

# Information Circular

**INFCIRC/1293**

Date: 27 May 2025

**General Distribution**

Original: English

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## Communication from the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the Agency

1. On 26 May 2025, the Secretariat received a Note Verbale, together with an attachment, from the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the Agency.
2. As requested, the Note Verbale and its attachment are herewith circulated for the information of all Member States.



中华人民共和国常驻维也纳联合国和其他国际组织代表团  
PERMANENT MISSION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO THE  
UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN VIENNA

No. CPMV/2025/91

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Vienna presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and has the honor to present to the latter the summary of the workshop "AUKUS: New Challenges to the IAEA Safeguards" which was hosted by the Permanent Mission of China on 24 April 2025, at Vienna International Centre.

It is the hope of the Permanent Mission of China that this Note, together with the attached summary, will be duly circulated to all Member States as an INFCIRC document in a timely manner.

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Vienna avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat of IAEA the assurances of its highest consideration.

Vienna, 23 May 2025



The Secretariat of  
International Atomic Energy Agency  
VIC, Vienna 1400

Chair's Summary<sup>1</sup>**AUKUS: New Challenges to the IAEA Safeguards***Workshop organized by the Permanent Mission of China**VIC CR-3: 24 April 2025*

Note: This summary has been prepared for the information of the Board of Governors meeting in June 2025 as well as to facilitate an intergovernmental discussion process on the AUKUS nuclear submarine programme within the framework of IAEA, with the objective of enhancing the awareness of Member States regarding the sensitivity and complexity of the safeguards issues concerning any implementation of Article 14 of the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement (INFCIRC/153/Corr.).

On April 24 2025, a workshop entitled "*AUKUS: New Challenges to the IAEA Safeguards*" was organized by the Permanent Mission of China at the Vienna International Centre (agenda as well as full presentations are attached). The event was attended by over 80 participants, including representatives from 33 IAEA Member States—among them ambassadors from 17 missions—as well as experts from think tanks in the field of arms control and non-proliferation.

Based on discussions held during workshops on AUKUS hosted by the Permanent Mission of China over the past two years, this year's workshop focused on various aspects of the proposed AUKUS nuclear submarine cooperation and its implications for IAEA comprehensive safeguards regime. Four panelists made presentations, in their personal capacity, and provided assessments and comments.

- Mr. Tariq Rauf, Former Head of Verification and Security Policy Coordination, Office reporting to the IAEA Director General of the IAEA;
- Mr. Anton Khlopkov, Director of the Center for Energy and Security Studies in Moscow.
- Mr. Guo Xiaobing, Senior Fellow of the China Institute of Contemporary International

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<sup>1</sup> This Chairs' Summary is solely for information purposes; it reflects the main topics raised and areas of discussion that were relevant to the announced theme, and it does not intend to seek agreement of all participants nor purport to be all inclusive and comprehensive.

Relations;

- Mr. Noah Mayhew, Senior Research Associate of the Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation.

Five additional experts and scholars, invited as commentators and attending in their personal capacity, provided important inputs to the discussion.

- H.E. Bassem Hassan, Former Director of Disarmament and Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy Affairs of MFA, Egypt;
- Mr. Nikolai Khlebnikov, Russian Representative at the IAEA Standing Advisory Group on Safeguards Implementation, Former Director of the Division of Technical Support of the IAEA;
- Mr. Naeem Ahmad Salik, Executive Director of Strategic Vision Institute, Islamabad;
- Mr. Valery Bytchkov, former of Head of Operations Sections and the Head of Section for Effectiveness Evaluation of Department of Safeguards;
- Mr. Zhao Xuelin, Research Associate of China Institute of Nuclear Industry Strategy.

Mr. Ionut Suseanu, Head of the Non-Proliferation and Policy-Making Organ Section, Office of Legal Affairs of the IAEA, on behalf of the IAEA Secretariat, made a presentation relevant to the legal aspects of the agenda items of the workshop. He participated in the discussions and responded to the questions raised by the participants.

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In this workshop, the following views, inter alia, as summarized by the Chair, were highlighted by the panelists and commentators.

1. The AUKUS nuclear submarine programme is of a unique and unprecedented nature, involving the large-scale transfer of weapon-grade highly enriched uranium from nuclear-weapon states to a non-nuclear-weapon state, outside of IAEA safeguards. Just like the difference between a tiger and a cat, or between an orange and an apple, the distinctions between AUKUS and the peaceful use of nuclear energy, as well as between AUKUS safeguards and other international safeguards, are obvious and cannot be ignored, treating them as the same would be both misleading and dangerous. These differences have raised serious concerns regarding the interpretation and application of Article 14, with potential implications for the credibility, consistency, and universality of the IAEA's comprehensive

safeguards regime.

2. Article 14 has not previously been applied in practice, and its interpretation and potential implementation carry systemic implications for the rights and interests of all Member States. Accordingly, it is essential that all Member States participate on an equal footing in the discussion and decision-making processes. At the same time, both Member States and the Board of Governors share the collective responsibility to uphold the authority, credibility, and effectiveness of the international non-proliferation regime, as enshrined in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and its associated IAEA comprehensive safeguards regime.

3. The IAEA has no experience in applying safeguards to nuclear submarines, and significant technical challenges remain in determining which safeguards measures and arrangements relating to the AUKUS nuclear submarine programme would be adequate to meet the objectives of the Agency's safeguards regime. (Several of these challenges are outlined in Part III of this summary.) In this context, the AUKUS partners are urged to fulfill their commitment to transparency and accountability by disclosing all necessary information to the Director General for subsequent reporting to the Board and Member States.

4. Consistency is the cornerstone of the credibility of the IAEA and its safeguards regime. Therefore, it is essential to conduct open and inclusive consultations among Member States, with the aim of ensuring that clear, transparent, and uniform rules, procedures, and standards are applied to all Member States, both now and in the future.

5. The Board of Governors, as mandated by the IAEA Statute, holds the authority to carry out the functions of the Agency. In this regard, transparency—along with the necessary information and clarification from the AUKUS partners and the Secretariat, is essential to facilitating inclusive dialogue, promoting mutual understanding among the Board and Member States, and supporting informed, balanced, and appropriate decision-making on matters related to the AUKUS nuclear submarine programme.

6. IAEA Member States and the Secretariat are encouraged to consider establishing or utilizing a range of relevant forums to support the development of commonly agreed understandings regarding the safeguards arrangements referenced under Article 14. These may include meetings of independent international technical experts, consultations with the Standing Advisory Group on Safeguards Implementation (SAGSI), as well as technical briefings and meetings held by the Secretariat in the context of the AUKUS nuclear submarine programme. It is essential that all relevant parties and interested Member States be

included in these efforts to ensure transparency, inclusivity, and broad-based consensus.

7. It is essential to maintain consistent, open, and transparent engagement among Member States, the AUKUS partners, the Secretariat, and technical experts on the legal, procedural, and technical aspects related to safeguards of the AUKUS nuclear submarine programme. In this regard, It is hoped that the AUKUS partners will maintain active engagement in follow-up workshops and related discussions, thereby contributing to informed dialogue and mutual understanding among all stakeholders.

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Diverse views and concerns were expressed during the workshop, further highlighting the complexity and contentious nature of the AUKUS nuclear submarine programme.

1. Many participants emphasized that the interpretation and implementation of Article 14, as well as the safeguards measures and arrangements pertaining to nuclear submarines, should be addressed through a consultative, open, and transparent process. This approach is considered crucial for gaining broad support and trust from Member States and ensuring the integrity of the IAEA safeguards regime. Consequently, it is suggested that the Board, in line with established practices, could establish an open-ended working group or special committees to discuss these matters. Some argued that, given the current political context, such working groups or committees may become politicized, potentially hindering their ability to achieve the intended objectives.

2. With regard to the interpretation and application of Article 14, many noted that terms such as non-proscribed military activity/arrangement/agreement are subject to varying interpretations, and that the Article has remained unused for a long period. Consequently, it is suggested that Member States and the Board should engage in comprehensive discussions to establish a common understanding first. Some argued that, since the Board authorizes the Director General to conclude and implement Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements (CSAs), any disputes concerning the interpretation or application of CSAs should be resolved through the mechanisms outlined in Article 20-22 of CSAs—namely, consultation, referral to the Board by States parties concerned, or arbitration, etc.

3. Regarding safeguards arrangements for nuclear submarines, there was general consensus that the safeguards objectives should remain unchanged. Many participants emphasized that different sets of rules should not be applied to different countries, especially

if doing so would compromise the core principle of safeguards based on nuclear material accountancy. Some noted that the term arrangement typically refers to consultations between the Secretariat and a State based on already approved model of subsidiary arrangement and verification procedures. In light of this, it was suggested that a comprehensive and applicable safeguards framework should first be established for such scenarios. Some stressed that each safeguarded nuclear facility is unique, and that the safeguards approach and measures would vary based on state-specific factors and acquisition path analysis.

4. Regarding the role of the Secretariat, it was recommended that it should engage extensively with Member States to facilitate discussions on safeguards issues related to the nuclear submarines. Some participants argued that the IAEA Secretariat may have the technical capacity to develop safeguards approaches for AUKUS and other nuclear submarine programmes and, under the CSAs, could establish safeguards arrangements through bilateral consultations with the parties concerned. Other participants disagree with this view. They underscored that the IAEA Secretariat has no prior experience in applying safeguards to nuclear submarines, and existing practices are insufficient to address this novel case. Accordingly, they called upon the Secretariat to give due consideration to the sensitivity, and contentious nature of the issue and to ensure that the concerns and perspectives of Member States are thoroughly taken into account.

5. Regarding the need to protect classified information and to meet the safeguards objectives, some stated that the Secretariat is obliged to observe strictly the confidentiality obligations under the CSA and apply the same standards of confidentiality to all safeguards information coming to its knowledge in the implementation of safeguards agreements. Discussions with all States on safeguards matters are taking place under their respective safeguards agreements. Others pointed out that, in the absence of sufficient information, the Board and Member States are unable to make decision. It was suggested that the Secretariat could develop a general document on applicable safeguards measures for nuclear submarines, based on open-source information, in order to enhance Member States' understanding of this complex issue. Additionally, it was also proposed that the Secretariat could consider methods such as information barriers to strike a balance between effective safeguards and the protection of classified information.

6. Regarding the actions the Board of Governors should take in response to potential safeguards arrangements for the AUKUS nuclear submarine programme, it is generally agreed that the Board holds the final decision-making authority. Some have raised concerns over the change in the 2022 edition of the Safeguards Glossary, where the language regarding

Article 14 arrangements was altered from "any such arrangement would be submitted to the IAEA Board of Governors for prior approval" to "any arrangement ... will be reported to the IAEA Board of Governors." Some said that the Secretariat may only submit reports to the Board and does not have the authority to prescribe specific actions; it is for the Board to determine the appropriate action. It was emphasized that the Glossary is a technical guidance document, has no legal status and does not serve as a basis for interpretation of the rights and obligations of Parties (Agency and State(s)) under existing safeguards agreements. Additionally, some suggested that the Board should consider safeguards arrangements as a whole rather than negotiate individual aspects of that arrangement at Board meeting.

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The divergence of the aforementioned viewpoints highlights the importance and necessity of a comprehensive, inclusive, and transparent intergovernmental discussion process on the AUKUS nuclear submarine programme. The following questions were raised and discussed during the Workshops over the past three years, and they warrant further in-depth thinking and discussion involving all interested IAEA Member States:

- Will the supplying country agree to verification of the quantity and quality of the material before the nuclear material is loaded into the reactor of an AUKUS nuclear submarine?
- If a country with a nuclear fuel cycle were to develop its own nuclear submarines, would the potential pathways for diversion of nuclear material be more numerous or complex than those in the AUKUS case?
- Given that the IAEA has no experience in applying safeguards to nuclear submarines, is it necessary to systematically assess the feasibility and effectiveness of the relevant measures?
- Who has the right or authority to interpret Article 14? Does the IAEA Secretariat have the authority or mandate to interpret the provisions of the NPT without the involvement of Member States?
- What is "non-proscribed military activity"? Who is "the Agency"? What is the difference between the terms "arrangement" and "agreement" as used in Article 14?
- How can safeguards and verification measures be applied to nuclear submarines while they are operating at sea?
- Will the risk of accidents at sea be taken into account during the formulation of



safeguards arrangements for nuclear submarines?

- How will AUKUS nuclear submarine programme affect the nuclear-weapon-free zones established under the Treaty of Rarotonga and the Treaty of Bangkok?
- Why have the Board and Member States not taken a leading role in developing policy and technical understandings regarding Article 14?
- What could be credible safeguards approaches and related technical objectives for HEU-fueled nuclear submarine?
- Does the application of Article 14 have an impact on the IAEA's ability to draw a "broader conclusion"?
- Who would decide what is deemed classified knowledge of the military activity, and based on what criteria?
- What would be the scope and content of the reporting arrangements for the "non-application of safeguards" on "non-proscribed military activities"?
- What support could be provided by interested Member States to the Director General and the Secretariat to facilitate consultations and technical briefings on matters concerning interpretation and implementation of Article 14?
- What role should the Secretariat play to facilitate the intergovernmental discussion process on AUKUS nuclear submarine programme?
- Will the Safeguards arrangement of AUKUS nuclear submarines serve as a precedent and guideline for potential similar collaborations in the future?

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## **Concept Note**

### **AUKUS: New Challenges to the IAEA Safeguards**

The AUKUS nuclear submarine cooperation marks the first time in history for Nuclear-Weapon States to transfer nuclear powered submarine reactors and weapons-grade highly enriched uranium to a Non-Nuclear-Weapon State, setting an unique precedent with significant new challenges to the IAEA safeguards system, and the international nuclear non-proliferation regime with the NPT as its cornerstone. Australia's request to commence negotiations with the Agency on an arrangement required under Article 14 of the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement (CSA) is unprecedented, and involves a series of controversial issues.

Looking back through the development of IAEA Safeguards practice, drafting and subsequent changes and amendments, interpretations and practices of Agency safeguards agreements traditionally have been considered in consultations involving all interested IAEA Member States on basis of consensus and inclusiveness within the Agency's statutory responsibilities. Safeguards agreements reached between Member States and the Agency have also been endorsed by the Board by consensus.

Thus far, no Member State with a CSA in force has concluded "an arrangement" pursuant to Article 14 of INFCIRC/153 (Corr.), nor has any such arrangement been presented to the Board for its consideration. Considering that AUKUS involves a series of complex factors including the transfer of weapons-grade nuclear materials, it will definitely have a profound impact on the development of IAEA safeguards, the applicability of Article 14 is therefore highly controversial.

Since November 2021, the Agency's Board of Governors and the General Conference have put "Transfer of the nuclear materials in the context of AUKUS and its safeguards in all aspects under the NPT" on the agenda of their meetings for Seventeen times. During the discussion process, various concerns, ideas and positions were expressed by Member States. This fully demonstrates the importance and necessity of continuing this intergovernmental discussion process among IAEA Member States.

With a view to preserving the international nuclear non-proliferation regime, this workshop will provide a platform for an open and inclusive discussion on various aspects of the AUKUS nuclear submarine cooperation, in correlation with IAEA safeguards tradition and CSA Article 14, so as to contribute to the on-going discussion within the IAEA.

## AUKUS: New Challenges to the IAEA Safeguards

Conference Room-3, VIC April 24<sup>th</sup> 2025

- 14:00 ● Opening remarks by the Moderator
- 14:05 ● Introductory remarks by H.E. Ambassador Li Song
- Thematic discussions:
- 14:20 **IAEA safeguards tradition: why consensus and inclusiveness matters?**  
 Panelist: Mr. Tariq Rauf, *Former Head of the Verification and Security Policy Coordination Office of the IAEA*
- 14:35 Q&A session
- 14:55 **AUKUS and its transfer of weapon-grade nuclear material: new practice as well as its impact to the IAEA Safeguards.**  
 Panelist: Mr. Guo Xiaobing, *Senior Fellow of the China Arms Control and Disarmament Association*
- 15:10 Q&A session
- 15:30 ● Tea break
- Thematic discussions (continued):
- 15:50 **Article 14: differences between AUKUS and routine implementation of IAEA comprehensive safeguards. How to preserve non-discriminatory and universally applicable safeguards approaches, safeguards objectives, and safeguards measures in conformity with the Agency's safeguards system as approved by the Board of Governors and Member States?**  
 Panelist: Mr. Noah Mayhew, *Senior Research Associate, Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation*
- 16:05 Q&A session
- 16:25 **Developing an effective and non-discriminatory IAEA safeguards regime on AUKUS: contributions from the Secretariat, Board of Governors and Member States.**  
 Panelist: Mr. Anton Khlopkov, *Director of the Center for Energy and Security Studies*
- 16:40 Q&A session
- 17:00 ● Conclusion by the Moderator

Briefing for Governors and Permanent Representatives Accredited to the IAEA

## THE EXISTENTIAL CHALLENGE TO IAEA SAFEGUARDS: *Policy Factors > Naval Nuclear Propulsion IAEA Practice on Safeguards Development*

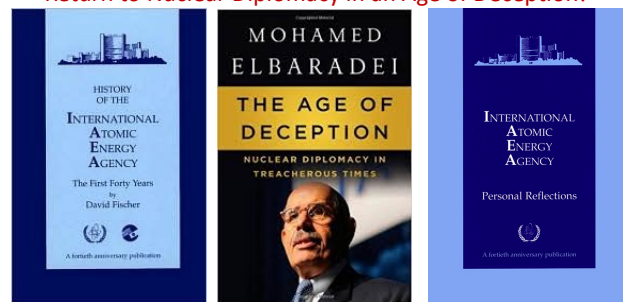


**Tariq Rauf**  
Vienna: 24 April 2025



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## Return to Nuclear Diplomacy in an Age of Deception!



25-04-29

Tariq Rauf

2Tariq Rauf

## Conflict of interest and Funding

- The author has declared no conflict of interest
- No IAEA Member State has influenced the findings of this project
- No financial support for this project has been sought nor received from any source whatsoever

Tariq Rauf: 2025-04-29

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## Notate bene

- 1) The views expressed in this presentation do **not** reflect those of the IAEA Secretariat – the views are those of the presenter for purposes of information and discussion ...
- 2) The IAEA is a complex international technical organization with a Statutory mandate for nuclear verification supplemented by a broad NPT mandate for CSAs in NNWS party to the NPT with the express agreement of NPT States Parties and Member States of the Agency ...

Tariq Rauf: 2025-04-29

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## Notate bene

- 3) The Director General makes policy informed by technical inputs from the Safeguards Department and legal opinions from the Office of Legal Affairs (OLA). Without prejudice to OLA's integrity, legal opinions are not policy – they are just that, opinions and the policy maker can take account of them or not...
- 4) The standard normal practice for the Secretariat during the tenure of DG ElBaradei was to be pro-active on controversial matters as well as on matters on which Member States expressed questions or concerns, especially concerning safeguards...

Tariq Rauf: 2025-04-29

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## Notate bene

- 5) The practice continued to some extent during the first half of the first term of DG Amano....
- 6) For example the Secretariat issued information Notes and conducted technical briefings on matters such as Safeguards Implementation Report, Integrated Safeguards, Small Quantities Protocols (rescission), State Level Approach ... in certain cases the Secretariat was pro-active in approaching concerned Member States to provide relevant questions that the Secretariat could respond to in writing and/or through consultations...

Tariq Rauf: 2025-04-29

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### Notate bene

- 7) My Office of Verification and Security Policy Coordination maintained an open door policy to facilitate receiving and responding to Member States' concerns and questions on safeguards and nuclear security matters, on a pro-active basis....
- 8) Consultations could include staff from the Safeguards Department and Legal Affairs, if required ....

Tariq Rauf: 2025-04-29

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### Notate bene

- 9) For example, with regard to the proposal on rescission or amendment of SQPs, on a pro-active basis Member States were approached for their views....
- 10) Open-ended consultations were convened with Ambassador Jacek Bylica (Poland) serving as facilitator/chair ....

Tariq Rauf: 2025-04-29

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### Notate bene

- 11) After fulsome consultations resulting in a report by Ambassador Bylica, the Secretariat put up the matter to the Board to authorize the Director General to proceed with rescission / amendments to the SQPs in force ...
- 12) It was not a matter of “appropriate action” or “reporting”, but of “approval” – “appropriate action” is an unfamiliar and contrived inexact term first used in GOV/INF/347 in 1978...

Tariq Rauf: 2025-04-29

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### Decisions by the Board: Practice



**Take Note** = the Board takes Note that means that the Board has given its assent or acceptance by “Taking Note”

**Approve** = the Board *approves* the texts of Safeguards Agreements between the IAEA and a State, prepared and submitted by the Secretariat to the Board for its “Approval” and for the Board to “Authorize” the Director General to conclude said Agreements

“**For appropriate action**” = a *non sequiter* > I cannot find a precedent for the Secretariat requesting such an action or decision by the Board > it could be considered as an imprecise formulation....the Board has long precedent of “taking note” and “approving” or “authorizing” as described above ...

Tariq Rauf

2025-04-29

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### Naval Nuclear Propulsion: The Way Forward

What actions can Member States and the Board consider:

1. Member States could request the Board Chair to consult Board Members, and interested Member States in open-ended consultations informally or by setting up a committee > **Statute Article VI.F** “*The BoG shall have authority to carry out the functions of the Agency*” and **Article VI.I**: “*The BoG may establish such committees as it deems advisable*”

Tariq Rauf: 2025-04-29

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### Naval Nuclear Propulsion: The Way Forward

2. Member States (MS) could request the Director General to prepare a detailed generic technical report on the implementation implications of Article 14 of INFCIRC/153 and Article 13 of INFCIRC/435
3. MS could initiate informal consultations to consider the feasibility of rescission or amendment of Article 14 of INFCIRC/153 and Article 13 of INFCIRC/435 to restore Agency safeguards procedures – a half century after the initial negotiation of INFCIRC/153 that was in a very different international situation from the current of strengthened safeguards

Tariq Rauf: 2025-04-29

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## Naval Nuclear Propulsion: The Way Forward

4. Member States could consider examining the matter of technical aspects of naval nuclear propulsion and non-application of safeguards in a Scientific Forum of the General Conference

5. Member States could provide their technical assessments on implementation of INFCIRC/153 Article 14 to the Secretariat and discuss in a Topical Meeting

Tariq Rauf: 2025-04-29

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## Naval Nuclear Propulsion: The Way Forward

What actions can Member States party to the NPT consider?

NPT Member States could examine the matter of technical aspects of naval nuclear propulsion and non-application of safeguards in Specific Time under Cluster II issues at the NPT PrepCom and in Subsidiary Body 2 under Main Committee II at the 2026 NPT Review Conference – a half century after the negotiation of INFCIRC/153 the international situation was much different from the current one, which is that of strengthened safeguards based on credible verification measures and conclusions

Tariq Rauf: 2025-04-29

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## Recent Developments

The following are some developments since the previous event on this matter was held at the VIC on 19 May 2024 and reported to Member States through IAEA document INFCIRC/1213 dated 29 May 2024...

Tariq Rauf: 2025-04-29

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### Naval Nuclear Propulsion (Indonesia and UNIDIR) NPT PrepCom Side Event, Geneva: 25 July 2024



**Presentations:** Indonesia, Australia, Brazil and UNIDIR

Indonesia: general introduction

Australia: same statement as given in Vienna:

Brazil: statement on Brazil's indigenous naval nuclear submarine acquisition programme > Quadripartite Agreement Article 13 > LEU fuel non-application of comprehensive safeguards

UNIDIR: ...

Tariq Rauf

2025-04-29

### Naval Nuclear Propulsion (Indonesia and UNIDIR) NPT PrepCom Side Event, Geneva: 25 July 2024



**Presentations:** Indonesia, Australia, Brazil and UNIDIR

Australia: same statement as given in Vienna (Excerpts):

"We are committed to concluding an arrangement under Article 14 that will enable the IAEA to continue to fulfil its technical objectives at all stages of Australia's submarines' lifecycle, and to provide confidence to the international community on the non-diversion of nuclear material..."

We remain concerned that a preoccupation with dictating a uniform, one-size-fits-all approach to implementing IAEA safeguards might hamper the IAEA's ability to meet its technical objectives...

In fact, given state-specific variations between naval nuclear propulsion programs, we strongly doubt that such an approach would even be feasible for enabling the IAEA to achieve all of its technical objectives...

When our Article 14 arrangement comes before the Board of Governors, in the fullness of time, we expect it to be judged on its non-proliferation merits. In other words, on whether it enables the IAEA to fulfil its technical objectives..."

Tariq Rauf

2025-04-29

### "Misinformation and Disinformation about AUKUS" NPT Side Event, Geneva: 26 July 2024 Australia, United Kingdom, United States



**Statement by on AUKUS party:** The transfer of highly enriched uranium from a nuclear-weapon State to a non-nuclear-weapon State is not a violation of the NPT .... **Several nuclear- weapon States**, including the United States, the former Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, and Russia (as an independent nation) have **transferred highly enriched uranium fuel to non-nuclear weapon States for use in nuclear reactors** – just as it will occur under AUKUS ... Nothing about the enrichment level, the quantity, or any other technical parameter equates reactor fuel with a nuclear-weapon under the NPT or prohibits the transfer of enriched nuclear material of any enrichment level...

Tariq Rauf

2025-04-29

**"Misinformation and Disinformation about AUKUS"**  
**NPT Side Event, Geneva: 26 July 2024**  
**Australia, United Kingdom, United States**



**Statement by AUKUS party:** The transfer of highly enriched uranium from a nuclear-weapon State to a non-nuclear-weapon State is not a violation of the NPT .... Several nuclear- weapon States have **transferred highly enriched uranium fuel to non-nuclear weapon States for use in nuclear reactors** – just as it will occur under AUKUS ...

**MY COMMENT/Reality:** Correct as far as it goes, but the Statement neglects to mention one critical parameter >> **that all such transfers of HEU from a NNWS to a NNWS – before or after the advent of the NPT – were under safeguards >> bilateral prior to NPT, and CSA under the NPT ... LEU/HEU transfers to a NNWS for naval nuclear propulsion will NOT be under safeguards ...**

Tariq Rauf

2025-04-29

**"Misinformation and Disinformation about AUKUS"**  
**NPT Side Event, Geneva: 26 July 2024**  
**Australia, United Kingdom, United States**



**Statement by AUKUS party:** Some Member States have claimed a tradition or principle that **all new safeguards approaches have been developed in a consensus approach by the Board of Governors and that, as such, that precedent requires an intergovernmental process. Firstly, this claim is false....**

Tariq Rauf

2025-04-29

**Record of Agency practice on safeguards evolution**



**MY COMMENT/reality:** The record shows that matters concerning the formulation of safeguards approaches and measures: Agency's Safeguards System – INFCIRC/3 (24 Mar 1959); INFCIRC/26 (31 Jan 1961); INFCIRC/26/Add.1 (26 Feb 1964); INFCIRC/66 (28 Sep 1965); INFCIRC/66/Rev.1 (1966); INFCIRC/66/Rev.2 (16 Sep 1968); INFCIRC/153/Corr. (1 June 1972); SQP (1973); Programme 93+2; INFCIRC/540 (Sep 1997); SQP Rescission (2005) >> **all were agreed through a process involving consultations and negotiations with Member States >> all approved by the Board**

Tariq Rauf

2025-04-29

**Reality**



International Atomic Energy Agency  
**INFORMATION CIRCULAR**

INFCIRC/66/Rev.2  
 18 September 1968  
 ORIGINAL Date  
 Original: ENGLISH



**THE AGENCY'S SAFEGUARDS SYSTEM**  
 (1961, AS PROVISIONALLY EXTENDED IN 1966 AND 1968)

1. The Agency's safeguards system, as approved by the Board of Governors in 1961, and provisionally extended in 1966 and 1968, is set forth in this document for the information of all Members.
2. The development of the system from 1961 onwards has been as follows:

System		
Nature	Name	Set forth in document
The first system	The Agency's Safeguards System (1961)	INFCIRC/26
The 1961 system as extended to cover large reactor facilities	The Agency's Safeguards System (1961), as Extended in 1964	INFCIRC/26 and Add.1
The revised system	The Agency's Safeguards System (1965)	INFCIRC/66
The revised system with additional provisions for reprocessing plants	The Agency's Safeguards System (1965) as Provisionally Extended in 1966	INFCIRC/66/Rev.1
The revised system with further additional provisions for safeguarded nuclear material in conversion plants and fabrication plants	The Agency's Safeguards System (1965), as Provisionally Extended in 1966 and 1968	INFCIRC/66/Rev.2

Tariq Rauf

2025-04-29

**REALITY: The usual practice at the Agency in drafting and interpreting its fundamental obligatory and guidance documents is through open-ended and/or informal consultations involving all interested Member States...**

Examples (re safeguards, 2020 Commission and MNAs):

- Committee 22 (1970-1972) for INFCIRC/153 Corr.
- Committee 24 (1993-1995) for 93+2 and INFCIRC/540
- MNA Expert Group (2004-2005) for INFCIRC/640
- Amendment or Rescission of SQPs (2005)
- Committee 25 on safeguards (2005-2006)
- CPPNM Amendment (2006)
- Technical meetings (ongoing)

Tariq Rauf: 2025-04-29

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**Record of Agency practice on safeguards evolution**



Committee 22: INFCIRC/153/Corr.

Programme "93 + 2"

Committee 24: Additional Protocol

Open-ended consultations: SQP Rescission (2005)

Committee 25: Strengthening safeguards

>> **all were agreed through a process involving consultations and negotiations with Member States >> all approved by the Board**

Secretariat/DG reports on Integrated safeguards, State Level Concept > **revised taking into account concerns and comments of Member States**

Tariq Rauf

2025-04-29





SECRETARIAT'S  
INFORMATION PAPER  
FOR MEMBER STATES  
ON MNAs

Tariq Rauf



Board of Governors

GOV/INF/2007/11  
Date: 13 June 2007  
Restricted Distribution  
Original: English

**Possible New Framework for the Utilization of Nuclear Energy: Options for Assurance of Supply of Nuclear Fuel**

*Report by the Director General*

1. Following the September 2006 Special Event on Assurance of Supply and Assurance of Non-Proliferation, held during the 50th regular session of the General Conference, the Director General indicated at the November 2006 meeting of the Board of Governors that the Secretariat would prepare a report for the information of Member States outlining possible approaches for assurance of supply of nuclear fuel.

2. This report provides background information including the evolution of proposals received by the Secretariat to date concerning assurance of supply and international nuclear fuel centres, and describes some common themes for assurance of supply of nuclear fuel and fuel fabrication services and lists possible criteria for assurance of supply. In addition, the report provides a commentary concerning possible international nuclear fuel centres and suggests ideas for further work. The annex to the report contains an outline of the relevant provisions of the IAEA Statute, describes the current international nuclear fuel market, provides an analysis of some common themes within the proposals that have been received and reproduces copies of these proposals for ease of reference.



2025-04-29

SECRETARIAT'S  
INFORMATION NOTE  
FOR MEMBER STATES  
ON MNAs RESPONSES  
TO QUESTIONS

Tariq Rauf



2010/Note 1  
29 January 2010

Note by the Secretariat

**Assurance of Supply**

Information from the IAEA Secretariat  
with respect to the comments and questions of Member States

**A. Introduction**


1. Proposals on assurance of supply made or supported by Member States have been under discussion in the IAEA context for several years. The Secretariat provided an informal technical briefing to Member States on these proposals on 28 May 2009. The Board of Governors discussed these proposals in its meetings held on 19 June 2009 – the summary records of which are available in documents GOV/CB/1252 and 1253. In the discussions at the meetings of the Board of Governors in June, September and November 2009<sup>1</sup> on the various proposals on assurance of supply of LEBs.



2025-04-29

BRIEFING FOR MEMBER STATES ON MNAs  
BY AGENCY'S MNA COORDINATOR


Tariq Rauf




**Multilateral Approaches to the Nuclear Fuel Cycle and other proposals**

**Tariq Rauf**  
*Head, Verification and Security Policy Coordination  
(Scientific Secretary of the Expert Group on Multilateral Nuclear Approaches (MNA) and of the 50th IAEA General Conference (Special Event):  
New Framework for the Utilization of Nuclear Energy in the 21st Century:  
Assurance of Supply and Non-Proliferation)*

Vienna, 6 February 2007






2025-04-29

BRIEFING FOR MEMBER STATES


Tariq Rauf



**Assurance of Supply  
GOV/2009/30 and GOV/2009/31**

Tariq Rauf  
*(Head, Verification and Security Policy Coordination,  
Office of General Review and Policy Coordination)*

**Informal Technical Briefing  
Vienna: 28 May 2009**



**Note**

\* This is an informal technical briefing on the reports of the Director General GOV/2009/30 and GOV/2009/31






2025-04-29


Technical Briefing

*"Practical and Technical Aspects of an IAEA Low Enriched Uranium Bank"*


Date: Monday, 8th November 2010 – 10:30am to 13:00pm  
Location: IAEA "M" building – Conference Room M-1

Presented to the IAEA 08 Nov 2010  
Vienna, Austria  
John Ritchie  
James Cornell





2025-04-29



2025-04-29

Notate bene

13. My then-colleague Marie-France Desjardins and I were the first to assess and report on the matter of nuclear-powered submarines (SSNs) and the possible impact on the Agency's safeguards system and the spread of nuclear weapons in our 1988 publication > cover on the next slide...

Tariq Rauf: 2025-04-29

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2025-04-29

Questions: NPT, INFCIRC/153:  
20 Aug 1987: Secretariat addressed to me:



“The undertakings made by NNWS parties to the Treaty prohibit the use by NNWS of nuclear material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. They do not explicitly exclude or include the possibility of NNWS parties to the Treaty making use of nuclear material for other non-proscribed military purposes...”

Tariq Rauf

2025-04-29

Questions: Technical:  
Article 14 – INFCIRC/153 Corr.



**(c) Each arrangement shall be made in agreement with the Agency. The Agency's agreement shall be given as promptly as possible**; it shall only relate to the temporal and procedural provisions, reporting arrangements, etc., but shall not involve any approval or classified knowledge of the military activity or relate to the use of the nuclear material therein

Tariq Rauf

2025-04-29

Questions: Technical:  
Article 14 – INFCIRC/153 Corr.



**(c) Each arrangement shall be made in agreement with the Agency. The Agency's agreement shall be given as promptly as possible...** > does this imply that the “Agency” [Board, Member States, Secretariat] should have some role in drafting or negotiating the principles, procedure and practice of the “arrangement”?

Tariq Rauf

2025-04-29

Questions: Technical:  
20 Aug 1987: Secretariat letter addressed to me:



IAEA: “To the Secretariat's knowledge **there is no formal definition of “non-proscribed military activity...”**”

A definition for the consideration and approval of the Board should be developed by whom?

- Secretariat?
- Member States with support of Secretariat?
- SAGSI?
- International panel of experts?
- States seeking to implement para. 14?

Tariq Rauf

2025-04-29

## Notate bene

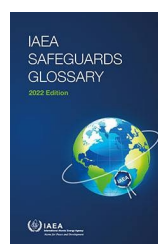
14. The Safeguards Glossary issued in 2022 has a revised description of INFCIRC/153 Corr. para.14 on “Non-application of safeguards to nuclear material to be used in non-peaceful activities” as compared to the 2001 edition > see following slides .... **But no explanation is provided by the Secretariat explaining the change and the necessity for it ...?**

Tariq Rauf: 2025-04-29

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## Naval Nuclear Propulsion: NPT and IAEA Safeguards

IAEA Safeguards Glossary 2022 edition



**2.15. Non-application of safeguards to nuclear material to be used in non-peaceful activities.** The use of nuclear material in a non-proscribed military activity which does not require the application of IAEA safeguards. More specifically, this refers to the use by a State with a comprehensive safeguards agreement (CSA) as envisaged in para. 14 of [153] of nuclear material in a nuclear activity which does not require the application of IAEA safeguards (e.g. a non-proscribed military activity such as naval nuclear propulsion). .... the IAEA and the State are required to make an arrangement, as provided for in para. 14(b) and 14(c) of [153], so that only while the nuclear material is in such an activity, the safeguards provided for in [153] will not be applied. Such an arrangement shall identify, to the extent possible, the period or circumstances during which safeguards will not be applied. **Any arrangement pursuant to para. 14 of [153] will be reported to the IAEA Board of Governors**



29/04/2025

## Naval Nuclear Propulsion: NPT and IAEA Safeguards

IAEA Safeguards Glossary 2001 edition



**2.14. Non-application of IAEA safeguards** — refers to the use of nuclear material in a non-proscribed military activity which does not require the application of IAEA safeguards. Nuclear material covered by a comprehensive safeguards agreement may be withdrawn from IAEA safeguards should the State decide to use it for such purposes, e.g. for the propulsion of naval vessels. Paragraph 14 of [153] specifies the arrangements to be made between the State and the IAEA with respect to the period and circumstances during which safeguards will not be applied. **Any such arrangement would be submitted to the IAEA Board of Governors for prior approval**



29/04/2025

## Naval Nuclear Propulsion: NPT and IAEA Safeguards > Confusion?



Six Questions on Naval Nuclear Propulsion and IAEA Safeguards

4. Would Board approval be required for an arrangement for the non-application of safeguards on material used in naval nuclear propulsion?

**Not necessarily.**

Second, during Committee 22 the view was expressed that, as the NPT did not prohibit non-explosive military nuclear uses, no Member State should be able to block the conclusion of a paragraph 14 arrangement because it objected to the nature of the use. **The Director General may consult with the Board, but is under no obligation to do so.**

**Inaccurate !**



29/04/2025

## CONCLUSIONS

Implementation of INFCIRC/153 Article 14 providing for non-application of Agency safeguards on non-peaceful nuclear (non-explosive) activities has the potential to irreversibly adversely affect the non-discriminatory universal application of comprehensive safeguards in NPT non-nuclear-weapon States with CSAs in force...

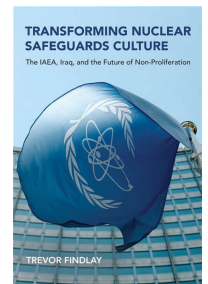
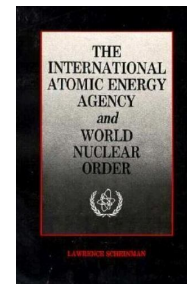
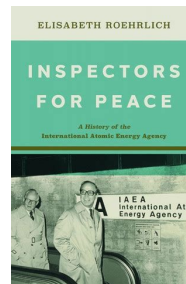
It has not been Agency practice for any Member State or group of Member States to define a so-called "highest non-proliferation standard" nor to claim to create any precedent(s) for interpretation or implementation of CSAs (or APs) > that is the sole prerogative of the Board and Member States...



29/04/2025

Tariq Rauf

## Readings



29/04/2025

Tariq Rauf

29/04/2025

## AUKUS and its transfer of weapon-grade nuclear material: new practice as well as its impact on the IAEA Safeguards

GUO XIAOBING  
China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR)  
April 24, 2025

### Questions

- Why the AUKUS nuclear deal is special?
- What are its impacts upon the IAEA safeguards?

### the AUKUS SSN program

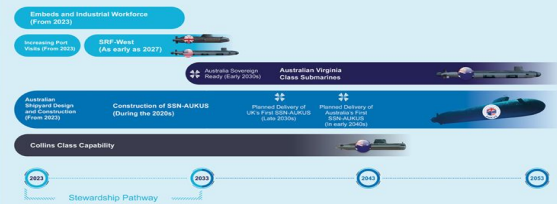
The AUKUS SSN program started in September, 2021, when the US, the UK and Australia jointly declared that the US and the UK will assist Australia to build at least 8 nuclear-powered submarines.

On 13 March 2023, AUKUS states announced an optimal pathway to produce a nuclear-powered submarine capability in Australia.

In August 2024, Australian Prime Minister made undisclosed "political commitments" with its AUKUS partners in an agreement for the transfer of naval nuclear technology to Australia.

**Transfers of tons of weapon grade HEU from nuclear weapon states to a non-nuclear weapon state is unprecedented.**

### PATHWAY TO AUSTRALIA'S NUCLEAR-POWERED SUBMARINE CAPABILITY



- both the US Virginia-class submarine and the UK Astute-class submarine use weapon-grade HEU ((93.5% U-235)



**Quantity of involved weapon-grade nuclear materials**

- $500 \times 8 = 4000$ .
- 25 kilograms of weapons-grade HEU = "significant quantity,"
- $4000 / 25 = 160$  bombs







Who has the right to interpret Article 14 and its applicability? This is an old question. There is no easy answer to it.

When Committee 22 drafted the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement template (INFCIRC/153) in early 1970s, it could not reach agreement on whether "the original proposal tabled by the Secretariat would have required for Board approval" or "approval by the Director General".

**The application of Article 14 of the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement template (INFCIRC/153) is unprecedented.**

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中国现代国际关系研究院

In his response to Australia, the Director General of the IAEA thought that question was important, and mentioned two important points in his response. First, Article 14 has not been interpreted by the Board of Governors yet. Second, the Board of Governors has the authority to take appropriate action.

Whether Article 14 of the CSA is applicable to AUKUS is a serious question worth comprehensive discussion.

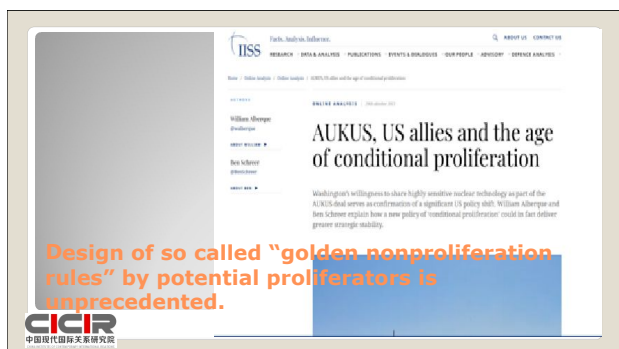
**Director General S. Eklund's clarification about Article 14 in 1978**

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The IAEA does not have experience in this respect.

**The IAEA safeguards of tons of weapon grade HEU in Submarine used for military purpose is unprecedented.**

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**Design of so called "golden nonproliferation rules" by potential proliferators is unprecedented.**

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Face the truth: AUKUS = an axis of conditional proliferators

- Challenges to the legal basis of IAEA Safeguards
  - Violation of article 2 of IAEA Statute.

#### ARTICLE II Objectives

The Agency shall seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. It shall ensure, so far as it is able, that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose.

Impacts upon the IAEA Safeguards

- The modification, interpretation and implementation of the various types of the IAEA's safeguards agreements, require consensus among all willing IAEA member states and then are approved and adopted by the IAEA Board of Governors

- INFCIRC/66
- INFCIRC/153
- INFCIRC/540

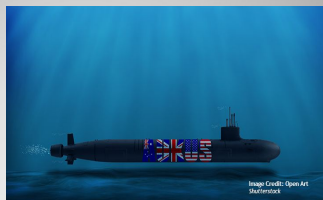


Endanger the tradition of consensus.

- It is difficult to strike a balance between effective monitoring and protection of sensitive information.

Technical Challenges to the IAEA Safeguards

- it is not easy for IAEA to track and verify while the SSN cruises in the deep sea.



- Up to now no non-nuclear-weapon state to the NPT has ever invoked exemptions from safeguards on nuclear-powered submarine reactors. The feasibility and effectiveness of related verification technology requires comprehensive test.

- The safety and security of nuclear materials and technology must be guaranteed during the transportation of nuclear materials involved in nuclear submarine reactors. Miscellaneous factors such as packaging, critical reaction prevention, decay heat, and reactor trip must be taken into consideration.

❧ All verification options have their own flaws. The "black box" scheme, for instance, is controversial with regard to the starting and end points of verification and lacks essential timeliness, credibility or operability, or the technical means for verification tracking and information shielding.

❧ First, the AUKUS SSN program is an unprecedented conditional proliferation case. We should not mix it with the routine safeguard arrangements.

❧ Second, the AUKUS SSN program pose grave legal and technical challenges to the IAEA safeguards mechanism. The international arms control community and relevant think tanks should maintain ongoing attention to relevant issues and hold regular sessions for discussion,

❧ Thank you!



## Article 14: Safeguards Objectives, Approaches and Measures

Noah Mayhew  
Senior Research Associate

## Safeguards Objectives: INFCIRC/153 and Practical Implementation

### OBJECTIVE OF SAFEGUARDS

28. The Agreement should provide that the objective of safeguards is the timely detection of diversion of significant quantities of *nuclear material* from peaceful nuclear activities to the manufacture of nuclear weapons or of other nuclear explosive devices or for purposes unknown, and deterrence of such diversion by the risk of early detection.

## Safeguards Objectives: Paragraph 14

### NON-APPLICATION OF SAFEGUARDS TO NUCLEAR MATERIAL TO BE USED IN NON-PEACEFUL ACTIVITIES

14. The Agreement should provide that if the State intends to exercise its discretion to use *nuclear material* which is required to be safeguarded thereunder in a nuclear activity which does not require the application of *safeguards under the Agreement*, the following procedures will apply:

(b) The Agency and the State shall make an arrangement so that, only while the *nuclear material* is in such an activity, the *safeguards provided for in the Agreement will not be applied*. The arrangement shall

## Safeguards Objectives: Generic

- To detect any **diversion of declared** nuclear material at declared facilities or locations outside facilities (LOFs);
- To detect any **undeclared production or processing** of nuclear material at declared facilities or LOFs;
- To detect any **undeclared** nuclear material or activities in the **State as a whole**.

*IAEA Safeguards Glossary 2022*

## Safeguards Objectives: Technical

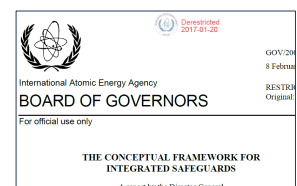
**Acquisition path analysis.** A structured method used to analyse the plausible paths by which, from a technical point of view, nuclear material suitable for use in a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device could be acquired. **Acquisition path analysis is used to establish technical objectives for a State with a comprehensive safeguards agreement (CSA) in force.** It does not involve judgements about a State's intention to pursue any such path.

*IAEA Safeguards Glossary 2022*

## Conceptual Framework for Integrated Safeguards

- State-specific factors (State-specific features and characteristics)
- Acquisition path analysis (APA)

*See paras GOV/2002/8 (paras 15-16, 21-24; GOV/OR.1045 (paras 16-17))*



## Outstanding Questions

- How do the technical objectives change?
- What measures could be chosen?
- What could the arrangement look like as a whole?



## In Summary

- **Overall objective** of safeguards from INFCIRC/153 does not change.
- **Generic objectives** also do not change.
- Acquisition path analysis and State-specific factors inform **technical objectives** on the basis of which the Secretariat develops the **safeguards approach** and choose associated **safeguards measures**.

## Thank you

Noah Mayhew  
Senior Research Associate

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✉ @atomic\_yozhik

🌐 [vcdnp.org](http://vcdnp.org)

## **Workshop “AUKUS: New Challenges to the IAEA Safeguards”**

Remarks by Anton Khlopkov, Director, Center for Energy and Security Studies  
Vienna (Austria), 25 April 2025

*“Developing an effective and non-discriminatory IAEA safeguards regime on AUKUS: contributions from the Secretariat, Board of Governors and Member States.”*

It is difficult to be revolutionary or innovative, when you are the last speaker in such a highly-qualified and expertise-dense audience. In my remarks I would like to highlight a few points, which I believe are of special importance, based on our discussion today, last year workshop, and a few of my own ideas and observations.

1. First of all, I'd like to echo the previous speakers and express my gratitude to the Permanent Mission of China for their consistent efforts in organizing inclusive discussions on IAEA safeguards in the context of the AUKUS nuclear submarine deal. I'd like to highlight the word 'inclusive'. This is likely the only regular platform open both to diplomats and think-tankers. I'm glad to be a part of this very interactive discussion.

2. A number of experts today spoke on the developments around the AUKUS nuclear submarine deal and IAEA safeguards application in that context since the second workshop, which was held by the Chinese Mission in Vienna on 27 April 2024. I'd also like to focus on one specific aspect of the topic.

There are growing concerns about the regular references by AUKUS states in their joint trilateral documents to the cooperation practices under the (3 July) 1958 US-UK Mutual Defense Agreement. The recent Agreement for Cooperation Related to Naval Nuclear Propulsion of 5 August 2024 is no exception. Let me remind you – the UK-US MDA is a legal basis for ongoing cooperation between UK nuclear R&D institutions and US nuclear weapons labs. Particularly, Article II of the agreement provides for the exchange of classified information necessary for the development of nuclear weapons delivery systems and the training of personnel in the use of nuclear weapons. It's at the very least surprising and controversial that this agreement is referenced by two NPT depositories in a deal with a NNWS.

AUKUS states should clarify the relationship between the AUKUS related arrangements and the UK-US MDA, especially since there are concerns that the nuclear submarines for Australia could be converted to carry nuclear weapons in the future.

3. Unfortunately, since the last workshop, there has been no much progress in AUKUS states being more open to inclusive dialogue regarding their submarine deal and IAEA safeguards in this context. The three states continue engaging with the IAEA Secretariat behind the closed doors.

That said, I'd like to highlight: consistency is a key element, a backbone of the IAEA safeguards system's credibility and the guarantees' overall effectiveness. Former US National Security Advisor John Bolton once said, “Consistency is for the weak.” But in the context of the IAEA and safeguards, a lack of consistency could be destructive if not fatal.

A departure from the traditional formats of developing new conceptual documents related to the implementation of safeguards, especially without broad discussions involving interested parties, poses a threat to long-term trust in the safeguards system and credibility of the safeguards system.

For example, after the Iraq crisis, exactly in this way – in an inclusive manner – the Additional Protocol was developed. It's worth noting that this is a voluntary document for states to sign, unlike the arrangement under Article 14 of the CSA. The latter is mandatory if a state intends to “exempt” nuclear material from IAEA safeguards for the use in a non-proscribed military activity.

I believe it's accurate to say that the HEU quantity to be delivered to Australia under the AUKUS nuclear submarine deal significantly exceeds the combined stocks of HEU of similar enrichment levels in all NNWS where the Additional Protocol is applied. Isn't this alone a strong enough reason to develop approaches to the application of safeguards in the same inclusive manner as with the Additional Protocol with all interested member states involved?

4. At the same time, I want to highlight that the fate of the AUKUS nuclear submarine deal itself is still unclear. Within the current U.S. administration, there are high-level officials who, for various reasons, consistently express skepticism about its prospects. Among them, for example, is Elbridge Colby, who earlier this month was confirmed by the U.S. Senate as Pentagon Policy Chief or Under Secretary of Defense for Policy.

This raises a reasonable question: whose long-term interests are being served by undermining the established IAEA formats for developing conceptual safeguards approaches, especially considering that such new approaches would set precedents? Even more so given that the very agreement prompting these changes may never be implemented. This could lead to losses for everyone and, most importantly, damage the credibility of the safeguards system.

5. When we talk about the importance of consistency in the context of evolution of the IAEA safeguards system, it applies equally to both Member States and the IAEA Secretariat. As it is known, in 2022 a new edition of the Safeguards Glossary was published. There, the role of the IAEA BoG in adopting arrangements under Article 14 of the CSA was changed. It was, I quote, “any such arrangement would be submitted to the IAEA Board of Governors for prior approval.” Now it is “Any arrangement pursuant to para. 14 of [153] “will be reported to the IAEA Board of Governors”.

I am sure that the Secretariat may have strong and valid reasons for revising its stance on the BoG's role regarding such arrangements. But it is crucial that these arguments be communicated in as much detail as possible, including publicly. Glossary is a public document. Perhaps a dedicated article on the Agency's website could be used to explain what are the reasons behind the change of Secretariat position. **It's still not too late to do this.** After all, the declared purpose of the Glossary, as stated by the IAEA itself, is to facilitate “understanding of the specialized safeguards terminology within the international community.” Serious changes should be accompanied by legal

and technical explanations from the Secretariat, and should serve as a basis for further discussion of this matter.

6. In his statement on 14 March 2023, the IAEA DG Grossi drew attention to the fact that drafting an appropriate arrangement involves “serious legal and complex technical matters” as well as “the development of the necessary safeguards approach”. One cannot but agree with this statement. In this context, it makes sense to consider creating an expert mechanism that would combine the knowledge and experience of the Secretariat and the IAEA Member States. My personal believe is that in accordance with existing practice, the IAEA Member States should take active part in the development of arrangements on conceptual issues related safeguards, that includes arrangements necessary under the Article 14 of CSA. There is no experience for the application of safeguards in similar to AUKUS nuclear submarine projects. The relevant concept needs to be developed.

During the workshop last year I proposed that the Secretariat and the IAEA Member States shall consider establishing or using different types of fora to contribute to the development of arrangements necessary under the Article 14 of CSA: Special Committee open to all IAEA Member States; Special Expert Group; SAGSI; Technical Meetings on application of safeguards in the context of AUKUS nuclear submarine deal. And this list is not exhaustive. Tariq Rauf mentioned today a Scientific Forum of the General Conference as another option. So, we do have a menu of options if there is a political will among the AUKUS states in first place to have a truly inclusive and sustainable approach.

7. The AUKUS partners on multiple occasions and at different levels, including at the highest level, expressed their commitment to adhere to “the highest standards” for international transparency. It is high time to move from statements to actions.

8. I began my comment by highlighting the lack of inclusive platforms for discussing the issue of safeguards in the context of the AUKUS nuclear submarine deal. In this regard, I would like to inform you that the 8th Moscow Nonproliferation Conference will take place from 12-14 March 2026. I’d use this opportunity to invite everyone interested to engage in a discussion on the topic of IAEA safeguards and Article 14 of CSA in the context of the AUKUS deal. We are particularly interested in the participation of AUKUS states and will be pleased to provide them a platform to present their perspective and approaches to these complex issues.

Elements presented by the Secretariat during the Workshop on 24 April 2025

(Provided by Mr. Ionut Suseanu)

- The Agency is an intergovernmental organization established by the Statute (Art. I of the Statute); States are parties to the Statute and they have the authority to interpret its provisions; objectives (Art. II), functions (Art. III), roles of PMO (Art. V and VI), DG and the Secretariat (Art. VII).
- The safeguards or control function of the Agency set out in Art. III.A.5 of the Statute is different than the “assistance” function which is addressed in Art. III.A.1-4, 7, and Art. IX-XI.
- Art. III.A.5 authorizes the Agency to establish and administer safeguards designed to ensure that assistance made available by the Agency is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose; this applies to project and supply agreements approved by the Board involving Agency assistance (Art. XI – Agency Projects).
- In addition, Art. III.A.5 authorizes the Agency to apply safeguards, at the request of the parties, to any bilateral or multilateral arrangement (e.g. in connection with the NPT or NWFZ treaties) or at the request of a State, to any of that State’s activities in the field of atomic energy.
- The Board has the authority to carry out the functions of the Agency, including safeguards (Art. VI.F.). This has been confirmed by subsequent Board practice. The Board has authorized the DG to sign and implement all SG agreements (item-specific, CSA, VOA), now in force for 191 States.
- Since 1959, all safeguards documents (e.g. Inspector Document, first safeguards system (INFCIRC/26) and its subsequent revisions (INFCIRC/66, Rev. 1 and 2), INFCIRC/153, INFCIRC/540 and Safeguards Confidentiality Regime (1997) were developed by MS in the framework of the Board or its Safeguards Committees and approved by the Board.
- Regarding CSAs, the document contained in INFCIRC/153, was negotiated by Member States in the framework of Committee 22 established by the Board in 1970 after the entry into force of the NPT, and it was approved by the Board in 1971. The Board authorized the Director General to use this document as the basis for negotiating CSAs in connection with the NPT, and it has been doing so since 1971 without change. CSA concluded on the basis of INFCIRC/153 are currently in force for 183 NNWS parties to the NPT.

- The safeguards provisions in the Statute are not self-executing; the Agency applies safeguards on the basis of the safeguards agreements in force with States, and regional organizations. For States with CSAs in force, the Agency applies safeguards on the basis of their respective CSA concluded with the Agency pursuant to the authority provided for in Article III.A.5 of the Statute, i.e. “to apply safeguards, at the request of the parties to any bilateral or multilateral arrangement”.
- The safeguards agreements set out the States undertakings, rights and obligations of the parties and the relevant safeguards procedures to be applied.
- The issue of compatibility of safeguards agreements, including CSAs based on INFCIRC/153, and the Agency’s Statute as regards the statutory legitimacy of non-explosive military applications of nuclear material subject to the Agency’s safeguards system was considered by the Board in early 80’s. The study carried out at that time by the Director General concluded that this statutory requirement is met under all types of safeguards agreements, including INFCIRC/153-type agreements. The Board took note of this study.
- The State’s undertaking in Article 1 of the CSA is to accept safeguards on all nuclear material in “all peaceful nuclear activities within its territory, under its jurisdiction or carried out under its control anywhere”. This is in accordance with Article III.1 of the NPT. The Agency has the right and obligation to apply safeguards, in accordance with the provisions of the CSA, on all such material to verify that it is not diverted to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.
- The use of nuclear material required to be safeguarded under a CSA, whether produced domestically or imported, for nuclear-powered submarines was envisaged by Member States during the negotiations of Committee 22, it was agreed and reflected in paragraph 14 of INFCIRC/153 and included subsequently in the CSAs approved by the Board. Therefore, this is part of the legal framework, i.e. CSAs concluded on the basis of INFCIRC/153 which the Board has authorized the Director General to sign and implement. This function entrusted to the DG by the Board has been implemented in accordance with the safeguards agreements and under the authority of the Board.
- There is no mechanism in the CSA providing for automatic exclusion from safeguards of nuclear material “required to be safeguarded” under the CSA. This has to be done through the arrangement provided for in Article 14 of the CSA. Regarding the relevant reporting procedures of nuclear material, the nuclear material produced

domestically or imported has to be reported to the Agency as provided for in Art. 34 (c) and 91-95. The definition of “inventory change” in the CSA also refers to receipts from a non-safeguarded (non-peaceful) activity and shipment for a non-safeguarded (non-peaceful) activity; none of these provisions have an exclusion for nuclear material used in naval nuclear propulsion or transferred for a non-proscribed military activity in a CSA State. Such advance notification enables the Agency to plan its activities under the CSA, prior to the time when the arrangement in Art. 14 becomes effective.

- Article 14 of the CSA allows the State to use nuclear material which is required to be safeguarded under the CSA in a nuclear activity, such as nuclear propulsion for submarines, provided that the State makes an arrangement with the Agency in this regard.
- Under Art. 5 of the CSA, the Agency has the obligation to protect confidential information coming to its knowledge in the implementation of the CSA. The Agency cannot not publish or communicate to any State, organization or person any information obtained by it in connection with the implementation of the CSA, including with respect to information received from a State in relation to Art. 14 arrangement, except that specific information relating to such implementation in the State may be given to the Board and to such Agency staff members as require such knowledge by reason of their official duties in connection with safeguards, but only to the extent necessary for the Agency to fulfil its responsibilities in implementing the CSA.
- Since September 2021, the DG addressed the matter in his statements to the Board and also in the SIR and specific reports to the Board. In this context, DG pointed out, inter alia, that:
  - the legal obligations of the parties and the non-proliferation aspects are paramount; the Agency’s role in this process is foreseen in the existing legal framework and falls strictly within its statutory competences;
  - the Agency will continue to have its verification and non-proliferation mandate as its core guiding principle and it will exercise it in an impartial, objective and technical manner;
  - the technical discussions initiated with two States with CSAs in force which notified the Agency of their decisions to acquire naval nuclear propulsion would need to address all aspects related to the application of safeguards to nuclear



material and related facilities prior to and after the required arrangements would become effective, as well as the elements to be included in such arrangement; the Agency will consider in addition, which provisions of the Additional Protocol would be applicable, as well as any transparency measures that might be offered in this regard.

- during this process, we will act in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the legal framework (CSA, AP and the Statute) and keep the Board informed at all stages of our consultations.
- The legal aspects to be discussed concern paragraph 14 of INFCIRC/153 as a whole and will include:
  - the State party's commitment that the use of the nuclear material in a non-proscribed military activity will not be in conflict with an undertaking the State may have given, and in respect of which Agency safeguards apply (e.g. an item-specific safeguards agreement or a project and supply agreement), that the nuclear material will be used only in a peaceful nuclear activity;
  - Duration of the arrangement;
  - Reporting arrangements, which do not involve any approval or classified knowledge of the military activity or relate to the use of nuclear material therein.
- Regarding the issue of interpretation of the CSA provisions, DG clarified during the Board meeting in June 2023 that there are specific provisions on the interpretation and application of the CSA in articles that correspond to paragraphs 20 and 21 of INFCIRC/153. Paragraph 20 provides that the State party to the CSA and the Agency "shall, at the request of either, consult about any question arising out of the interpretation or application of [the CSA]", including paragraph 14. Pursuant to paragraph 21, the State party to the CSA has the right to request that "any question arising out of the interpretation or application of [its CSA] be considered by the Board". So interpretation where it is a matter between the State party concerned and the Secretariat, this is according to the existing legal framework.
- DG also informed the Board on several occasions that he will ensure a transparent process that will be solely guided by the Agency's statutory mandate and the relevant safeguards agreements and he will continue to keep the Board of

Governors and Member States informed of this work and to transmit the arrangement when finalized to the Board of Governors for appropriate action.