Nuclear-Weapon States party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty have concluded comprehensive safeguards agreements with the Agency since May 2010, but 13 NPT Non-Nuclear-Weapon States have not yet done so. This means the Agency cannot draw any safeguards conclusions with respect to these States. The Agency urges all remaining NPT Non-Nuclear-Weapon States to conclude comprehensive safeguards agreements as soon as possible.

21 States have concluded additional protocols since May 2010, bringing the total to 119. Clearly, we are heading in the right direction. The additional protocol is essential to enable the Agency to provide credible assurances not only that there is no diversion of declared nuclear material, but also that there are no undeclared nuclear material and activities in a State. The Agency therefore encourages all States to bring additional protocols into force as soon as possible.

The Agency also encourages all States with small quantities protocols to either amend or rescind them, as appropriate, as requested by the IAEA Board of Governors. To date, the revised, standardized small quantities protocols text has been accepted by 54 States and four States have rescinded their SQPs.

Since 1994, the Agency has not been able to conduct all necessary safeguards activities provided for in the DPRK’s NPT Safeguards Agreement. From the end of 2002 until July 2007, the Agency was not able, and since April 2009 has not been able, to implement any verification measures in the DPRK and, therefore, could not draw any safeguards conclusion regarding the DPRK. The Agency deeply regrets the DPRK’s announcement on 12 February this year that it had conducted a third test of a nuclear weapon, despite calls from the international community not to do so.
In the case of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Agency continues to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material. But, as Iran is not providing the necessary cooperation, including by not implementing its Additional Protocol, the Agency is unable to provide credible assurance about the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in Iran, and therefore to conclude that all nuclear material in Iran is in peaceful activities.

In its resolution of 13 September 2012, the IAEA Board of Governors said that it was essential for Iran “to immediately conclude and implement” the structured approach for resolving outstanding issues related to possible military dimensions to its nuclear programme. However, despite several rounds of talks since then, it has still not been possible to reach agreement.

The Agency will continue to address the Iran nuclear issue through dialogue and in a constructive spirit, with a view to resolving all outstanding issues. The Director General has urged Iran to take steps towards full implementation of its Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement and relevant obligations, as required in the binding resolutions of the IAEA Board of Governors and the United Nations Security Council, and to engage with the Agency to achieve concrete results on all outstanding issues.

With regard to the Syrian Arab Republic, the Agency concluded in June 2011 that the building destroyed at the Dair Alzour site in September 2007 was very likely to have been a nuclear reactor that should have been declared to the Agency. The Board of Governors reported Syria’s non-compliance with its Safeguards Agreement to all Member States of the Agency and to the Security Council and General Assembly of the United Nations. The Director General has called on Syria to cooperate fully with the Agency in connection with unresolved issues.

The Agency has intensified its efforts to further develop and implement the State-level approaches in the planning, conduct and evaluation of safeguards activities. This important work, which was welcomed by the 2010 Review Conference, takes into account all safeguards-relevant information about a State and enables the Agency to sharpen the focus of its verification efforts and to allocate its resources efficiently.

Good progress has been made with the Agency’s project on Enhancing Capabilities of the Safeguards Analytical Services (ECAS). This is essential for maintaining and strengthening the Agency’s ability to provide independent and timely analysis of nuclear material and
environmental samples. The Clean Laboratory Extension was completed in 2011 and the new Nuclear Material Laboratory is on schedule for completion in the middle of this year.

We are grateful to those States which have already provided voluntary extra-budgetary contributions for the ECAS project and we encourage other States in a position to do so to contribute.

The IAEA will continue to assist with the establishment of new nuclear-weapon-free zones, in the Middle East and elsewhere. As requested in the 2010 NPT Review Conference Final Document, the IAEA prepared background documentation for the Conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, taking into account work previously undertaken and experience gained by the Agency and provided it to the conference Facilitator, Ambassador Jaakko Laajava of Finland.

Thank you, Mr Chairman.