



EU Statement by

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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 III

**United Nations
New York
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Mr. Chairman,

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

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NA Laboratories (“ReNuAL”). The European Union supports both the IAEA, and IAEA Member States, in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and technology, also through technical expertise.

6. We welcome the constructive dialogue conducted in 2014 among Member States related to the financing of IAEA activities including technical cooperation. We encourage all States to identify new ways of mobilizing supplementary funds for IAEA activities, as well as opportunities for new partnerships with the private sector, development agencies and international organizations.
7. The EU continues to promote multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle, which may help provide nuclear fuel supply security without distorting the existing well-functioning market and under the best safety, security and non-proliferation conditions. We invite all parties concerned to engage constructively to make progress on the establishment of the IAEA Low Enriched Uranium Bank so that concrete results can be reported on project completion and so that assurances are given that the project is developed under the best safety and security conditions.
8. Through the EU Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC), €524 million over the period 2007-2013, and an additional €225 million for the period 2014-2020, was allocated to the promotion of nuclear safety, radiation protection and the application of efficient and effective safeguards of nuclear materials in third countries. This instrument supports projects in the field of safety in Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, Latin America, South East Asia, Northern Africa and the Middle East.
9. Through other EU Instruments, out of €349 million dedicated to Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) risk mitigation worldwide, more than €260 million in the period 2014-2020 has been allocated to the EU’s regional CBRN Centres of Excellence initiative.
10. The Fukushima accident highlighted the need to regularly assess and continuously improve, as far as reasonably practicable, the safety of nuclear installations. That shall include measures for the prevention of accidents and the mitigation of the consequences of accidents. The EU and its Member States are substantially contributing to the Comprehensive Fukushima Report of the IAEA. The IAEA Action Plan on nuclear safety reflects priority actions to be taken by the international community in this regard. We invite the IAEA to maintain a dynamic and multi-annual vision of priorities in the field of nuclear safety after the end of the Action Plan in 2015. On 8 July 2014, the Council of the European Union, adopted a new Directive to strengthen the safety framework for nuclear installations including NPP’s, research reactors, fuel cycle facilities, as well as on-site storage facilities. This Directive, which will be transposed into the legislation of all EU Member States by August 2017 at the latest, sets the objectives of preventing accidents and, should they occur,

mitigating the consequences and avoiding early and large radioactive releases. These

16. We note that States where appropriate, also give due consideration to the possibility of joining nuclear liability instruments.
17. The EU underlines the importance of robust security in the management of nuclear and radioactive materials, recognising that this is a national responsibility. Effective physical protection regimes, the fostering of a strong nuclear security culture, and the establishment of appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks, all contribute to preventing illicit appropriation of nuclear or radioactive material, protecting nuclear facilities against malicious acts including sabotage, and protecting materials while in transport. The IAEA's efforts in these areas play a prominent role in strengthening nuclear security worldwide.

Mr. Chairman,

18. The EU believes that strengthening the international nuclear non-proliferation regime constitutes an important element in the further development of nuclear applications for peaceful purposes. The EU thus calls on all NPT State Parties to be united in recommending to the Review Conference specific measures for ensuring the responsible development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, under the best safety, security, and non-proliferation conditions, by countries who wish to start or develop capacities in this field.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.