



EU Statement by

**H.E. Mrs. Györgyi Martin Zanathy
Ambassador
Head of the Delegation of the European Union
to the International Organisations in Vienna**

**2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)**

Main Committee II

**United Nations
New York
4 May 2015**

Mr. Chairman,

I have the honour to speak on behalf of the European Union.

The Candidate Countries the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia , Montenegro ,
Serbia

responsibility of the UN Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security.

6. The EU has repeatedly condemned in the strongest terms all DPRK nuclear tests and satellite launches using ballistic missile technology in blatant violation of its international obligations under UN Security Council Resolutions 1718, 1874, 2087 and 2094. We remain seriously concerned about the latest developments in the DPRK's nuclear programme, in particular the DPRK's uranium enrichment programme and the ongoing activities within the Yongbyon site including the ongoing construction of a Light Water Reactor. The EU stresses once again that the DPRK is bound by its international obligations, as set out in several UN Security Council resolutions and by its IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement under the NPT, and urges the DPRK to comply with them fully, unconditionally and without delay. The EU condemns the continued and recent provocative launches of Short Range Missiles. We call on the DPRK to abandon all its existing nuclear and ballistic missile programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, and to refrain from any further provocative actions and statements, including trade in related technologies. Further, the EU urges the DPRK to return to the NPT and IAEA Safeguards at an early date and to sign and ratify the CTBT.

7. The EU welcomes the fact that on 2 April in Lausanne, the E3/EU+3 and the Islamic Republic of Iran reached agreement on key parameters of a Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), as announced in the Joint Statement by the EU High Representative and the Iranian Foreign Minister. The EU welcomes the fact that on 2 April in Lausanne, the E3/EU+3 and the Islamic Republic of Iran reached agreement on key parameters of a Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), as announced in the Joint Statement by the EU High Representative and the Iranian Foreign Minister.

12. The IAEA's system of safeguards is a fundamental component of the nuclear non-proliferation regime and plays an indispensable role in the implementation of the NPT. The measures contained in the Model Additional Protocol form an integral part of the IAEA Safeguards system. Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements together with Additional Protocols constitute the current IAEA verification standard under Article III of the NPT. The EU calls for their universalisation without delay. The EU notes that at the end of 2014 there were 42 States with operative Small Quantities Protocols (SQP) still to be amended. The EU urges those remaining States which have not yet amended their SQP to accelerate their efforts. From the beginning, the EU has firmly supported the

Security Council Resolution 1887 as well as other international activities, such as the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, the Proliferation Security Initiative, the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, and the Nuclear Security Summits, which contribute to strengthening nuclear security.

16. The EU strongly supports IAEA activities in the areas of nuclear security and is,