

Niger System of accounting for and control of nuclear material (SSAC)

Synopsis

NIGER SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTING FOR AND CONTROL OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL (SSAC).

The establishment and maintenance of a national system of accounting for and control of nuclear material are very important aspects of the safeguard agreement signed for the obligations of a State under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear weapons (NPT) because it contributes to nuclear security around the world. Niger has signed and ratified these legal instruments with the IAEA and has put in place a National System of Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials (SSAC) in accordance with the requirements of these agreements in order to establish that there has been no diversion of nuclear material from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices in the state.

The Nuclear materials present are those used as radiation sources by mining companies, health and oil research for purposes of test of good operation of devices and calibration.

The country is also a Producer of uranium by some companies, and several uranium mining licenses are valid in the country each year. In addition, a nuclear power program is being implemented.

Therefore, Niger;

Provide information to the Agency pursuant to these agreement, annually and quarterly,

Facilitate access by Agency

Cooperate with the Agency

The Additional Protocol reinforce the system and give to the IAEA inspectors complementary access and additional informations. Apart from, the physical inventory verification missions of nuclear material carried out by the inspectors of the Agency every year.

In order to take full advantage of peaceful nuclear applications in secure maner, Niger adopted the Nuclear Law on the Safety, Security and Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy in 2018, the aim of this law is to bring the national legislation framework up to standard. , and created in December 2016 a Nuclear Regulatory and Safety Authority (ARSN) to oversee these activities.

The authorities plan to continue working closely with the IAEA to strengthen the system by improving the training framework at the national, regional and international levels on nuclear material accountancy systems.

Also, the difficulties to control the whole territory, can favor the illicit traffic. the majority of the users are located at hundreds of kilometers of the capital, border control devices and the training of the control personnel are necessary;

In addition, the creation of a subregional network to promote the safeguards agreement and its additional protocol under the auspices of the IAEA can be a very effective solution for improving the system. To face these challenges, Niger needs to strengthen its human and material capacities

Gender

Male

State

Niger

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Track Classification: PP: Nuclear material accounting and control