The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland’s National Report
Pursuant to Actions 5, 20, and 21 of the NPT Review Conference Final Document

As provided in the 2010 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference Action Plan, the Governments of the five NPT nuclear-weapon states, or “P5”, are working to implement Action 5 to “further enhance transparency and increase mutual confidence” and to make national reports on our Action 5 and other undertakings to the 2014 NPT Preparatory Committee under a common framework, consistent with Actions 20 and 21.

Action 21 states “As a confidence-building measure, all the nuclear-weapon States are encouraged to agree as soon as possible on a standard reporting form and to determine appropriate reporting intervals for the purpose of voluntarily providing standard information without prejudice to national security.” The framework we use for our national reports includes common categories of topics under which relevant information is reported, and it addresses all three pillars of the NPT: disarmament, non-proliferation, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

We encourage all States Parties, consistent with Action 20, to make similar reports.

Section I: Reporting on National Measures Relating to Disarmament

The UK considers the NPT to be the cornerstone of global efforts to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons and we are committed to the step-by-step process agreed by consensus at the 2000 RevCon and reaffirmed at the 2010 RevCon.

i. National Security Policies, Doctrine, and Activities Associated with Nuclear Weapons

Nuclear Doctrine
The 2006 white paper “The Future of the United Kingdom’s Nuclear Deterrent”,¹ as amended by the 2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR),² provides our current policy on nuclear deterrence, our capability and force structure. It makes clear that we will maintain only the minimum credible nuclear deterrent, under full political control, in the form of continuous-at-sea patrols of a Vanguard-class

submarine carrying Trident ballistic missiles with the fewest warheads since the introduction of our SSBN capability in the 1960s.

We believe we already have the smallest stockpile of nuclear warheads among the recognised nuclear weapons states, and are the only one to have reduced to a single deterrent system since the withdrawal of our air component in the late 1990s.

**Operational Policy**
The UK has long been clear that we would only consider using our nuclear weapons in extreme circumstances of self defence, including the defence of our NATO Allies. While we remain deliberately ambiguous about precisely when, how and at what scale we would contemplate their use, we have provided some parameters.

In the 2010 SDSR, the UK strengthened its negative security assurance to state that the UK will not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapon states party to the NPT. In giving this assurance, we emphasised the need for universal adherence to and compliance with the NPT, and noted that this assurance would not apply to any state in material breach of those non-proliferation obligations. We also noted that while there is currently no direct threat to the UK or its vital interests from states developing capabilities in other weapons of mass destruction, for example chemical and biological, we reserve the right to review this assurance if the future threat, development and proliferation of these weapons make it necessary.

In the interests of international security and stability, the UK has taken steps to lower the operational status of our deterrent system. UK nuclear weapons are not on high alert, nor are they on “launch on warning” status. The patrol submarine operates routinely at a “notice to fire” measured in days rather than minutes as it did throughout the Cold War. The missiles are no longer targeted at any country (they have been de-targeted since 1994). This position was considered and re-affirmed during the work in the 2006 White Paper. We believe that a nuclear attack on the UK's vital interests is deterred by demonstrating our capability to respond under any circumstances, rather than just by an ability for a rapid response. There is no immediacy of launch in our normal operating posture.

The security and safety of our nuclear weapons is given the very highest priority and is entirely consistent with our obligations under non-proliferation agreements. Robust arrangements are in place for the political control of the UK’s strategic nuclear deterrent. There are a number of technological and procedural safeguards built into
the UK's nuclear deterrent to prevent an unauthorised launch of its Trident missiles.

Finally, the UK has maintained a voluntary moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions since 1991.

ii. Nuclear Weapons, Nuclear Arms Control (including Nuclear Disarmament) and Verification

Stockpile Size
The UK has achieved substantial reductions in its nuclear weapon stockpile. In the late 1970s, when the UK’s stockpile was at its highest, the UK had more than 400 warheads in-service across 5 types. Since the 2010 NPT Review Conference the UK has unilaterally decided to cut our stockpile of nuclear warheads, as outlined in the SDSR. Today we have fewer than 225 warheads, all of a single type. We have committed to reducing this maximum stockpile to no more than 180 by the mid 2020s, with the requirement for operationally available warheads at no more than 120, a target that the UK is steadily working towards. All nuclear material no longer deemed necessary for military purposes has been placed under international safeguards. We have also committed to reduce the number of deployed warheads from 48 down to 40 per SSBN. In conjunction, each submarine will then field eight operational Trident ballistic missiles.

Verification
Developing and agreeing effective measures for verifying the dismantlement of nuclear warheads will be an important precondition for fulfilling the goals of Article VI of the NPT. The UK-Norway Initiative (UKNI) is an example of the world-leading research the UK is undertaking to address some of the technical and procedural challenges posed by effective verification of warhead dismantlement. In 2012, the UK hosted a P5 expert-level meeting on verification to discuss lessons learned from UKNI to date.

We are in our second decade of an active partnership with the United States in monitoring and verification research. Our joint technical cooperation programme allows us to apply policy, technology and programme expertise to develop and evaluate targeted approaches for transparent reductions and monitoring of nuclear warheads, fissile material and associated facilities for potential disarmament and nonproliferation initiatives. Technical experts conduct activities and share information to explore and address essential and difficult monitoring and verification challenges, working to
integrate potential approaches for arms control monitoring and transparency. Additionally, the UK and China have conducted two technical exchange visits and will continue to explore collaborative exchanges into arms control and verification research.

iii. Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures

Through the SDSR and other documents, the UK has voluntarily declared its maximum warhead stockpile numbers and operational warhead numbers.

We have also expressed our unconditional support for the 2010 Action Plan at numerous fora. In line with this support, the UK actively participates in regular working level meetings of the P5 Nuclear-Weapon States that advance our collective dialogue on disarmament and review progress towards fulfilling the commitments made at the 2010 NPT Review Conference. The UK held the first P5 Conference in 2009, and looks forward to starting the second cycle of Conferences before the NPT Review Conference in 2015.

The UK actively promotes its work on UKNI to non-nuclear weapon states. This has included hosting a joint UK-Norway workshop for 12 non-nuclear weapon states in December 2011 and side events at the 2010 NPT Review Conferences and the 2012 and 2013 Preparatory Committees. Another side event will be held at the 2014 Preparatory Committee.

Nuclear Glossary
The P5 are, under China’s leadership, developing a glossary of nuclear terms to aid understanding between states in discussing related matters. The UK has strongly supported the authoring of this glossary and looks forward to using this multilingual handbook in future work.

iv. Other Related Issues

Comprehensive nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)
The UK recognises the CTBT as a key element of the global disarmament and non-proliferation architecture, and provides extensive technical and political support to the CTBT Organisation’s (CTBTO) Preparatory Commission. The UK maintains the UK National Data Centre, Eskdalemuir Seismometer Array, a number of other International Monitoring Systems (IMS) stations throughout UK territories and one of
16 global radionuclide laboratories that provide analytical support to the IMS. These facilities are backed up by enduring research in a number of areas, notably through the Atomic Weapons Establishment’s Forensic Seismology Team. In addition, the UK is heavily involved in preparations for Integrated Field Exercise 2014 which will evaluate the CTBTO’s On-Site Inspection capability.

The UK is active in the CTBTO’s Working Groups in Vienna and provides funding for Sir Michael Weston to chair the finance-focused Advisory Group. Our work ensures that the CTBTO has the necessary funding and working time to build and maintain an effective monitoring regime.

Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT)
Since the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, the UK has upheld a moratorium on the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Since then, all enrichment and reprocessing in the UK has been conducted under international safeguards. We are committed to the pursuit of an international treaty that would put an end to the future production of fissile material for such purposes. We made a commitment in the 2010 NPT Action Plan to begin negotiation within the Conference on Disarmament of a treaty banning the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

The UK supported the resolution at the UN General Assembly First Committee in 2012 to create an FMCT Group of Government Experts (GGE). We hope that the FMCT GGE, in which we are pleased to have a UK Expert participating, will complement existing efforts to find a positive way forward on the treaty in the Conference on Disarmament. We believe that the first session of the GGE, held 31 March-11 April, made a strong and constructive start to the process.
Section II: Reporting on National Measures Relating to Non-proliferation

i. Safeguards

All civil nuclear material in the UK is subject to Euratom safeguards and to the terms of the UK/Euratom/IAEA tripartite safeguards agreement under the NPT. Euratom safeguards obligations stem from Chapter VII (Articles 77-85) of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, which requires the European Commission, inter alia, to satisfy itself that nuclear materials are not diverted from their intended uses as declared by users. This is achieved through:

- a requirement that all operators of nuclear installations provide the Commission with Basic Technical Characteristics (BTCs) describing the location and intended activities of their installation;
- a requirement that operators keep and report nuclear material accountancy records;
- provision for the Commission to inspect installations and records;
- provision for the imposition of sanctions by the Commission in the event of infringement of the Treaty safeguards obligations. These sanctions can range from a published written warning to withdrawal of the nuclear material concerned.

The various reporting requirements are amplified in Commission Regulation (Euratom) 302/05. Euratom safeguards do not apply to nuclear material intended to meet defence requirements.

Voluntary Offer Safeguards Agreement

The UK Voluntary Offer Safeguards Agreement with the IAEA and Euratom came into force in 1978. The agreement allows for the application of safeguards on all source or special fissionable material in facilities or parts thereof within the UK, subject to exclusions for national security reasons only. Nuclear materials accountancy reports on all civil nuclear material in facilities is provided to the IAEA by Euratom, and the IAEA may “designate” any facility, or part thereof, for inspection. Currently, some of the plutonium stores at Sellafield and the gas centrifuge enrichment facilities at Capenhurst are designated for IAEA inspection. The agreement gives the UK the right to remove facilities and/or withdraw nuclear material from the scope of the agreement for reasons of national security. However, as part of the 1998 Strategic Defence Review, the UK agreed that any future withdrawals from safeguards would “be limited to small quantities of nuclear materials not suitable for explosive purposes” and
undertook to publish information on any such withdrawals.³

**Additional Protocol**

The UK Additional Protocol to the voluntary offer safeguards agreement is based on the model agreement (INFCIRC/540 corr.), and contains measures aimed at the primary objectives of Additional Protocols – to increase the IAEA’s capability to detect any undeclared nuclear material and activities in Non-Nuclear Weapon States (NNWS) or to increase the efficiency of IAEA safeguards. Information, and associated access, is therefore provided on all Protocol-relevant activities that are done in collaboration with or are otherwise relevant to a NNWS, or where the information would improve the effectiveness or efficiency of IAEA safeguards in the UK.

**ii. Export Controls**

**United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540**

The UK has worked hard to fully implement UNSCR 1540 since its unanimous adoption in 2004. As one of the vice-chairs of the 1540 Committee, the UK works with UN Member States to strengthen efforts to promote universal implementation of the resolution. We work with and through International Organisations and initiatives, including the IAEA and the G8 Global Partnership, to provide technical and financial support to deliver concrete improvements in the security of materials, knowledge and know-how in partner countries; facilitate debate and deliver training to help build partners’ engagement and capacities; and maintain domestic technical and scientific expertise in counter proliferation, arms control and chemical, biological and nuclear security. UK export controls and enforcement capability enable us to maintain a robust and effective national export control regime, and to strengthen international export controls.

**Nuclear Suppliers Group**

By fulfilling its obligations under the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and the Zangger Committee (ZC), the UK contributes to minimizing nuclear proliferation while ensuring that eligible states are able to access nuclear technology for peaceful uses. The UK implements effective strategic export controls in regards to its nuclear transfers in line with the NSG and ZC control lists. Relevant exports are assessed against the Consolidated EU and National Arms Export Licensing Criteria and stated UK Government export control policies. A robust enforcement system, underpinned by

³ [http://www.hse.gov.uk/nuclear/safeguards/withdrawals.htm](http://www.hse.gov.uk/nuclear/safeguards/withdrawals.htm)
the Export Control Order 2008, operates to deter attempts to breach the controls and help facilitate legitimate transfers.

The UK also actively supports the work of the NSG and ZC. The UK contributed extensive technical expertise to the NSG’s recent three-years-long fundamental review of its control lists, and continues this through the newly established Technical Experts Group, ensuring that the NSG’s control lists reflect changing proliferation threats. We also share licensing and enforcement information with fellow Participating Governments, both ad hoc and at the Licensing and Enforcement and Information Exchange Meetings.

In 2013 the UK authored a paper entitled “Good practices for corporate standards to support the efforts of the International Community in the non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction”. It was agreed at the 31st Consultative Group meeting and posted on the NSG public website shortly thereafter. The paper recognises the important role that the diverse commercial sector can play in assisting multilateral efforts in non-proliferation of WMD. The UK has supported NSG outreach activities with emerging technology holders.

iii. **Nuclear Security**

The UK’s security regime for the civil nuclear industry is robust and effective and fully meets international standards. Security arrangements are based on the principles of the graded approach and defence in depth and are kept under constant review.

In 2010 the UK deposited its instruments of ratification of the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. Although the 2005 amendment has not yet entered into force the UK has in place legislation which implements it.

In 2013 the UK extended the scope of its security regulation to cover civil nuclear sites under construction in order to take account of the UK’s new nuclear build programme. The legislation had previously regulated operating civil nuclear sites. Revised guidance was issued to the industry by the UK’s nuclear regulator, the Office for Nuclear Regulation, in October 2012, which is a key step towards an increasingly more outcome-focused regulatory regime for security in the Civil Nuclear Industry. By the end of January 2014 all nuclear premises regulated by ONR Civil Nuclear
Security now have National Objectives Requirements Model Standards (NORMS) compliant approved Nuclear Site Security Plans.

**Nuclear Information Security**
The UK has promoted the need to secure sensitive nuclear information within the framework of the Nuclear Security Summit, the Global Partnership and the IAEA.

**Key Attributes of an Excellent Nuclear Security Culture**
In 2012 a tripartite sub-group was established (with representatives from the regulator, industry and government) to develop a better understanding of the attributes of an excellent security culture, and for this to be captured and codified. The output of this work is a guidance document\(^4\) which was published in June 2013. The guide sets out key attributes deemed necessary for an excellent security culture and then sets out for each one what is required to achieve this. The implementation of the recommendations in the guide is not compulsory, but is intended to inform and enhance understanding of how all parties (regulator, industry and government) can deliver to meet the objective.

**International Physical Protection Advisory Service**
The UK was the first Nuclear-Weapon State to welcome an International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS) mission. A Mission Team visited the Sellafield civil nuclear site and Barrow port in October 2011, and concluded that the state of civil nuclear security is robust. The team identified many examples of good practice within the civil nuclear security regime and made a number of valuable recommendations. In March 2014 the UK Government invited the IAEA to send a follow up IPPAS Mission to the UK. The UK provides security experts who participate in a number of outward IPPAS Missions.

iv. **Nuclear Weapon Free Zones**

The United Kingdom continues to support the principle of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones. As previously stated in 1995 and 2010, we recognise the role that negative security assurances can play in strengthening the non-proliferation regime and enhancing regional and international security.

**Existing Zones**

To date, the United Kingdom has signed and ratified Protocols to the Treaty of Tlatelolco (Latin America and the Caribbean), the Treaty of Rarotonga (South Pacific), and the Treaty of Pelindaba (Africa): 74 states, therefore, already have in place protocols that provide legally-binding negative security assurances from the United Kingdom. We also support the parallel political declarations adopted by the Nuclear Weapon States and Mongolia concerning that country’s nuclear weapon free status.

Central Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone
We will continue to pursue signing protocols to existing Nuclear Weapon Free Zones as a practical way of strengthening our existing negative security assurances. The United Kingdom therefore welcomes the forthcoming signature by the Nuclear Weapon States of a Protocol to the Treaty on a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in Central Asia (CANWFZ). Under this Protocol, the Nuclear Weapon States will extend legally binding assurances not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against any CANWFZ Treaty Party and not to contribute to any act that constitutes a violation of the CANWFZ Treaty or its Protocol. The United Kingdom hopes to ratify the Protocol by the end of 2014.

South East Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone
In conjunction with other Nuclear-Weapon States, the United Kingdom will continue to engage with the State Parties to the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ) Treaty in order to allow signature of a Protocol to that Treaty in the near future.

MEWMDFZ
The United Kingdom remains committed to the implementation of the 1995 NPT Resolution on the Middle East and, as one of the co-sponsors of that Resolution, is working hard to deliver against the practical steps agreed in 2010. We look forward to convening an inclusive conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction (MEWMDFZ) as soon as the practical arrangements for that conference are agreed by the states of the region. We will continue to work with all the states of the region, our fellow Co-conveners and the Facilitator, Ambassador Laajava, to encourage progress towards this common goal.

v. Compliance and Other Related Issues/Concerns

Democratic People’s Republic of Korea
The UK has been fully supportive of all UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) relating to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and of the Presidential Statement of 16 April 2012, made in the wake of the satellite launch of 13 April 2012.
We continue to support the UN DPRK Panel of Experts in their work, and have reported violations of DPRK sanctions to the Panel. Our work to raise awareness of existing DPRK sanctions and to encourage implementation is ongoing. The UK has funded the International Institute of Strategic Studies (IISS) to run workshops in partnership with the Panel of Experts to raise awareness of DPRK sanctions and encourage implementation in both the public and private sector. In 2013 workshops were held in Sub Saharan Africa, the Middle East and Hong Kong. We plan to continue this work.

The UK is not a member of the Six Party Talks, nor are we seeking involvement in discussions. However, given the risk of the DPRK’s nuclear programme to international security, we are maintaining close contact with all sides. We have made clear to the DPRK that if it carries out any further provocations the international community will respond robustly. However, we have also been clear that if the DPRK takes concrete steps to resolve the nuclear issue there will be a positive response.

vi. Other contributions to Nuclear Weapons Nonproliferation

Iran
The UK remains concerned about the nature of Iran’s nuclear programme. However, we are committed to finding a diplomatic solution to the Iranian nuclear issue. The UK has adopted a dual track strategy of pressure and engagement. We have supported six UNSCRs which prohibit Iran from all reprocessing, heavy water and enrichment related activity, most recently UNSCR 1929, adopted in June 2010. We continue to call on Iran to fully comply with its obligations under UNSCRs, and to call on all UN member states to implement UNSCRs fully. We actively support the work of the UN Iran Panel of Experts. We have also implemented EU sanctions on Iran which go beyond these measures. In addition, the UK has played an active role in P5+1 negotiations with Iran and we welcome the agreement of the Joint Plan of Action between the E3+3 and Iran in November 2013, as well as Iran’s substantive engagement in talks to reach a Comprehensive Agreement.

The UK shares the IAEA’s “serious concerns” about the possible military dimensions to Iran's nuclear programme due to the credible information available to it which indicates that Iran had carried out activities “relevant to the development of a nuclear device.” As a member of the IAEA Board of Governors, the UK has supported two IAEA Board Resolutions in 2011 and 2012 which stress that it is essential for Iran and the Agency to intensify their dialogue to resolve all outstanding substantive issues. We continue to support the IAEA in its tireless efforts to address these issues. We
welcome the agreement of a Joint Statement on a Framework for cooperation between Iran and the Agency in November 2013, in which Iran has agreed to resolve all outstanding issues with the Agency. We continue to call on Iran to address fully the substance of all of the Agency’s outstanding concerns including by granting access to all sites, equipment, persons and documents requested.

Global Partnership
The UK makes a major contribution to the G8 Global Partnership (GP) against the Spread of Materials and Weapons of Mass Destruction and, as part of the UK’s G8 Presidency in 2013, held the Chair of the GP. Under the UK Presidency, the GP established mechanisms to better match GP partners’ funds and expertise with specific security requirements, and improve project coordination and implementation. We also held an outreach event with 1540 Committee experts to encourage universal reporting by States (in line with resolution obligations). From 2002-2012, the UK committed over £350m of funding to GP projects.

The UK’s largest contribution to the GP is through the Global Threat Reduction Programme (GTRP). We are working on GTRP programmes that aim to:

- improve the security of fissile materials;
- reduce the number of sites containing sensitive nuclear and radiological material and improve security of remaining sites;
- reduce the risks in the proliferation of biological expertise and materials; and
- prevent terrorists acquiring proliferation-relevant information and expertise.

Academic Technology Approval Scheme
In the UK the Academic Technology Approval Scheme (ATAS) is responsible for stopping the spread of knowledge and skills from academic programmes that could be used in the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and their means of delivery.

Academic institutions have a mandatory obligation to comply with UK visa requirements. Obtaining a certificate under the scheme is a requirement for all students applying for student visas and intending to enter or remain in the UK for more than six months to undertake post-graduate studies or research in certain designated subjects.
Section III: Reporting on National Measures Relating to the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

i. Promoting Peaceful Uses

The UK fully supports the inalienable right of all state parties to the peaceful uses of civil nuclear energy under the NPT in a culture of openness, transparency and confidence and believes in the responsible, safe and secure access to civil nuclear energy worldwide, subject to the State being in conformity with the non-proliferation requirements of the NPT.

We note the increasing demand for civil nuclear energy and stress its potential in addressing climate change and in providing energy security. Furthermore, we support the work of the IAEA in facilitating achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development and in addressing vital non-power applications such as nuclear medicine, agriculture and industry.

Developments in Civil Nuclear Energy
The UK recognises the importance of civil nuclear energy, not least as civil nuclear power facilities need to sit alongside other low carbon forms of electricity generation. The UK has been clear that civil nuclear energy will be a key part of our future low carbon energy mix. It also offers us a cost-effective pathway to meet our legally binding carbon targets. The UK’s commitment to civil nuclear power is evident in the steps which have been taken in the last year in relation to the new build programme in the UK. This is being done without subsidy from the Government, but work is being done to secure the long-term commercial investment needed.

Nuclear Industrial Strategy
The UK has taken several steps over the past year to continue our efforts in promoting peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We published the Nuclear Industrial Strategy in March 2013, which identified priorities for Government and industry to work together in a long-term partnership. It aims to provide more opportunities for economic growth and create jobs through an increased share of all aspects of the civil nuclear market. One of the main points in the strategy was the creation of the Nuclear Industry Council, which brings together all the key players across the civil nuclear supply chain. The Council will be looking at a number of issues essential to the success of our civil nuclear sector in the future: skills, trade & investment, business capability and how the public perceives the civil nuclear industry.
The Energy Act
The UK Government also recognises the importance of an independent and robust regulatory regime and is committed to creating the highest standards of civil nuclear regulation. To that end, it has embarked on steps to enhance the UK’s civil nuclear regulatory framework, to ensure it remains world class and has the flexibility to be able to address future challenges. The Energy Act, which gained Royal Assent in December 2013, includes provisions to establish the Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR, created in 2011) as a statutory, independent regulator. The ONR brings together the functions of civil nuclear safety, security, safeguards implementation, radioactive materials transport, and health and safety on civil nuclear sites. The ONR began operating as a statutory body on 1 April 2014.

Memoranda of Understanding
The UK Government is keen to enhance the links between the UK and other countries around the world with the view of enhancing civil nuclear energy cooperation. We made several high profile announcements in this regard last year. These include the signing of Memoranda of Understanding with various countries focusing on, inter alia, setting the strategic framework for collaboration on investment, technology, construction and expertise in civil nuclear energy, and exploring bilateral cooperation opportunities.

The UK Government has several mechanisms though which civil nuclear energy cooperation is enabled, including Nuclear Cooperation Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding. In addition to bilateral agreements, we are also party to Euratom cooperation agreements. Our activities in this area indicate a clear intent for the UK to work with various countries across a range of relevant civil nuclear energy related activities, and we are in discussion with several other States regarding how civil nuclear energy cooperation can be enhanced bilaterally.

Nuclear Fuel Assurance
The UK fully supports moves to create a menu of viable and credible assurances of fuel supply, which would enable a new nuclear state to avoid the need to develop expensive and complex indigenous Enrichment technologies. The United Kingdom’s Nuclear Fuel Assurance proposal, a response to the IAEA’s request for Multilateral Nuclear Approaches (MNAs), was adopted at the IAEA Board of Governors in March 2011. This is one practical approach ensures that NPT States Parties have access to the peaceful uses of civil nuclear energy, while upholding high standards of safety, security and non-proliferation. The UK views all MNA proposals as complimentary, and hopes that states are able to select proposals which contribute best to their energy mix.
ii. Technical Assistance through the IAEA to its Member States

The UK is committed to supporting the IAEA’s Technical Cooperation (TC) Programme and demonstrates this by paying our contributions to the TC fund promptly and in full on an annual basis. We are involved in the ongoing discussions regarding the TC Programme and are keen to ensure that it continues to improve, fulfil its potential and provide the vital work that it undertakes.

The UK is very supportive of the contribution that the TC Programme makes towards the Millennium Development Goals. The good work that the TC Programme can achieve should not be underestimated and it has made numerous, positive contributions to the peaceful uses of nuclear-related technologies in many countries around the world.

The UK is encouraging the IAEA to continue to ensure Results-Based Management and “sustainable” outcomes, accountability, transparency and synergies in the TC Programme.

iii. Nuclear Safety and Civil Nuclear Liability

The UK is a strong supporter of co-ordinated international efforts towards the continuous improvement of nuclear safety across the globe. As part of our commitment to achieving high nuclear safety standards the UK aims to show a leadership role in meeting its obligations as a Contracting Party to relevant international nuclear safety instruments such as the Convention on Nuclear Safety and the Joint Convention on the Safe Management of Spent Fuel and Radioactive Waste. In particular we are playing a leading role in proposing possible measures to strengthen the Convention on Nuclear Safety peer review processes.

Additionally, the UK has been a Contracting Party to the Paris Convention on nuclear third party liability and the Brussels Supplementary Convention since the 1960s. The Paris and Brussels Conventions were revised by amending Protocols in 2004. The UK is committed to implementing the changes and plans to lay legislation in 2014.

The UK actively encourages all States with civil nuclear programmes, or those thinking about developing one, to join a nuclear liability regime and to become Contracting Parties to the relevant international instruments and in particular the Convention on Nuclear Safety and the Joint Convention.
iv. **Other Related Issues**

No additional material.
ANY OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT AND/OR STRENGTHEN THE NPT

No additional material.