

PANEL 1:
POST NUCLEAR SECURITY SUMMIT
EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN THE
MOMENTUM TO INTERNATIONALLY
STRENGTHEN NUCLEAR SECURITY
AND FUTURE COE ACTIVITIES FOR
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
AND CAPACITY BUILDING

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The International Forum on Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy,
Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Nuclear Security

JAEA Forum: *looking at the road ahead*

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Setting the stage by identifying the threat, results
achieved through the process and challenges ahead.

The Nuclear Security Summit Process; 2010-2016

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- Brought highest level of attention to nuclear security to the gravest risk; nuclear terrorism; *there are no limits for terrorists.*
- Initiative by President Obama; a process of six years addressing:
 - ▣ The management of vulnerable nuclear material
 - ▣ The need to secure high-activity radioactive sources, protection against sabotage
 - ▣ The cyber-attack risk
 - ▣ Continued cases of trafficking.
- Gave highest priority to implementing agreed international instruments.
- Emphasized on the need for capacity building – Centers of Excellence, Nuclear Security Support Centers.
- International organizations, *n.b. IAEA*, to take lead, post-Summit.
- Recognize the continuing role of nuclear industry/civil sector.
- New: house gifts and gift baskets, results beyond consensus.

The NSS process completed 2016; main results

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- Strengthened international nuclear security architecture (CPPNM/A, ICSANT, UNSCR 1540, other).
- Significant threat reduction through enhanced cooperation:
 - Vulnerable HEU returned to supplier, conversion of research reactors. 17 countries!
 - Remaining issue: HEU; 85% in the military sector and 15% in the civil sector.
- The creation of a network of Centers of Excellence (CoE)/Nuclear Security Support Centers (NSSC). Now, a network of 50.
- The "buy-in" of the nuclear industry.
- Post-NSS process to continue with international leadership:
 - Nuclear Security Contact Group (NSCG); first meeting convened of 40 State reps.
 - The leading role of the IAEA. Ministerial level Nuclear Security Conference, per 3 years.
 - Recognized contribution of UN, Interpol, GP, GICNT.
- Joint Initiative to strengthen implementation (INFCIRC/869). 40 States.

CoEs/NSSC; central to maintaining effective nuclear security

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- Present profile:
 - ▣ Human resource development.
 - ▣ Physical protection & related technical support, SSAC. Programmes have grown during the past few years.
 - ▣ Coordination through IAEA and bilateral.
- Future directions?
 - ▣ Institutionalized training and education?
 - ▣ Profiles to complement each other? Further coordination?
 - ▣ Certification and certified processes?
 - ▣ Cover the entire spectrum of competences in nuclear security?
 - ▣ New role in cyber security?
 - ▣ Respond to licence requirements for competence and connect with the joint initiative (INFCIRC 869)?

Maintaining momentum to continuously enhance nuclear security: **Issues for the Panel to consider**

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- ❑ Can CoE/NNSC help with implementing gift baskets?
- ❑ CoE/NSSC role for newcomers in nuclear energy?
- ❑ Five (5) workplans were established by NSS 2016 for the IAEA, UN, Interpol, GP, GICNT: How to measure progress, internationally and nationally?
- ❑ Integration of support functions for nuclear safety, nuclear security and international safeguards (3S support?)
- ❑ Is nuclear industry sufficiently involved?
- ❑ Sustainability of NSCG?

Panel 1

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