

POST-SUMMIT EFFORTS
TOWARDS MAINTAINING THE
INTERNATIONAL MOMENTUM

The starting point, 2010

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- Maintain effective security of all nuclear materials
- Agree and promote measures to secure HEU and Plutonium
- Support objectives of international nuclear security instrument, and give high priority to their implementation
- Reaffirm the essential role of the IAEA in the international nuclear security framework
- Acknowledge the need for capacity building for nuclear security, though technical development, human resource development and.. Coordination
- Recognize the continuing role of nuclear industry, including the private sector.
- Recognize the need for security of radioactive substances, as well, in addition to security of nuclear material.

The NSS process; priorities to strengthen nuclear security over three (four) Summits

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- Maintained high priority for the legal framework and for a strong international nuclear security architecture
- Minimization of HEU; 85% in the military sector and 15% in the civil sector. Material that is "no longer used"?
- 2012; introduced the nexus between safety and security, and security for radioactive sources
- Continued emphasis on;
 - The responsibility of the nuclear industry
 - The leading role of the IAEA
 - Continued, and strengthened capacity building, including through international interaction

Results and today's challenges

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- Significant reduction of HEU in the civil sector (24 States remain)
- A most obvious advancement for capacity building, *inter alia*, through nuclear security support centers/centers of excellence.
- Up-to-date IAEA nuclear security guidance
- Broader use of IAEA IPPAS
- Recognition of the need to strengthen:
 - ▣ Information exchange, information security and cyber security
 - ▣ Nuclear security of materials "out of regulatory control", e.g. in trafficking
 - ▣ Security of Radioactive Sources and of nuclear transportation
 - ▣ Nuclear forensics
- The CPPNM/A is not yet in force; weakens the international framework
- The by-in of the nuclear industry
- The leading role of the IAEA

Questions to the Panel

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- Is the present international legal framework effective? Are actions needed?
- Is the framework structure sustainable, considering the variable level of threat and resources?
- Is the present nuclear support structure sustainable?

IAEA Programme

The IAEA has been pointed to as a key contributor in the post-NSS time. Its programme for 2016-2017 contains important activities.

I. Information Management

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Projects:

- Assessing nuclear security needs, priorities and threats;
 - ▣ INSSSPs, NUSEC, NUSIMS
- Illicit Incident and Trafficking Database;
 - ▣ reporting, meetings, ITDB training.
- Information and computer security; and information technology services;
 - ▣ information security guidance, expert meetings, training, technical assistance, coordinated research.

Nuclear Security of Material and Facilities

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- Integrated nuclear security approaches for the nuclear fuel cycle;
- Enhancing nuclear material security using accounting and control (for security)
- Upgrading security of radioactive material and associated facilities
- Nuclear security in transportation of nuclear and radioactive materials.

Guidance, training, peer reviews (IPPAS and other services), capacity building, methodology development, nuclear security regime,.

Nuclear Security of Material outside of Regulatory Control

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- Institutional infrastructure for material out of regulatory control
- Nuclear security detection and response architecture
- Radiological crime scene management and nuclear forensics science

Guidance, training, peer reviews, implementation of INSSP, capacity building,

Programme Development and International Cooperation

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- International cooperation on nuclear security, networks and partnerships.
- Education and training programmes for human resource development.
- Coordinating nuclear security guidance and advice services.

Practical arrangements, contribution agreements, reports, education programme, training, NSGC.

IAEA Future Role

The IAEA has been nominated by the Nuclear Security Summit preparatory process to assume important responsibilities post-Summit

International Conference on Nuclear Security: Enhancing Global Efforts

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- The first convened in July 2013, at ministerial level
 - ▣ Ministerial Declaration
 - ▣ More than 1300 registered participants from 125 Member States
- IAEA GC Resolution on nuclear security 2015
 - ▣ Called upon the IAEA Secretariat to continue to organize such conferences every three years and encouraged all States to participate at a high level

The main tool of the IAEA to promote, enhance and move forward the nuclear security envelope

International Conference on Nuclear Security: Commitments and Actions, Dec. 2016 (Vienna)

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Purpose and Objectives

- To discuss experiences and achievements to date in strengthening nuclear security, at the national and international level.
- To enhance understanding of current approaches to nuclear security worldwide.
- To identify trends.
- To provide an inclusive forum at which ministers, policymakers, senior officials and nuclear security experts can formulate and exchange views on future directions and priorities for nuclear security and how these may evolve.

International Conference on Nuclear Security: Commitments and Actions, Dec. 2016 (Vienna)

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A ministerial segment and a scientific and technical programme.

- Review the progress made in strengthening nuclear security worldwide.
- Discussion on future developments.
- The results: important input for the preparation of the IAEA's next Nuclear Security Plan, which will cover the period 2018–2021.

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