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**Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review  
Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the  
Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

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**Additional protocol****Working paper submitted by the members of the Non-Proliferation  
and Disarmament Initiative (Australia, Canada, Chile, Germany,  
Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Turkey and the  
United Arab Emirates)**

1. The 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons emphasized in its action plan the importance of the additional protocol (see actions 28-30). In action 28, the Conference encouraged all States parties that had not yet 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.

2. On this basis, and taking into account the risk of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the concomitant serious challenge to global security, in addition to the importance of the Treaty in preventing such proliferation, the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative is taking specific actions to support and strengthen the Treaty framework and to facilitate the implementation of the action plan agreed upon at the 2010 Review Conference, including promoting the signing of additional protocols.

**Importance of the additional protocol**

3. Document INFCIRC/540 (Corrected) sets out a model additional protocol agreement between a State and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty. An integral part of the IAEA safeguards system, it is regarded as a credible means of ensuring the absence of undeclared nuclear material or activities in a State. It is important to make the effectiveness of IAEA safeguards certain through the maintenance of additional protocols by all States parties to the Treaty. This will give IAEA the strengthened authority that it requires to verify both the correctness and the completeness of State reports.

4. Article III, paragraph 1, of the Treaty requires States parties to accept safeguards. The minimum standard should be a comprehensive safeguards agreement and an additional protocol.



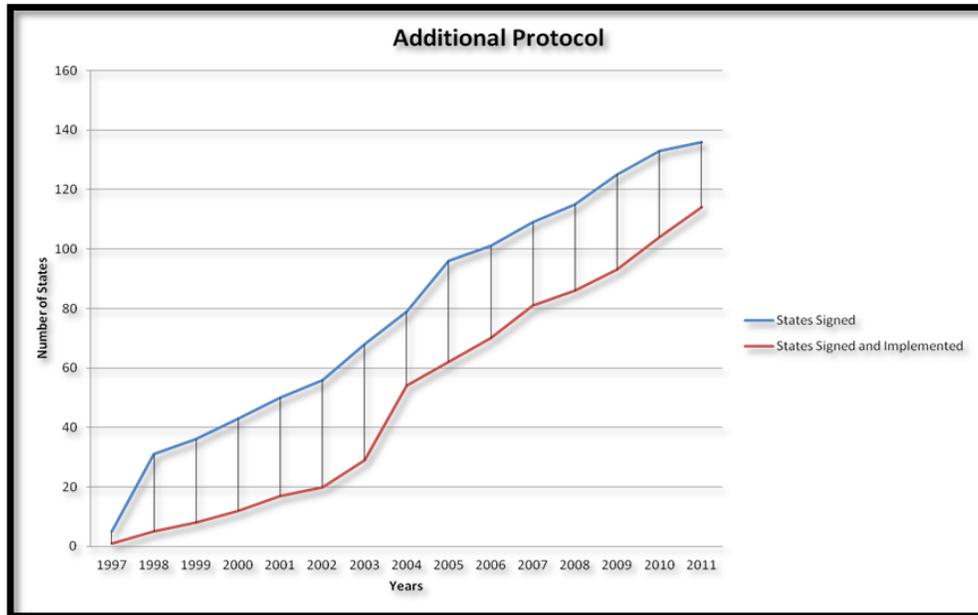
5. The added assurance provided by safeguards reinforced by an additional protocol will facilitate the international community’s full support for and confidence in States wishing to pursue the development of peaceful nuclear energy programmes.

**Status of entry into force of additional protocols**

6. The Initiative welcomes both the increase in the number of States that have implemented an additional protocol and the efforts by IAEA to promote the conclusion of such protocols. Currently, 115 States and the European Atomic Energy Community have additional protocols in force, an increase of 14 States since the end of the 2010 Review Conference.

7. A number of States, however, have not signed or brought into force an additional protocol, for various reasons. Some have pointed to the political process required for implementation, others the lack of expertise and/or resources for effective implementation, and others legal challenges. Consequently, the international community’s strategy to facilitate the universalization should be wide-ranging, holistic and take into account the factors specific to each country and region.

**Signature and implementation of additional protocols**



8. In relation to the lack of capacity (e.g. legal or technical) for the effective implementation of an additional protocol, the Initiative is of the view that assistance is needed to provide guidance and education to develop processes and build the required national infrastructure. It is necessary and expedient to assist States lacking such capacity if they are to adhere to the requirements set out in their additional protocols.

9. Efforts should be stepped up through IAEA and bilateral and regional means to address the political challenges to bringing an additional protocol into force.

### **Promotion of universalization and the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency**

10. The Initiative urges all States parties that have not yet concluded an additional protocol with IAEA to do so as soon as possible, and to implement its provisions pending ratification. The Initiative strongly encourages further work to achieve universalization.

11. The provision of assistance to States to adhere to an additional protocol can be best facilitated with IAEA support. The Initiative emphasizes that it is important for IAEA and its member States to assist other States in concluding, bringing into force and implementing additional protocols. IAEA support includes SSAC Advisory Service missions,<sup>1</sup> technical cooperation projects, workshops and integrated nuclear infrastructure review missions.

### **The Initiative's commitment to universalization**

12. Universalization can be achieved through the combined efforts of States parties and IAEA, and through regional initiatives to increase national capacity and knowledge. Training conducted by IAEA is important and should be supplemented by efforts by States with expertise in this field.

13. In November 2011, the members of the Initiative followed up on actions 28 and 29 of the action plan by writing jointly to the Director General of IAEA to offer to share the Initiative's collective experience in concluding and implementing additional protocols with States that did not yet have them in force. Individually, several Initiative members are currently working out modalities with IAEA to put these commitments into practice. The Initiative will continue to engage with IAEA on this issue.

14. The Initiative is committed to promoting additional protocols at all levels, including by briefing Government officials to provide them with the necessary knowledge to advocate the signing of an additional protocol by their Governments. All these activities should be consistent with the concept of additional protocol universality, without double standards and while ensuring the right to the peaceful use of nuclear technology.

15. In addition to IAEA efforts, the Initiative is proposing seminars or outreach activities tailored to specific regions to provide relevant technical assistance. The Initiative deems it crucial to draw up a list of activities to assist all States without an additional protocol in force, laying emphasis on the importance of bilateral and regional assistance in this regard. The Initiative also stresses the importance of providing assistance in establishing and maintaining State systems of accounting for and controlling nuclear material, as a key to enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of IAEA safeguards.

16. The Initiative encourages IAEA and member States to pursue coordinated activities and provide, where possible, the technical and financial support required for such activities.

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<sup>1</sup> The Advisory Service provides requesting national authorities with recommendations and suggestions for improvements to their State systems for accountancy and control (SSACs) of nuclear material.