



## European Union

**Statement on the occasion of the IAEA Board of Governors  
Vienna, 4-8 June 2012  
Agenda item 7 (b): Safeguards Implementation Report for 2011**

Final

Mr. Chairman,

1. I have the honour to speak on behalf of the European Union. The Accessing Country Croatia<sup>\*</sup>, the Candidate Countries Turkey, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia<sup>\*</sup>, Montenegro<sup>\*</sup>, Iceland<sup>\*\*</sup> and Serbia<sup>\*</sup>, the countries of the Stabilisation and Association Process and potential candidates Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the EFTA country Norway, member of the European Economic Area, as well as Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova and Georgia, associate themselves with this statement.
2. The EU would like to thank Director General Amano for the Safeguards Implementation Report for 2011 as contained in GOV/2012/18, and to express its appreciation for the Agency's dedicated efforts in strengthening the international safeguards system worldwide. The EU also thanks DDG Nackaerts for the technical briefing held on 24 May.

Mr Chairman,

3. The EU strongly supports the efforts of the Agency to strengthen the effectiveness and to improve the efficiency of its safeguards system. Through comprehensive safeguards agreements, the Agency is mandated to confirm that states' declarations are correct and complete, that is to confirm that all nuclear material in those states remains in peaceful activities. In this context, the EU welcomes the publication of the revised "Guidance for States Implementing Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements and Additional Protocols" and hopes that member states will find it of use in complying with their safeguards obligations.

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<sup>\*</sup> Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia continue to be part of the Stabilisation and Association Process

<sup>\*\*</sup> Iceland remains an EFTA country and member of the European Economic Area

4. Furthermore, the EU calls on the remaining 14 NPT State Parties yet to bring into force a Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement, to do so as soon as possible. The Additional Protocol provides the Agency with important supplementary tools without which the Agency is not able to gain credible assurance of the absence of undeclared nuclear materials and activities. Consequently, the IAEA can only be in a position to draw the broader conclusion that all nuclear material remains in peaceful activities in those CSA States which have brought the AP into force. Universal adherence to both instruments would strengthen the non-proliferation regime and would contribute to further enhancing security worldwide. The EU considers that the Additional Protocol, which has been in force within the EU since 2004, together with a Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement, represents the current verification/safeguards standard to which all States should adhere.
5. The EU supports the introduction of integrated safeguards approaches allowing safeguards measures to be applied in a less prescriptive and more customised manner, thus reducing the inspection burden and allowing savings to be made. The EU notes that Resolution 1887 of the UNSC calls upon all States to “sign, ratify and implement an Additional Protocol, which constitutes an essential element of the IAEA safeguards system”. The EU also notes that Action 28 of the Final Document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference encourages all states parties not yet having done so to conclude and to bring into force Additional Protocols as soon as possible and to implement them provisionally pending their entry into force.
6. The EU also recalls the Board’s 2005 Decision that Small Quantity Protocols (SQPs) should remain part of the safeguards system and that their standardized text should be modified to reinforce the Agency’s safeguards. The EU welcomes that, during 2011, for seven States the text of their operative SQP's was amended and that for three States SQP's based on the modified text entered into force. The EU urges those remaining States which have not yet amended or rescinded their SQPs to accelerate their efforts.
7. The EU takes satisfaction in the steady progress reported in the 2011 SIR towards meeting all these aims. Notably, the entry into force during 2011 of Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements in the Republic of the Congo, Montenegro and Mozambique, as well as the entry into force of Additional Protocols in Andorra, Bahrain, the Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Gambia, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco and Mozambique. As of 26 April 2012, a total of 110 States had both comprehensive safeguards agreements and Additional Protocols in force. The EU welcomes the efforts of the Secretariat and Member States to work towards universalisation of the Additional Protocol.

Mr Chairman,

8. The EU welcomes the fact that the number of States where the IAEA has been able to draw the broader conclusion that all nuclear material remains in peaceful activities has risen to 58, thereby permitting the application of integrated safeguards in 51 States. These are significant achievements on the part of the Secretariat and on the part of the States involved, and we look forward to progress continuing to be made over the next year.
9. For the most part, the SIR continues to paint a very positive picture of the results of the IAEA's verification and evaluation activities. This has been achieved through a high degree of cooperation between States' authorities and the Secretariat in the implementation of safeguards agreements and through high levels of transparency concerning the activities in Member States. The EU encourages the evolution of safeguards to a State-level concept, applicable to all States, that is more objectives based and that considers all safeguards relevant information about a State. This approach will enable the IAEA to focus its efforts where the risks of proliferation are greatest.

Mr Chairman,

10. The Safeguards Implementation Report also includes issues of serious concern. Regarding Iran, the DPRK and Syria, the EU will make more detailed statements under the relevant sub-items of the current Board's agenda.
11. We welcome the fact that the IAEA and the EU's Regional System for Accountancy and Control, EURATOM Safeguards, continue to develop their cooperation arrangements. This should enable the IAEA to more fully use EURATOM's verification activities and thereby optimise the use of its resources. The close cooperation between EURATOM and the IAEA, exemplified by the joint inspection of installations underpinned by the joint management and use of common instruments and tools, makes for effective and efficient safeguards and allows the EU's Member States to demonstrate continuing respect for their international non-proliferation obligations.
12. The EU notes that the efficiency and effectiveness of the safeguards system needs to be improved. We are also firmly committed to an adequately funded programme. All safeguards mechanisms should be deployed with the priority to address the greatest threats of proliferation.
13. The EU stresses the importance of regular dialogue so that States are aware of safeguards issues as they arise and thereby take timely corrective actions.
14. The EU actively supports the Agency's safeguards system both through the EU Safeguards Support Programme, which is one of the

biggest support programmes in this field, and through the support programmes of some of its Member States. The EU is currently examining whether this contribution can be increased. In addition, some EU Member States, on a national basis, contribute substantially.

Mr. Chairman,

15. The EU recognizes the need to strengthen the Agency's capability to provide credible and timely analysis of safeguards samples. We therefore firmly support the modernization of the Safeguards Analytical Laboratory (SAL) in Seibersdorf. And we also welcome the inauguration of the Clean Laboratory Extension in September 2011. The European Union is contributing 5 M€ towards modernising the IAEA Safeguards Analytical Laboratory (SAL) and a second EU contribution of approximately the same amount is now in the final stages of the EU decision-making process. Some EU Member States are also contributing to this project, on a national basis. Altogether the EU is the biggest contributor to the project.
16. The EU supports the expansion of the Network of Analytical Laboratories (NWAL), welcomes that additional laboratories in several States are currently undergoing qualification, and encourages the involvement of qualified laboratories in developing countries.
17. With these comments, the EU supports the recommended Board action set forth in GOV/2012/18.

Thank you, Mr Chairman.