

1. Current situation and issues

Declarations based on Additional Protocol (AP declarations) are important not only for SQP States (which concluded a small quantities protocol with IAEA) but also for full CSA States (States implementing full CSA measures). States are expected to provide timely declarations pursuant to an additional protocol. Late AP declarations could be one indicator that arouses concerns of the international community on nuclear activities in non-peaceful purposes. The relation between the “Ratio of States with late AP declaration” and the status of their Safeguards implementation status is shown in figure 1. Data is shown broken down into (1) States with Integrated Safeguards (IS) in place, (2) States with the IAEA’s Broader Conclusion (BC), and (3) States without the IAEA’s BC and by further classifying them into two categories, full CSA States and SQP States. A “State with late AP declaration” is the one where the percentage of late declarations was 50% or more¹. According to the results, late declarations tend to be least observed in the States with rising status of safeguards implementation in place, for both full CSA and SQP States. Moreover, late declarations increase in many of the SQP States with IS, the ones with the IAEA’s BC, and particularly in the ones without the IAEA’s BC. Late declarations are more in SQP States than in full CSA States.

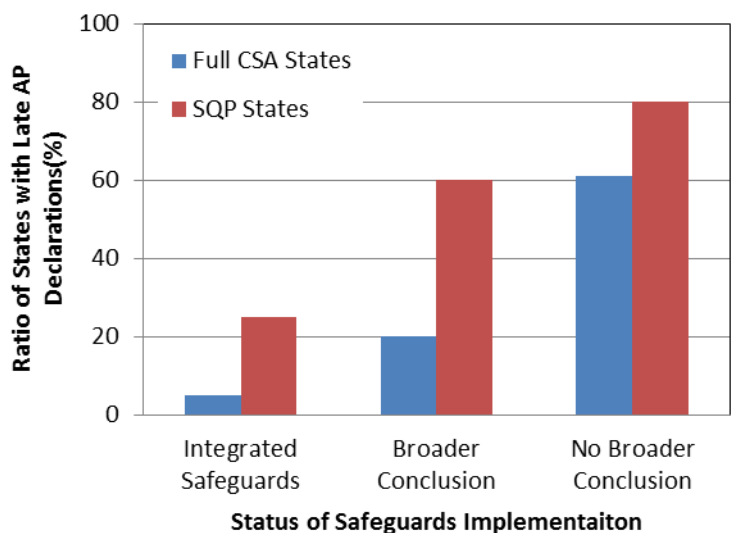


Fig.1 Relation between “Ratio of States with late AP declarations” and their status of Safeguards implementation

The method considered in this position paper was to analyze the reasons for late AP declarations with a view to improve those late AP declarations.

2. Background and considerations

The model safeguards agreement (INFCIRC/153(Corrected)) requires states to establish and maintain a SSAC system within their responsibility. For establishing and maintaining a SSAC system, for example, the following items are necessary: the requirements and structure to send the IAEA the required declarations, the appropriate stipulations in the state’s domestic law, the necessary resources like human, funds and equipment, the ability to control nuclear material and the skills and knowledge for safeguards implementation. A late AP declaration might occur in the case that establishing and maintaining a SSAC is not fully successful.

SQP states have no nuclear facilities at home and no routine inspections and no DIVs are conducted, and the access by the IAEA is less frequent than in full CSA States. They have no nuclear material at home or they may have very small quantities of nuclear material, if they have, and their obligations for accounting reports to the IAEA are reduced. From this circumstance, they

¹ Source: The Safeguards Implementation Report for 2013, (public web access)

have fewer opportunities for responding to safeguards than full CSA States, and the understanding of importance of safeguards might be difficult to maintain. As a result, late AP declarations could occur.

Regarding the skills and knowledge for responding to safeguards requirements, its improvement can be expected after receiving appropriate training. Holding training on regular basis also can be expected to maintain the understanding of the importance of safeguards. According to past training statistics, five SQP-focused training courses were held for SQP states in six years from 2008 to 2013. This is 8.9% of all 56 training courses. Only two times out of five times was training conducted to target international SQP audiences. Three courses targeted single states, only one state each time². From these training data, it is apparent that it is difficult for SQP States to improve their skills and knowledge for responding to safeguards requirements and to accelerate the understanding of importance of safeguards. And then there are more late AP declarations in SQP States than in full CSA States.

Table 1 shows that the situation of number of the states of INFCIRC/153 type CSA and SQP as of December 31, 2014. The number of states that concluded INFCIRC/153 type CSA is 172, while 95 states (55%) out of 172 states are SQP states and 56 states (33%) have concluded SQP with AP.

From the above, it is considered that the training focused on SQP States is quite insufficient from the point of view of percentage of SQP States compared to all CSA States.

Table 1 Number of the states of CSA and SQP, as of December 31 2014

Agreement	With AP	Without AP	Total (%)
Full CSA	62 (36%)	15 (9%)	77 (45%)
SQP	56 (33%)	39 (22%)	95 (55%)
Total (%)	118 (69%)	54 (31%)	172 (100%)

3. Conclusion

Late AP declarations occur more in SQP States than in full CSA states as shown in Fig.1. The causes can be that the establishment and maintenance of their SSAC system could not be fully successful in SQP states and that the the understanding of the importance of safeguards is difficult because they have fewer opportunities for responding to safeguards requirements, in comparison with full CSA states. The skills and knowledge required for responding to safeguards requirements and understanding the importance of safeguards are expected to be improved by increasing training, (the number of the international training courses for SQP States was only two in the six years from 2008 to 2013.) It is considered therefore that the focus on training to SQP states was not sufficient.

From the above, it is proposed that the training for the SQP states should be enhanced with appropriate curriculum to improve the skills and knowledge of safeguards and promote the understanding of the importance of safeguards.

² Source: IAEA Secretariat reports to their General Conference, "Strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the Safeguard System and Application of the Additional Protocol reports for 2008 to 2013