

### **International Atomic Energy Agency**

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## **IAEA Nuclear Security Activities**

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## Outline

Background

Achievements

Conclusions

## **Nuclear Security Concerns**

 Nuclear and other radioactive material that is not properly secured

• Possible malicious acts involving such material





## What is the Risk?

- Theft of NM to make IND
- Theft of RM to make RDD or RED
- Sabotage of facility or transport

## **Nuclear Security**



### **Prevention**

### Detection

### Response

... criminal or intentional unauthorized acts involving or directed at nuclear material, other radioactive material, associated facilities, or associated activities.

Measures taken to control and protect nuclear and other radioactive material from falling into the wrong hands

## **Incident and Trafficking Database**

From January 1993 to June 2015, over 2800 incidents were reported to the ITDB by participating States and some non-participating States

## 27% 15% Nuclear Radioactive 0ther/RCM

### **Confirmed incidents by material type**

## **IAEA's Vision for Nuclear Security**

Achieving worldwide, effective security wherever nuclear or other radioactive material is in use, storage and/or transport, and of associated facilities and activities



### A global threat demands a global response.

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### **Nuclear Security Plans**

- Three Nuclear Security Plans (NSPs) completed, 2002-2005, 2006-2009, 2010-2013
- Current NSP 2014-2017 underway

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Board of Governors General Conference

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Nuclear Security Plan 2014-2017

Report by the Director General

Summary

The first concerted nuclear security plan was approved in March 2002 by the Board of Governors (GOV/2002/10), which also approved the creation of a voluntary funding mechanism, the Nuclear Security Fund (NSF). The Board approved the current Nuclear Security Plan 2010–2013 (GOV/2009/54) in September 2009. This Plan will be concluded at the end of 2013. The Agency convened the International Conference on Nuclear Security: Enhancing Global Efforts at the Agency's Headquarters from 1 to 5 July 2013. On 1 July, Ministers adopted a Declaration which, inter alia, urged the Agency to take account of the Declaration in finalizing its Nuclear Security Plan for 2014 to 2017. This Plan builds on General Conference resolutions, the Ministerial Declaration and, where appropriate, the conclusions and recommendations from the Conference. In addition, it consolidates activities of Member States.

#### Recommended Action

It is recommended that the Board of Governors:

- Approve the Nuclear Security Plan 2014–2017;
- b. Approve the continuation of voluntary funding for the activities included in the Nuclear Security Plan 2014–2017, without targets, and call upon all Member States to continue contributing on a voluntary basis to the Nuclear Security Fund; and
- c. Transmit the Plan to the General Conference with a recommendation that the Conference takes note of the Nuclear Security Plan 2014–2017 and calls upon Member States to contribute to the Nuclear Security Fund.

## **IAEA Assistance & Cooperation**

- 1. Encouraging and facilitating adherence to international legal instruments
- 2. Developing Nuclear Security guidance
- 3. Peer Reviews / Advisory Services, Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans (INSSPs)
- 4. Education & Training
- 5. Major public events
- 6. Risk Reduction











## **1. Legal Instruments**

## Platform of international legal instruments, binding and non-binding

- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (152 State Parties)
  - SEA Countries: Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao P.D.R., Philippines, Singapore and Viet Nam
- 2005 Amendment (86 Contracting Parties) Not yet entered into force (14 CP needed)
- Nuclear Terrorism Convention and other counter terrorism conventions
- UNSC Resolutions 1373, 1540, 1977
- INFCIRC/225/Rev 5 published as IAEA Nuclear Security Series No. 13
- Code of Conduct for the Safety & Security of Radioactive Sources

All instruments support IAEA taking important role for implementation through its programmes:

- Development of internationally accepted guidance and standards
- Provision of assistance (e.g. peer review & advisory services, E&T, equipment...)

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## **2. IAEA Nuclear Security Series**



The Nuclear Security Series (NSS), developed in close consultation with Member States' experts, bring together best practices acceptable to the international community for broad implementation.

The Nuclear Security Guidance Committee (NSGC), open to all Member States, makes recommendations on the development and review of the Nuclear Security Series. SEA Countries in NSGC: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Viet Nam. We will welcome more!

26 NSS Publications include:1 Fundamentals3 Recommendations14 Implementing Guides

8 Technical Guidance



## 3. Peer Reviews / Advisory Services

### **Provided upon request from States**

### International Nuclear Security Advisory Service (INSServ)

Focuses on:

- nuclear and other radioactive material out of regulatory control
- general overview of key elements of national nuclear security regime
- Identification of needs for improvement of legal and institutional framework and technical means
- 77 INSServ to 65 States

### International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS)

Focuses on:

- nuclear and other radioactive material under regulatory control
- in depth review of physical protection regime
- Identification of needs for enhancement at state and facility (activity) level, including transport
- 66 IPPAS to 43 States and in the IAEA Laboratories in Seibersdorf
- 12 requests for 2015-2016

## 4. Education & Training

### Human resource development is the key to sustainability

### **Education:**

- Master of Science programme in nuclear security (IAEA NSS.12)
- Master programme rolled-out in six Universities in 2013
- International Nuclear Security Education Network, 2010, providing a forum for collaboration in activities for nuclear security education



### **Training:**

- Over 30 different nuclear security training courses designed
- More than 80 training events run per year
- Over 19,000 participants from 120 States trained since 2002
- Nuclear Security Support Centres
- Six E-Learning Modules available in December 2014

## **5. Major Public Events**

- With a large number of participants and spectators, the scale of major public events (MPEs) makes them a vulnerable target
- The IAEA assists States in planning, training, and equipping themselves to address this reality
- Guards, guns and gates are no longer enough

IAEA support provided to: Olympic Games (Greece, China) Football World Cup (Germany, South Africa) Pan American Games (Brazil, Mexico) South American Games (Colombia) UEFA Cup (Poland, Ukraine) Africa Cup of Nations (Gabon) 2014 FIFA World Cup (Brazil) 2016 Olympic Games (Brazil)

IAEA support provided to SEA: 2013 Entrepreneurship Summit (Malaysia) 2013 Water Festival (Cambodia) 2015 APEC Summit (Philippines) 2016 The Hung Temple Festival (Viet Nam)



## 6. Risk Reduction

- Nearly 20 sites in 2014 in addition to over 160 PP upgrades from 2002-2013
- Around 2,100 kg of high enriched uranium (HEU) removed from research facilities across the globe
- Over 6000 radioactive sources secured
- More than 4300 instruments provided

## Conclusions

- While responsibility for nuclear security within a State rests entirely with that State, consequences of a major security failure would be extremely grave and could transcend borders.
- IAEA is a worldwide platform promoting international cooperation in nuclear security involving more than 160 countries & over 20 Organizations and Initiatives.



## • Global threat requires global response.

# No one alone can do it, but together we can do it !



## ... Thank you for your attention



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