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Statement
for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee
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Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee.

It is an honor for me to appear before this Committee as President Obama's nominee to serve as the United States Representative to the Vienna Office of the United Nations (UNVIE) and to be the United States Representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). I am grateful to President Obama and Secretary Clinton for the confidence they have placed in me.

This is a critical time for our nation and for our allies and partners. We face unprecedented challenges in the areas of nuclear nonproliferation, terrorism, transnational crime and corruption, the environment, and the peaceful utilization of outer space. Increasingly interrelated global challenges mean that our sustained engagement with specialized international organizations such as those in Vienna is vital to helping us to protect and advance our national interests abroad and the well-being of Americans at home.

I have been a career Foreign Service Officer for the past 26 years, and a Senior Foreign Service Officer since 2003. During this time, I have served abroad in Central and Western Europe and in Latin America, as well as in Washington. At the Department, I have held successive positions of increasing responsibility, as an Office Director, a Deputy Assistant Secretary, a Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, and as the Acting Assistant Secretary in the Bureau of Legislative Affairs. In these positions, I have managed foreign policy portfolios that have included every major geographic region and issue, including the Bureau of International Organizations, which oversees the work of the U.S. Mission to the UN in Vienna.

For the past five years, I have been a senior aide and adviser to two Secretaries of State – for Secretary Rice from 2008 until 2009, and for Secretary Clinton from 2009. In both cases, as the Secretary's Executive Assistant, I participated in daily

policy meetings, provided expert foreign policy guidance and advice on key issues in bilateral and multilateral meetings in Washington, and traveled with the Secretaries on official trips abroad. In this capacity, and in the five years prior while serving in leadership positions in our Bureau of Legislative Affairs, I coordinated policy and strategy across the Department, participated in senior-level discussions on a wide range of national security matters in the Department and the interagency, and liaised with the Congress. If confirmed, I will use this broad multilateral background and experience to provide policy direction and leadership to our political and public diplomacy efforts in Vienna, in close coordination with other agencies in Washington, the White House, and the Congress.

In Prague in 2009, President Obama outlined a robust agenda on nuclear nonproliferation and arms control. Significant progress has been made in fulfilling that agenda, including two productive Nuclear Security Summits in Washington and Seoul, a successful Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference in 2010, and the successful launch of a new NPT Review cycle in 2012. But much work remains. Recent challenges and geopolitical changes underline the importance of U.S. engagement and leadership in multilateral institutions, including those in Vienna. Today, we face threats from states who seek to acquire nuclear weapons and delivery systems and from non-state actors who may seek nuclear material. The IAEA is essential to our efforts to counter these threats, and the U.S. Mission in Vienna is central to our efforts in the IAEA. Through the NPT and international safeguards, the IAEA is uniquely positioned to report to the international community with authority on the status of compliance by Member States – and in particular Iran and Syria – with regard to their nonproliferation obligations under the NPT.

With regard to Iran, if confirmed, I will continue efforts to bring that country into full compliance with their international obligations. In 2011, the Director General of the IAEA informed the Board of Governors of the status of his investigations into Iran with a frank assessment of the lack of cooperation with which his efforts had been met as well as the possible military dimensions of Iran's nuclear program. In August 2012 the Director General issued his latest report on Iran, highlighting the ongoing lack of transparency, cooperation, and concrete steps toward resolving outstanding concerns. The United States supports the IAEA in its efforts to obtain full cooperation from Iran, including access to the locations, documents, and personnel that the IAEA requires to determine whether Iran's program is exclusively for peaceful purposes. The IAEA will be a key player as the international community assesses what next steps must be taken on Iran.

The United States recognizes the essential role that the IAEA should play in the complete and verifiable denuclearization of the DPRK. The international community has consistently called on the DPRK to cease immediately all nuclear activities and to permit the IAEA to resume its sustained presence to monitor and verify these understandings and requirements. We stand firmly behind the IAEA's efforts to maintain readiness for resumption of its monitoring and verification activities in the DPRK.

If confirmed as the United States Representative to the IAEA I will encourage strong support for IAEA safeguards activities, including strengthening the verification authority of the IAEA to ensure that it has the tools it needs. The Mission, in tandem with U.S. diplomatic approaches in capitals, has worked tirelessly to promote Member States' adoption of the highest standards of nuclear safeguards, and, as a result, 117 states now have the Additional Protocol in force. While we have made progress, if confirmed I am committed to leading the Mission's ongoing efforts to achieve the goals of universal adherence to the Additional Protocol. Furthermore, if confirmed, I will make it my priority to continue strong U.S. support for the IAEA's safeguards mission, including appropriate funding to support necessary upgrades to IAEA capabilities such as the Safeguards Analytical Laboratory, and to seek full support from other Member States in this regard.

Beyond the important work of nuclear safeguards, our efforts in the IAEA seek to support and protect U.S. national interests in other areas. The international community looks to the IAEA for technical information, guidance, and recommendations on matters of nuclear safety and security. This was most clearly demonstrated during the March 2011 Fukushima crisis and in the months that followed, when the IAEA played a pivotal role in helping Japan and other countries assess the crisis and disseminate needed information. If confirmed, I will continue active U.S. leadership in the IAEA in helping to ensure the broadest application of safety standards internationally in a market that is open and competitive for the U.S. nuclear industry. We must also strengthen the IAEA's capacity to support and coordinate national and international efforts to secure nuclear materials and prevent nuclear terrorism.

Promoting access to the peaceful benefits of nuclear energy remains a central purpose of the IAEA and one which the United States has long supported. The IAEA is uniquely placed to help states access peaceful nuclear energy applications and techniques in a way that is fully consistent with U.S. safety, security, and nonproliferation goals. This includes not only nuclear power but also applications

in food security, water resource management, and advances in human health such as cancer treatment. Many Member States – particularly those in the developing world with little capacity to develop or access such peaceful benefits on their own – view this as the IAEA’s most important mandate. Technical cooperation and assistance through the IAEA strengthens the global nuclear nonproliferation regime by building broad support for the NPT, its safeguards obligations, and the normative understanding that all nuclear cooperation must be accompanied by nonproliferation responsibilities. It was in this context, during the 2010 NPT Review Conference in New York, that Secretary Clinton announced President Obama’s well-received IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative campaign, which includes the goal of raising \$100 million to further expand and accelerate implementation of technical cooperation projects. If confirmed, I will work to continue the U.S. Mission’s strong leadership in supporting the IAEA’s work in peaceful uses, while ensuring that the provision of assistance continues to adhere to the highest standards of safety, security, and nonproliferation.

The spread of sensitive technology related to the fuel cycle, including enrichment and reprocessing, has always been of particular concern to the United States. In December 2010, the IAEA’s Board of Governors voted to approve establishment of an IAEA “Low Enriched Uranium fuel bank,” in line with President Obama’s Prague proposal to establish an assured international nuclear fuel supply to enable countries to access nuclear fuel without the need to develop their own nuclear enrichment capabilities. If confirmed, I will work with the IAEA and its Member States to ensure that the necessary political, operational, and management decisions are reached to make the bank a reality.

Mr. Chairman, if confirmed, I will be responsible for key U.S. priorities in other multilateral bodies such as the Preparatory Commission for the CTBT Organization (CTBTO PrepCom) and The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), as well as U.S. participation in multilateral regimes, including the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Wassenaar Arrangement.

As laid out in President Obama’s Prague Agenda, the United States has actively re-engaged with the CTBTO PrepCom to support the completion of the International Monitoring System, the global network of over 321 monitoring stations and 16 laboratories which, at Entry into Force of the Treaty, would contribute critical data to verify compliance with the CTBT. Beyond their treaty uses, these facilities currently contribute enormously valuable, real-time seismic and environmental data to the global community. This data was vital to the international community’s response to the Fukushima crisis.

UNODC aids in the prevention of terrorism by assisting countries in strengthening legal frameworks to fight terrorism and frustrate terrorist financing. UNODC continues to focus on providing states with the tools they need to fight money laundering and the financing of terrorism and drug trafficking in Afghanistan and Central Asia, coordinating and implementing international counter-piracy efforts in East Africa and off the Horn of Africa, and raising awareness of international prohibitions on trafficking in persons. If confirmed, I look forward to working closely with UNODC and its Member States to enhance further its effectiveness in these and the other areas of its mandate.

The Vienna-based Nuclear Suppliers Group promulgates guidelines to help prevent nuclear trade from contributing to proliferation or providing proliferant and terrorist access to nuclear materials and equipment. The Wassenaar Arrangement, also headquartered in Vienna, coordinates efforts among 41 partner states to implement export controls to prevent destabilizing arms buildups and terrorist access to conventional weapons. If confirmed, I will continue to provide robust support for these multilateral arrangements that constitute a strong and effective network to fight proliferation of materials that give substance to the most dangerous terrorist threats.

In addition to the above, there are other smaller organizations in Vienna that are nevertheless important to U.S. interests, including the UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), and the Office of Outer Space Affairs, which supports the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS).

Finally, in light of the current financial situation, ensuring strong management of the Vienna organizations will remain a critical feature of U.S. stewardship. The United States has worked intensively with partners to ensure improved fiscal and management practices, notably at the IAEA. If confirmed I will work closely with these organizations to ensure that they adhere to the highest standards of management and transparency.

Mr. Chairman, during the past few years U.S. engagement in multilateral institutions and with the International Organizations in Vienna has resulted in significant successes, some of which I have outlined today. These achievements highlight the force-multiplying effect in both political capital and financial resources that multilateral engagement can produce. If confirmed, I will pursue an active political and public diplomacy agenda in support of U.S. national interests at the IAEA, the UN and International Organizations in Vienna.

Thank you again, Mr. Chairman, and I look forward to any questions you may have at this time.