

**61° GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE IAEA
CHILE
DECLARATION OF THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
AMBASSADOR ARMIN ANDEREYA
Vienna, September 20th, 2017**

Mr. Vice President,

To start with, I would like to congratulate the ambassador of Philippines and all the members of the board for their election and offer you the active collaboration of my delegation for a successful outcome of this conference.

I would also like to congratulate the general director Yukiya Amano for the recent re-election for this position.

Furthermore, I want to welcome the delegation of Grenada as new State party of this organization.

I would like to express particularly my sympathies to the people of Mexico affected by a terrible earthquake.

Mr. Vice President,

This year we celebrate, along with 122 members of the United Nations, the approval of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, the most complete and advanced instrument that exists on the matter. Once it is going to come into effect, it will add up to the global architecture of peace and security.

The present day, Wednesday 20th of September is a historic day. Today, the document will be opened for signature and the President of the Republic of Chile will subscribe the treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons.

The mentioned convention strengthens the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that continues being the cornerstone of the international security that we actively want to preserve.

It is time, Mr. Vice President that we leave behind our promises and statements and to take action, for the real and efficient fulfillment of our commitments made concerning the achievement of a general nuclear disarmament. We should note, and at the same time regret the fact that, despite all the stated commitments in favor for that objective, after 61

years of approval of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, there has been no advances in the pillar of nuclear disarmament.

Mr. Vice President,

In respect of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, the international community observes and waits with impatience that all countries of Annex 2 ratify and subscribe the mentioned legal instrument.

Today, after twenty years, the political will and the necessary compromise for the treaty to come into effect are still missing. We are observing a real complacency in the maintenance of the facto moratorium about nuclear explosions as if it would be the object itself of the treaty.

To increase our concerns, we do not to perceive a commitment to make progress regarding the end of the “nuclear peace.” On the contrary, we see a decision to develop new and more sophisticated nuclear weapons, through the subcritical tests, which implies a way of circumventing the fulfilment of the spirit of the treaty.

Mr. Vice President,

The nuclear program of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea causes great concern to my country. The repeated violations of the different resolutions of the Security Council of the United Nations, including the nuclear explosion which was designated by the country as a hydrogen bomb, as well as the launching of an intercontinental ballistic missile, violating the air space of bordering countries, represents a provocation and a threat to the international peace which should no longer be tolerated.

North Korea has become a real threat to its surroundings and to the international community. Verbal threats have been followed by concrete actions which have increased the risk of a nuclear conflagration.

That is why we should reiterate the calling for the resume of credible and conversations in real faith, which lead to the complete and verifiable denuclearization of North Korea. That country will only attain safety and development when it is willing to transform into a reliable interlocutor and be up to the international responsibilities and compromises.

To that effect, my country proposed that the situation of the RPDC should be revised from a holistic approach, taking into account the status of the

human rights and the humanitarian impact which was generated through its nuclear program.

We also reiterate that North Korea should regularize its status as a non-nuclear state in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Furthermore, it should submit all its nuclear installations to the safeguard inspections of the International Atomic Energy Agency and ratify as soon as possible the treaty for complete prohibition of nuclear trails. In this connection, we celebrate the leadership of the general director for establishing within the organization a team that deals with the subject matters.

Mr. Vice President,

Chile assigns great importance to the nuclear security. That is why we actively participated in the process of Nuclear Security Summits. These Summits contributed to the purpose of enhancing, reinforcing and giving strict compliance to the legal, political and technical instruments which approach to our goal to protect our citizens of nuclear threats.

In this context, we should point out, that my country supports a broad approach which encompasses all nuclear materials, including – necessarily- those for military use, which represents a total of 85% of the existing nuclear material. Our efforts are not going to be fruitful if we detract from the nuclear security the preponderant portion of the material which precisely represents the higher risk for peace and the international security.

Chile continues to cooperate in the strengthening and the universalization of the Additional Protocol, with the belief that will allow us to significantly improve efficiency and effectiveness of the safeguard system of the Agency.

In this context, the provisions of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, once it comes into effect, it will reinforce the verification regime implement by the Agency and will contribute decisively to the international peace and security.

Mr. Vice President,

Concerning the nuclear program of the Islamic Republic of Iran, we received with high satisfaction the report of the General Director in which he points out that Iran continued cooperating with the organization in the verification of their commitments under the program.

Mr. Vice President

The document “energetic policy 2050” published in December 2015, will act as a guide for the energy’s development in Chile in the coming years. The same report establishes that the Chilean commission for nuclear energy (CCHEN) should lead the required studies so that, in the next evaluation of the active policy in 2020, the nuclear option is considered within the possible technologies for our energy matrix.

Mr. Vice President,

In December of 2015, the Chilean government formalized the creation of the Commission for the Safety of Radiological Emergencies (CONSER), as well as a Presidential Advisory Commission, of technical and permanent nature. It is constituted by 18 organizations and is supported by a technical secretariat formed by the Chilean Commission for Nuclear Energy and the Ministry of health. The mission of this committee is to provide guidance and support to strengthen the capacity of prevention and response of the competent institutions in case of nuclear or radiological events, which could affect the public safety, the integrity of the people or the environment.

The Chilean Nuclear Energy Commission is running a project for the detection of radioactive material at selected points in the international border, including those with the largest cargo movement and people.

In this connection, Argentina and Chile will be hosts of the exercise of the management of radiological emergencies "Paihuen II" from the 26th to the 29th of September. Its primary object is the focus on the validation of national and bilateral protocols to respond to a threat and nuclear terrorist incident.

My country assigns great importance to the technologic nuclear safety, whereby we encouraged the enhancement of its legal system and initiatives that contribute to improving its security levels. This year, as in the previous ones, we endorsed the resolution about the subject matter.

Mr. Vice President,

The safety regarding the transportation of the nuclear material is an issue where Chile places a high priority. That is why we insisted on the necessity of keeping it on the organization’s agenda. We are active members of the informal dialogue between coastal and shipping states

and this year we participated in the tabletop exercise which took place in Lisbon, Portugal.

In this matter, it is essential that we preserve the rights of the coastal states to the possible adverse effects as a result of an accident during the transportation of highly radioactive nuclear material.

For this reason, a permanent interrelation of cooperation and exchange of information among the parties involved is not only desirable but also necessary.

In this sense, we want to highlight the currently existing informal dialogue among coastal and shipping states as an instance of dialogue, exchange of information and trust building.

Mr. Vice President,

With the active collaboration of the technical cooperation program of the IAEA, my country is developing projects to determine the effect of pesticides, heavy metals and emerging contaminants in the important continental aquatic ecosystems for the agriculture and the agribusiness.

I would like to emphasize and thank the IAEA and the government of Japan for the support, together with the Universidad de Los Andes and the Foundation of Arturo Lopez Pérez, regarding the introduction of a new Master of advanced radiation therapy in Chile, where representatives of 12 countries of our region are participating.

Regarding the public safety, the contributions of the IAEA enabled the technical qualifications and the acquisition of material for the service of microanalysis in the nuclear forensics of the *Policia de Investigaciones de Chile* (PDI). It is noteworthy to say, that the development of the project has generated scientific knowledge, through research studies which have been presented at different conferences and international seminars.

Thank you