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SAFEGUARDS AND ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL IMPLEMENTATION IN NIGER, PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES.

A key aspect in the implementation of the safeguards agreement and the Additional Protocol to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is its contribution to nuclear security worldwide.

Niger has signed and ratified the legal instruments of the safeguards agreement and its protocol with the IAEA and has put in place a national system of accountancy and control of nuclear material (SSAC) in accordance with the requirements of these agreements.

To comply with the legislative standards, Niger has established a Nuclear Regulatory and Safety Authority (ARSN) in december 2016, whose Article 22 provided for a Department of the SSAC.

Niger has uranium mines, oil exploration companies that use nuclear materials as radiation sources and is on a project for a nuclear power program.

To meet its international legal obligations, Niger regularly provides the IAEA with information on safeguards via the SSAC according to the following steps:

- collection of information at the level of holders and producers of nuclear material;
- treatment of the information collected to verify their accuracy and completeness;
- compilation, encryption and sending information to the IAEA.

Annual physical verification inventories (PIV) missions for nuclear material are carried out by IAEA safeguards inspectors.

The level of cooperation of the SSAC with stakeholders is a key factor for the effective implementation of safeguards, this requires concerted action by the State, the facility operators and the IAEA, In addition the creation of a sub-regional network to promote the Safeguards Agreement and the Additional Protocol under the auspices of the IAEA can be a very effective solution to improve the system. Sharing experience and teamwork are some elements that can help encourage innovation.

Niger, given its geographical situation, the porosity of its borders, the lack of a nuclear safety culture and the emergence of insecurity of terrorist groups on both sides of its borders, it stands the risks and vulnerabilities in nuclear security.

Thus Niger faces many challenges of nuclear safeguards and security. To meet these challenges, Niger needs capacity building to well equipped security, and nuclear safeguards personnel.

Which "Key Question" does your Abstract address?

SGI1.4

Which alternative "Key Question" does your Abstract address? (if any)

SGI1.2

Topics

SGI1

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