



## PLAN OF ACTION TO PROMOTE THE CONCLUSION OF SAFEGUARDS AGREEMENTS AND ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

### **PART 1: Status of Implementation – 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009**

#### **1. General Conference Resolution**

In 2008, in GC(52)/RES/13, the IAEA General Conference:

“[Noted] the commendable efforts of some Member States, notably Japan, and the IAEA Secretariat in implementing elements of the plan of action outlined in resolution GC(44)/RES/19 and the Agency’s updated plan of action (September 2008), and [encouraged] them to continue these efforts, as appropriate and subject to the availability of resources, and review the progress in this regard, and [recommended] that the other Member States consider implementing elements of that plan of action, as appropriate, with the aim of facilitating the entry into force of comprehensive safeguards agreements and additional protocols; and the amendment of operative SQPs”

#### **2. Secretariat Activities**

In its implementation of the Plan of Action for the period between 1 July 2008 and 30 June 2009, the Secretariat convened two outreach events in order to facilitate the conclusion and implementation of APs, and the implementation of the Board’s decision on SQPs: a regional seminar for States in the Greater Caribbean with limited nuclear material and activities, held in Santo Domingo in July 2008; and a briefing on the IAEA’s safeguards system, conducted in New York in May 2009 in the margins of the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT.

Consultations were also held on the amendment of SQPs and the conclusion of CSAs and APs throughout the year with representatives from Member and non-Member States in Vienna; during the international courses on SSACs held in Mexico in July 2008 for States in Latin America and in the United States in June 2009 for States with SQPs; and during the IAEA seminar on security, safety and safeguards that was conducted in Santo Domingo in February 2009.

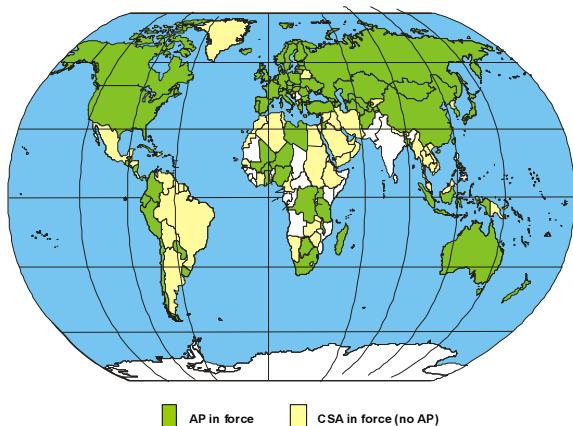


Overall, from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009, the Secretariat held bilateral consultations with over 70 States on the conclusion of safeguards agreements and APs and on the amendment of SQPs.

#### **3. Achievements**

More than half of all States with safeguards agreements have now brought APs into force. Between 1 July 2008 and 30 June 2009, CSAs in connection with the NPT entered into force for four States and APs for three States. During the same period, one State signed a CSA and five States signed APs

Communication regarding the amendment and rescission of SQPs continued. Consultations were held with nearly all States with such protocols between 1 July 2008 and 30 June 2009. During that period, five States agreed to amend their SQPs. By the end of June 2009, of the 81 States with operative SQPs, 26 had brought the revised SQP text into force.



Significant progress has therefore been achieved in the last few years. At the end of 2005, 36 States had not yet concluded their NPT safeguards agreements with the IAEA, while 107 States had signed APs (including 59 of the 72 States with significant nuclear activities). By the end of June 2009, the number of States without the required safeguards agreement had decreased to 26, while the number of States with APs signed had risen to 122 (including 62 of the 72 States with significant nuclear activities). However, with more than 100 States still without APs in force – including 19 States with significant nuclear activities – work remains to be done.

#### 4. Planned Activities

Specific proposed actions by the Secretariat and other partners include, for the 2009/2010 period:

- Continued reminders to, and consultations with, States that have not yet responded to the Agency's proposal to amend/rescind SQPs, as well as those that have yet to conclude or bring into force CSAs and APs.
- An interregional outreach seminar for States in Africa and Asia focusing on the amendment of SQPs and the conclusion/entry into force of CSAs and APs (to be held tentatively in late 2009).
- An interregional outreach seminar for Portuguese speaking States on the conclusion/entry into force of NPT safeguards agreements and/or APs, and on the amendment of SQPs (to be held tentatively in early 2010).
- A high-level briefing in the margins of the 2010 NPT Review Conference in New York and related consultations with New York based missions (May 2010).

#### 5. Conclusion

The period between 1 July 2008 and 30 June 2009 was positive in terms of the conclusion and entry into force of NPT safeguards agreements and additional protocols. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that (1) more than half of all States with safeguards agreements now have APs in force; and (2) the number of NPT States without comprehensive safeguards agreement has decreased from 30 to 26 since the beginning of 2009. The Agency will continue its work in safeguards outreach to ensure that such progress is maintained.

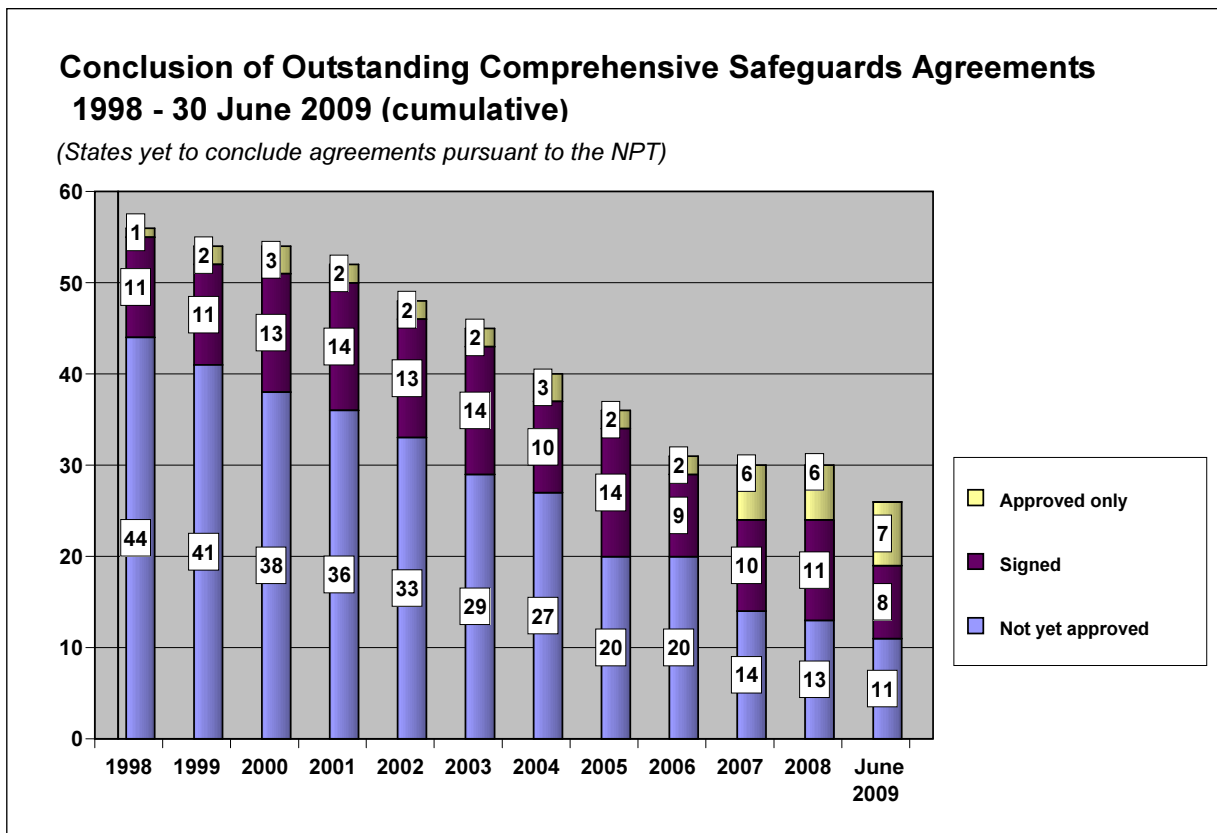
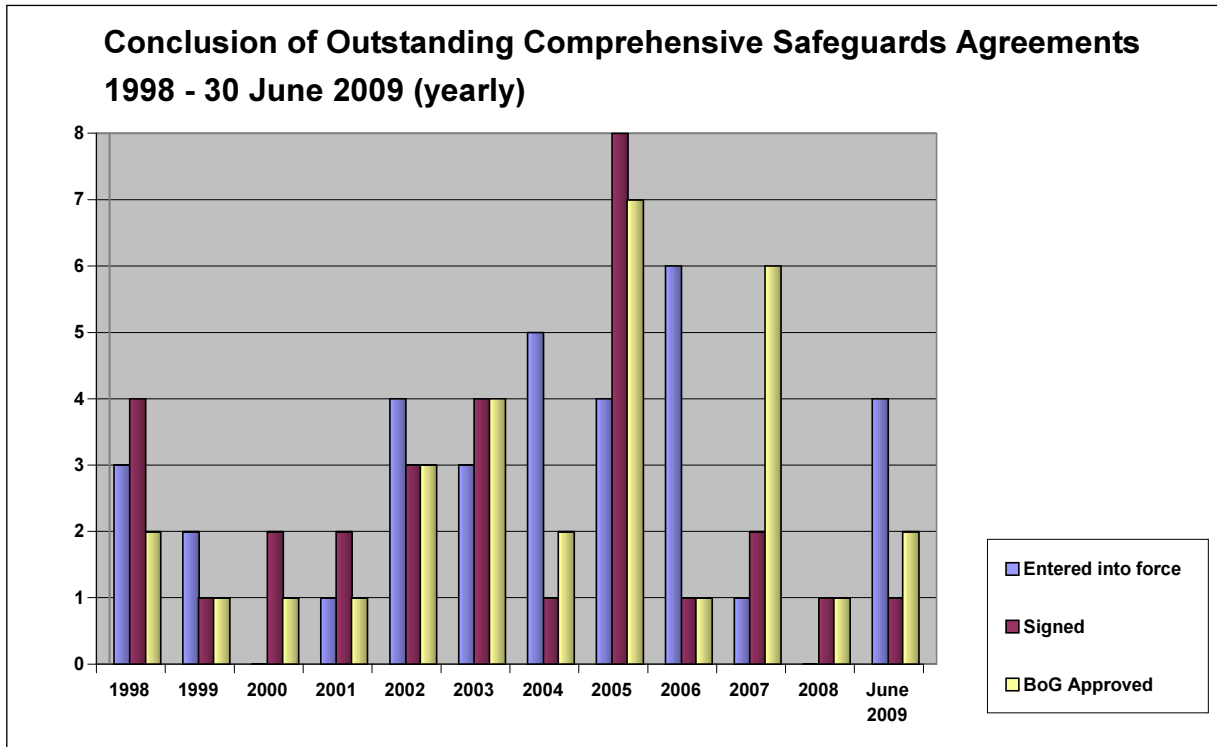
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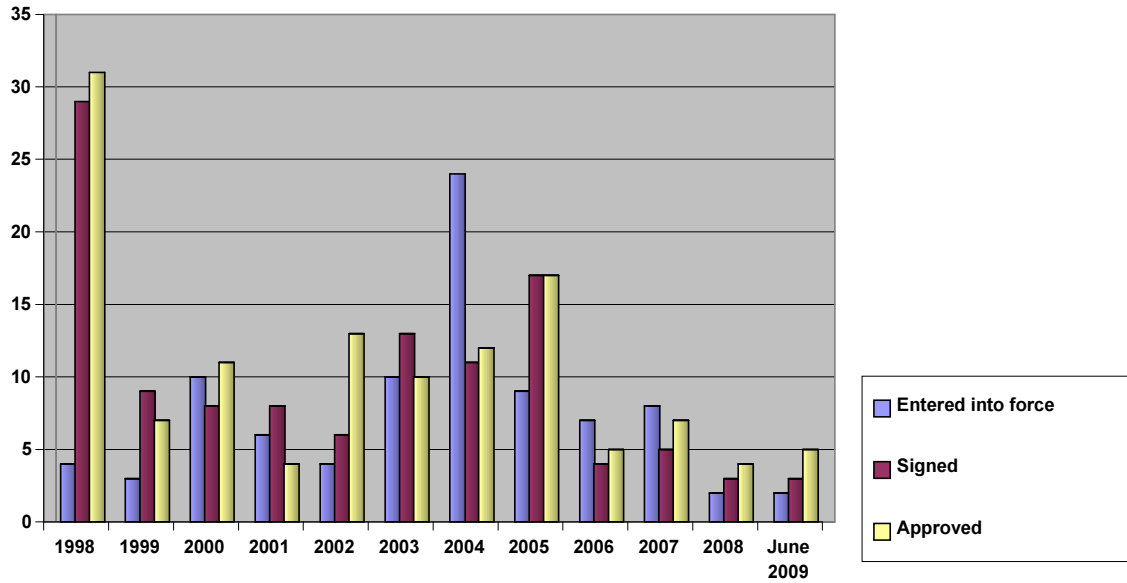
### Annex I: interregional, regional and sub-regional outreach events

Seminar	Partners	Participants/Observers
<b>Minsk</b> , November 2000		Approx. 15 participants from 5 of the Newly Independent States
<b>Tokyo</b> , June 2001	Co-sponsored by the IAEA	Approx. 20 participants from 16 Asian States
<b>Lima</b> , December 2001	OPANAL, UN-LiREC	49 participants from 22 out of the 33 States of Latin America and the Caribbean, observers from Japan and the US
<b>Tallinn</b> , January 2002	Sweden (co-sponsored)	21 participants from 3 countries of the Baltic Region and observers from Kazakhstan (focus on legislation)
<b>Almaty</b> , January 2002		23 participants from 4 Central Asian and 3 South Caucasus Republics, observers from China, Japan and the US
<b>Johannesburg</b> , June 2002	UNREC Africa	75 participants from 35 of the 53 African countries, including 10 non-Member States; observers from the European Union and Japan
<b>Poiana Braşov</b> , February 2003		42 participants from 13 countries of Central and Eastern Europe, observers from Cyprus, Finland, Malta and the US
<b>Kuala Lumpur</b> , March/April 2003	ASEAN Sec., UNREC Asia/Pacific	41 participants from 9 ASEAN States and observers from Australia, Timor-Leste, Ukraine and the US
<b>Tashkent</b> , June 2003		21 participants from 7 States of Central Asia and South Caucasus, Observers from China, Japan and US
<b>Vienna</b> , November 2003		32 participants from 16 States in five regions, mostly with no safeguards agreements in force
<b>Ouagadougou</b> , February 2004	ECOWAS Sec., UNREC Africa	37 participants from 13 countries in Africa and 3 international organizations. Observer from France.
<b>Windhoek</b> , March 2004	UNREC Africa	63 participants from 17 countries in Africa, 2 international organizations and one NGO (VERTIC)
<b>New York</b> , May 2004		47 participants
<b>Sydney</b> , November 2004	Australia (co-sponsored)	31 participants from 14 countries of the South Pacific Region
<b>Vienna</b> , Nov/Dec 2004		35 participants from 17 States in five regions
<b>Rabat</b> , October 2005		39 participants from 21 African States
<b>Vienna</b> , February 2006		59 participants from 33 SQP countries and 10 observer States
<b>Quito</b> , April 2006		44 participants from 20 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (including 17 SQP States)
<b>Sydney</b> , July 2006	Australia (co-sponsored)	56 participants from 33 countries in Asia/Pacific with limited nuclear material and activities, and from 2 observer States
<b>Vienna</b> , May 2007	Held back-to-back with NPT PrepCom	30 participants representing 13 NPT States parties with no safeguards agreements and two high-level invited speakers
<b>Vienna</b> , February 2008	Co-organised with SG/CTR	17 participants representing 9 SQP States in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America (and one high-level speaker).
<b>Geneva</b> , May 2008	In the margins of the NPT PrepCom	17 participants from 15 States in the briefing on the conclusion of NPT safeguards agreements; 32 participants from 23 States and one international organization in the briefing on the strengthened safeguards system (and one high-level speaker).
<b>Santo Domingo</b> , July 2008		27 participants representing 14 SQP States in the Greater Caribbean and 2 high-level speakers from international organizations (OPANAL and UN-LiREC)
<b>New York</b> , May 2009	In the margins of the NPT PrepCom	24 participants from 14 States and several NGOs

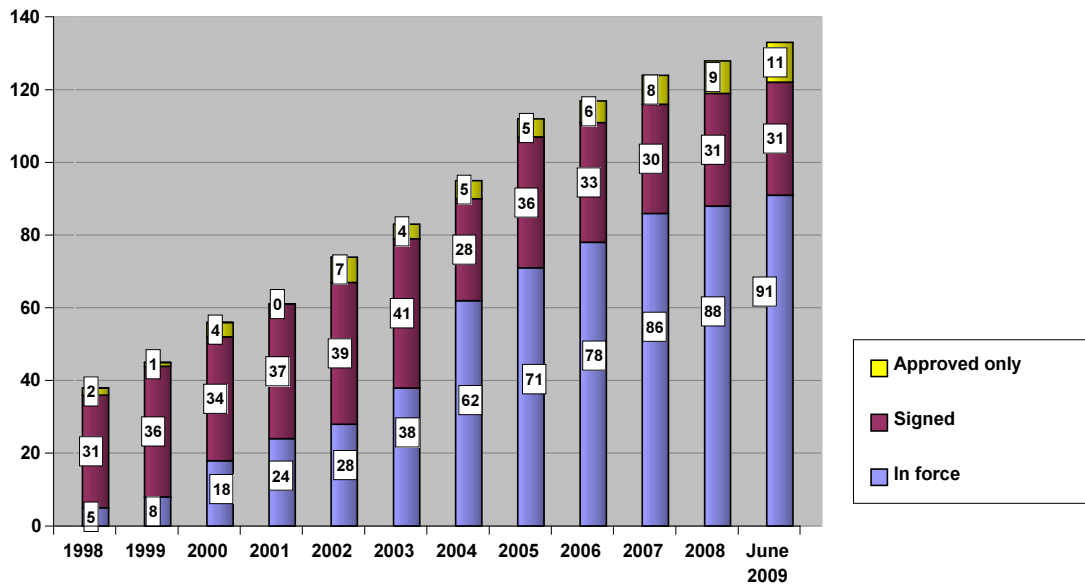
**Annex II: status of conclusion of safeguards agreements and additional protocols**



### Conclusion of Additional Protocols 1998 - 30 June 2009 (yearly)



### Conclusion of Additional Protocols 1998 - 30 June 2009 (cumulative)





## PLAN OF ACTION TO PROMOTE THE CONCLUSION OF SAFEGUARDS AGREEMENTS AND ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

### **PART 2: Background and Generic Description of Activities**

#### **1. Purpose**

A key challenge for the Agency according to the 2006-2011 Medium Term Strategy (GOV/2005/8) is “to be equipped to provide credible assurances regarding the peaceful use of nuclear energy to the international community.” To this end, the Agency will *inter alia* be “promoting the entry into force of outstanding comprehensive safeguards agreements, and of additional protocols for all States”.

The aim of this Plan of Action is to focus the Secretariat’s efforts in this regard and to provide a strategy for the Agency’s outreach activities. It is a document of the Secretariat that serves as a blueprint for cooperation within the Secretariat and among Member States to achieve wider adherence to the strengthened safeguards system. It bears out some of the objectives expressed by the General Conference, the Board of Governors, the NPT State Parties and the United Nations General Assembly (see below).

#### **2. Background**

When the Board of Governors approved the Model Protocol Additional to the Agreement(s) between State(s) and the IAEA for the Application of Safeguards (INFCIRC/540(Corrected)) in May 1997, it tasked the Director General with negotiating additional protocols (APs) with all States. Further impetus to this mandate was given by the States Party to the NPT in the consensus Final Document of the 2000 NPT Review Conference, which recommended:

“that the Director General of the IAEA and the IAEA Member States consider ways and means, which could include a possible plan of action, to promote and facilitate the conclusion and entry into force of such safeguards agreements and additional protocols, including for example, specific measures to assist States with less experience in nuclear activities to implement legal requirements.”

In the same year, the General Conference adopted resolution GC(44)/RES/19 on “Strengthening the Effectiveness and Improving the Efficiency of the Safeguards System and Application of the Additional Protocol”, which recommended:

“that the Director General, the Board of Governors and Member States consider implementing the following elements of a plan of action, as appropriate and subject to available resources, so that safeguards agreements and additional protocols can be brought into force, and review progress in this regard:

- (i) Intensified efforts by the Director General to conclude safeguards agreements and additional protocols, especially with those States having substantial nuclear activities under their jurisdiction,
- (ii) Increased bilateral and regional consultations among Member States at both technical and political levels, with a view to promoting the domestic process to conclude safeguards agreements and additional protocols,

- (iii) Assistance by the IAEA and Member States to other States by providing their knowledge and technical expertise necessary to conclude and implement safeguards agreements and additional protocols,
- (iv) Reinforced co-ordination between Member States and the IAEA Secretariat in their efforts to promote the conclusion of safeguards agreements and additional protocols,
- (v) Consideration by Member States, subject to progress made under (i) to (iv) above, of further steps to promote the safeguards agreements and Protocols, including, *inter alia*, an appropriate international meeting”.

The United Nations General Assembly, in resolution A/RES/55/33R (2000):

“[welcomed] the adoption by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency on 22 September 2000 of resolution GC(44)/RES/19, which contains elements of a plan of action to promote and facilitate the conclusion and entry into force of safeguards agreements and additional protocols, and [called for] the early and full implementation of that resolution.”

Each year, the General Conference has adopted a resolution in which it noted the efforts by the Secretariat and some Member States in implementing elements of the plan of action outlined in resolution GC(44)/RES/19 and the Agency’s updated plan of action, and *inter alia* encouraged them to continue such efforts (see Part 1 of this Plan of Action for reference to the latest such resolution).

### 3. Secretariat Activities

Since the development of the 2001 Plan of Action, the Secretariat has intensified its outreach efforts. In addition to its traditional activities centred on correspondence and consultations, the Secretariat has *inter alia* organized a series of interregional, regional and subregional seminars, and contributed to national seminars to help States in their preparations for the implementation of safeguards agreements and APs.

While the purpose of such seminars has been to promote wider adherence to the strengthened safeguards system, their focus has been adapted to the specific situation. Thus, the May 2007 Vienna seminar – attended by States without safeguards agreements – focused on the basic features of NPT safeguards agreements and APs, whereas the October 2005 seminar in Rabat – which targeted States that had already signed APs – looked more closely at reporting requirements and the States’ experience in implementing strengthened safeguards. The seminars have been carried out with the active support of the host countries and often in collaboration with the United Nations and other partners.

Other efforts of the Secretariat have included the following:

- **High-level dialogue:** adherence to strengthened safeguards is a priority for the Director General in his dialogue with State representatives; several safeguards agreements and APs have been signed in connection with official visits by the Director General.
- **Consultations with State delegations,** mostly in Vienna, Geneva and New York, to facilitate the conclusion of safeguards agreements and APs, and the amendment or rescission of SQPs.
- **National seminars on the AP:** such as the ones held in Algiers, Astana, Bangkok, Bern, Bogotá, Hanoi, Kiev, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, Mexico City and Port-au-Prince.
- **Training of State systems of accounting for and control of nuclear material (SSACs):** national, regional and interregional training courses are conducted periodically to assist States in fulfilling safeguards obligations.

- **SSAC Advisory Services:** ISSAS missions allow the Agency to evaluate the performance of SSACs and make recommendations in this regard, thereby assisting States in fulfilling obligations under safeguards agreements and APs.
- **Outreach publications:** in 2002, the Agency published the booklet *Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and Nuclear Security: IAEA Safeguards Agreements and Additional Protocols*, which has been used extensively for government outreach purposes. Updated versions in English, French and Spanish were issued in 2005 and 2008; in June 2006, a sister publication entitled *Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and Nuclear Security: Overview of Safeguards Requirements for States with Limited Nuclear Material and Activities* was published. Both booklets are available on the Agency's public website.
- **Outreach to civil society and the general public:** in February 2003 and again in February 2004, the Secretariat organised an awareness seminar on verification and nuclear security for NGOs, academic institutions and media. Information on the Agency's strengthened safeguards system was issued on the web for public information purposes, and related articles have been published in relevant publications. The importance of wider adherence to APs was also a recurring theme in presentations made at the October 2006 Safeguards Symposium at IAEA headquarters.
- **Advisory missions by international teams of experts (ITE):** as part of the Nuclear Security Plan of Activities, the Agency has undertaken efforts to inform and advise States about international legal instruments that are relevant to the protection against nuclear terrorism – including NPT safeguards agreements and APs – and to encourage adherence to and/or implementation of such instruments. ITE missions are planned and implemented by OLA in coordination with EXPO and NSNS, and funded through the Nuclear Security Fund.

#### 4. Categories of States

The current Plan of Action makes a distinction between three categories of States: IAEA Member States with safeguards significant nuclear activities (*i.e.* nuclear material subject to routine inspections) (Group 1), IAEA Member States with limited nuclear material and activities (Group 2) and non-members of the Agency (Group 3).

The highest priority is given to the conclusion of APs with all States in Group 1 – in particular with States that have declared conversion, enrichment, fabrication or reprocessing facilities. Outreach activities for States in Group 2 also focus on the amendment of SQPs, which gives the Agency additional tools to fulfil its verification mandate in such States. This often requires coordination with other IAEA Departments (TC, NS and NA) that may have regular contacts with decision-makers and regulatory authorities in this group of countries. A special situation – thus special working methods – also apply to most non-member States of the Agency (Group 3), where there are no working level relations with Agency staff. Most of these States can be expected to have little or no experience of the Agency's mandated activities.

#### 5. Lessons learned

Through its outreach work, the Secretariat has gained a better understanding of the obstacles facing States with regard to the conclusion of safeguards agreements and APs. These can roughly be divided into four categories:

1. **Policy Factors** include a lower priority given to nuclear non-proliferation compared to other national priorities, insufficient awareness of the role of strengthened safeguards for nuclear non-proliferation and international security, expectations of reciprocal economic and/or security-related benefits and unwillingness to submit to an “intrusive” verification regime.
2. **Legislative factors** include insufficient knowledge about legal requirements and the need for legislative assistance, existing national legislation that contradicts provisions of the AP (e.g.

confidentiality provisions) or a lack of legal authority to collect and share information for declarations, for instance, export/import monitoring.

3. **Administrative factors** include gaps in the working relationship between regulatory authorities and Government ministries involved in the conclusion of international agreements (Foreign/Legal Affairs), a lack of communication channels between nuclear authorities and mining companies and research facilities for declaration purposes, and reluctance among policy-makers and law-makers to attend to matters perceived as overly complex and technical.
4. **Technical factors** frequently involves the absence of an established or effective SSAC, sometimes due to the lack of an assigned safeguards focal point, insufficient understanding of requirements to make declarations and the need for technical assistance.

In terms of the categories of States identified above, the typical obstacles facing States would be as follows:

**Table 1: Obstacles to the conclusion of safeguards agreements and APs**

	<b>Member States</b>	<b>Non-Member States</b>
<b>Safeguards significant nuclear activities</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Group 1</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of legislative and technical infrastructure for making declarations (notably for export monitoring)</li> <li>• Inconsistencies with existing legal provisions; expectations of something “in return” for concluding legal instruments</li> </ul>	<b>DPRK</b>
<b>Limited nuclear material and activities</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Group 2</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical counterparts’ lack of access to ministries</li> <li>• Limited knowledge of the role of strengthened safeguards</li> <li>• Low priority given to nuclear non-proliferation</li> <li>• Insufficient knowledge of legal requirements</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Group 3</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited awareness of the policy function of the Agency in general and strengthened safeguards in particular</li> <li>• Reluctance to deal with overly technical matters</li> </ul>

## 7. Future Efforts

More than 80% of all States with safeguards significant nuclear activities have signed APs. While concluding APs with such States – especially those with proliferation sensitive nuclear facilities – remains a matter of highest priority, outreach efforts also need to focus on SQP States. Table 2 below summarizes the focus that such efforts should now take, for each of the three groups identified above for outreach purposes.

**Table 2: Focus of future outreach efforts**

	<b>Member States</b>	<b>Non-Member States</b>
<b>Safeguards significant nuclear activities</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Group 1</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individualized consultations</li> <li>• National seminars</li> <li>• Use of safeguards inspectors on mission to help prepare for AP implementation</li> <li>• SSAC training</li> <li>• Focus on facilitating entry into force of signed agreements.</li> </ul>	<b>DPRK</b>
<b>Limited nuclear material and activities</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Group 2</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outreach visits to provide advice on policy, legislative and technical aspects of strengthened safeguards; this includes making use of relevant high-level visits by Secretariat delegations.</li> <li>• Use of good offices to help technical counterparts gain access to relevant ministries</li> <li>• Consultations with officials in Vienna</li> <li>• Regional seminars; briefings at international meetings; legislative and technical assistance; this could include back-to-back events with TC and other meetings and, on demand, presentations to parliamentarians to facilitate ratification</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Group 3</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concerted efforts with Member States with links to the State concerned</li> <li>• Non-member States to be invited to Agency seminars subject to extrabudgetary resources</li> <li>• Briefings involving non-member States to be held in the margins of other regional / international meetings to minimize resource demands.</li> </ul>

***Outreach and SSAC training***

The Secretariat is currently working to implement two separate mandates of the Board: on the one hand negotiating safeguards agreements and APs, and the amendment of SQPs; and on the other, assisting States with SQPs, including non-members of the Agency, in establishing and maintaining SSACs. Once a decision has been made to amend the SQP, the Agency needs to help the States put into place the necessary legislative and technical framework to implement safeguards. However, confusing these two messages, for instance, by providing policy outreach to the technical level or providing training on the detailed reporting requirements to the policy level, risks being counterproductive – in particular when dealing with States that have limited experience of IAEA matters. Consequently, it is important to first address the policy level, and to concentrate the training efforts on States having already taken the decision to conclude safeguards agreement and/or APs, or to amend SQPs.

**8. Coordination**

***Coordination with States***

In accordance with the fourth element of the Action Plan proposed in GC/(44)/RES/19, which calls for “*Reinforced co-ordination between Member States and the IAEA Secretariat in their efforts to promote the conclusion of safeguards agreements and Additional Protocols*”, the Secretariat takes steps, as appropriate, to ensure that its efforts are coordinated with those of Member States that are actively involved in efforts to promote wider adherence to the AP.

- An international conference held in Tokyo in 2002 aimed at facilitating and coordinating international efforts towards wider adherence to the strengthened safeguards system. It underlined the Agency's role in facilitating the coordination of multilateral and bilateral assistance and cooperation and sharing of related information.
- Australia, France, Japan, the United States and the G-8 group of countries have coordinated their bilateral efforts with the Secretariat's outreach activities.
- At the request of the relevant Committee Chairs and the President of the Conference, the Secretariat held briefings and made presentations at sessions of the Preparatory Committees for the 2005 and 2010 NPT Review Conferences, as well as at the 2005 Review Conference itself. Briefings were also held in connection with a regional conference in Wellington (March 2001) organised by the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and at the Asia-Pacific Regional Safeguards and Security Conference, organized by the Government of Australia in November 2004.

### ***In-house coordination***

The Office of External Relations and Policy Coordination (EXPO) coordinates the implementation of this Plan of Action, and all relevant Secretariat units have designated focal points in this regard.

- Each outreach seminar is generally a cooperative undertaking by EXPO, the Office of Legal Affairs (OLA) and the Department of Safeguards (SG).
- TC officers may receive guidance by EXPO to support, as appropriate, regional outreach efforts. For example, TC regularly arranges for Member State representatives undergoing fellowship training or scientific visits in Vienna to meet with EXPO to discuss, *inter alia*, adherence to and implementation of the strengthened safeguards system.

## **9. Resource Implications**

The Secretariat has so far been pursuing its outreach efforts mainly through extrabudgetary contributions from Japan and the United States. Australia, France, Italy, Spain and Sweden have also contributed in cash to the Agency's efforts and a number of States have provided in-kind support, e.g. by hosting outreach events. The implementation of this Plan of Action has required a significant workload for staff in EXPO, OLA and MTCD. Staff costs have been borne by the Agency through the regular budget. Given the expanding workload of the relevant Secretariat units regarding safeguards and nuclear security issues, further efficiencies are being contemplated.

## **10. Conclusions**

The Agency's work to strengthen safeguards by promoting the conclusion of safeguards agreements and APs and the amendment of SQPs continues to bear fruit. The continued success of the Secretariat's Plan of Action will require that sufficient resources continue to be made available, that appropriate coordination within the Secretariat and between States and the Secretariat be maintained, and that strengthened safeguards remain a priority for peaceful nuclear cooperation and in the wider context of international security and development.

## Annex I. Proposed Agency/State activities

1. Agency Activities	2. States Activities	3. Agency/States Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular correspondence</li> <li>• Preparation of draft agreements/protocols</li> <li>• Presentations/speeches at international meetings</li> <li>• Informal contact in margins of Agency meetings</li> <li>• Back-to-back activities at other Agency events</li> <li>• Consultations during visits of high-level Secretariat staff.</li> <li>• Regional and national seminars</li> <li>• SSAC training</li> <li>• Country visits by EXPO and other staff</li> <li>• Formal consultations upon request</li> <li>• Development of guidelines and tools</li> <li>• Encouragement to other States and regional organizations (e.g. NWFZ) to use good offices</li> <li>• Tailor-made outreach to remaining states with significant nuclear activities that are considering concluding additional protocols</li> <li>• Cooperation within the Secretariat, in particular to reach out to States with limited nuclear activities.</li> <li>• Continued technical and legislative assistance for AP implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inclusion of the conclusion of safeguards agreements and APs as priorities in bilateral consultations on security and non-proliferation</li> <li>• Other individual State-to-State bilateral approaches</li> <li>• High-level bilateral visits</li> <li>• Coordinated efforts to reach out to individual States</li> <li>• Sharing of experience of AP preparation and implementation</li> <li>• Push for general adherence to strengthened safeguards in groups, e.g. EU, NWFZ etc.</li> <li>• Bilateral and multi-country efforts to reach out to States</li> <li>• State-to-state assistance in legislative drafting</li> <li>• State-to-state assistance related to the monitoring of Annex 2 items</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for the secure financing of the strengthened safeguards system</li> <li>• Extrabudgetary support for the Agency's outreach efforts</li> <li>• Hosting of IAEA regional seminars</li> <li>• IAEA co-sponsoring of States' international meetings on the strengthened safeguards system</li> <li>• Agency participation in international meetings on the strengthened safeguards system</li> <li>• Cooperative training programmes</li> <li>• Coordination of regional efforts with Agency seminars</li> <li>• Cooperation with or use of regional organizations</li> <li>• Requests for IAEA assistance to facilitate adherence to and implementation of the strengthened safeguards system</li> <li>• Invitation to the Agency to make presentations at regional meetings.</li> <li>• Coordination of outreach activities with other States and with the Agency</li> </ul>