

IAEA Nuclear Security Programme: *Current and Future Opportunities and Challenges*

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IAEA

International Atomic Energy Agency

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Nuclear Security



Prevention



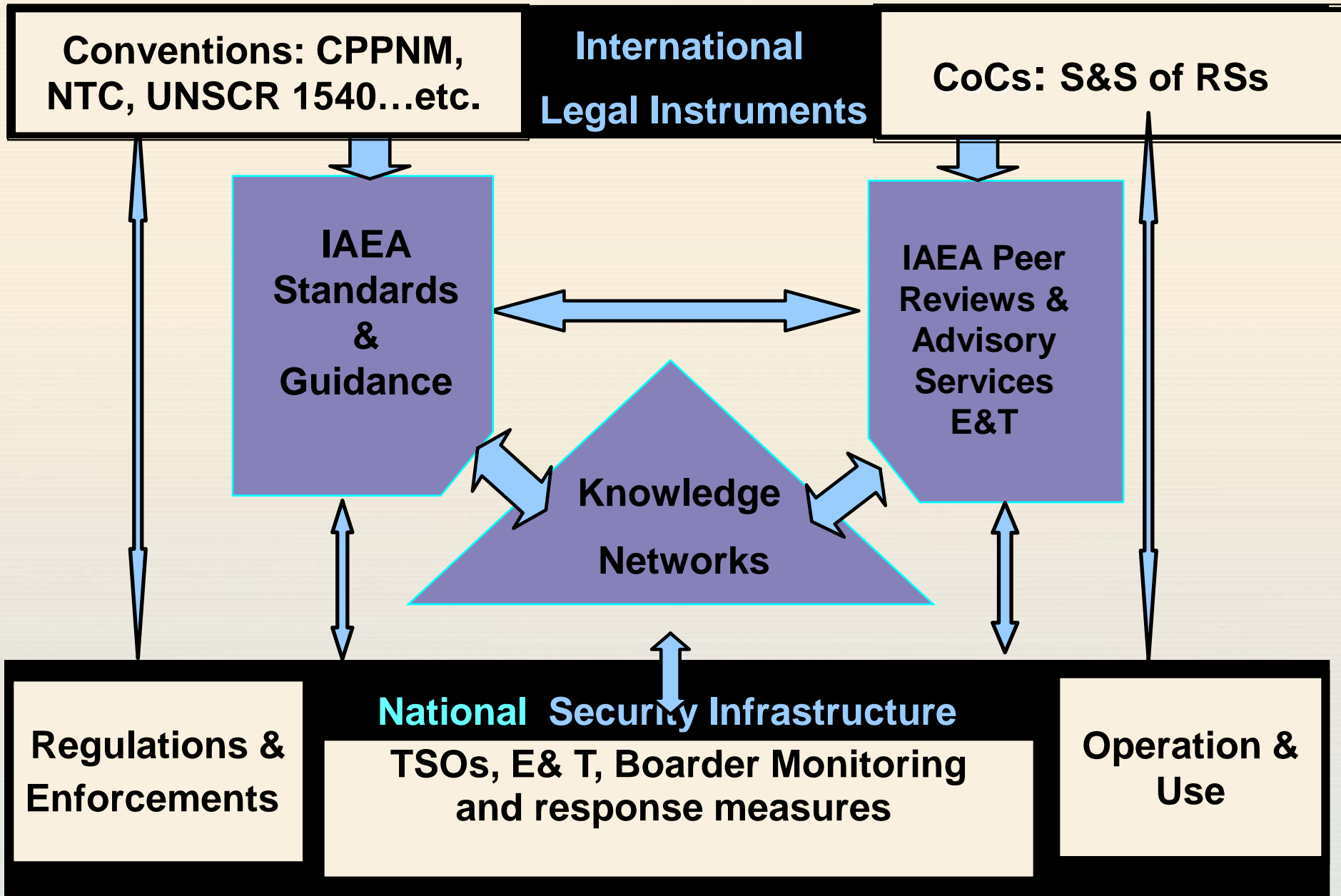
Detection



Response

... to theft, sabotage, unauthorized access, illegal transfer or other malicious acts involving nuclear material, other radioactive substances or their associated facilities.

Global Nuclear Security Framework



Nuclear Security Plan 2010—2013

Objective:

*Contribute to global efforts to achieve worldwide, effective security wherever nuclear or other radioactive material is in use, storage and/or transport, and of associated facilities, **by supporting States, upon request, in their efforts to establish and maintain effective nuclear security through assistance in capacity building, guidance, human resource development, sustainability and risk reduction.***



Four elements of the NSP 2010-2013

- **Needs assessment, information collation and analysis**
- **Contributing to the enhancement of a global nuclear security framework**
- **Providing nuclear security services**
- **Risk reduction and security improvement**

Future Goals and Priorities

Sustainability
Predictability
Regionalization

Future Goals and Priorities (cont'd)

Information management

- Better, more effective, information platform, topical reports, integral system with feed-back into operative activities
- Improved events databases; ITDB, malicious acts (open sources) In-depth analysis of illicit trafficking information; significance evaluation
- Increasing the use of information networks, more use of web-based applications (e.g. ITDB), optimal use of the IAEA information portal
- An effective Nuclear Security Portal

Future Goals and Priorities (cont'd)

Services

- **Modular, flexible assessment services; *useful for all***
- **Improved communication with general public, use services to build confidence**
- **INSSP implementation**
- **International coordination**

Future Goals and Priorities (cont'd)

Nuclear Security Guidance

- **Completing a basic set of guidance documents; published recommendations, approved Essential Elements and Objectives for a National Nuclear Security System**
- **Completed approach for bringing the nuclear security guidance closer together with nuclear safety guidance (common approach and publication series). Ultimate goal: Nuclear Standards (safety, security...).**

Future Goals and Priorities (cont'd)

Nuclear Security Guidance (cont'd)

- To facilitate adherence to and implementation of the international legal instruments relevant for nuclear security, including facilitating the entry into force of the 2005 Amendment to the CPPNM.

Future Goals and Priorities (cont'd)

Research and Development

- Regional hubs for nuclear forensics, available for States in the region
- Start of work towards nuclear forensics libraries
- Using the network

Future Goals and Priorities (cont'd)

Education and Human Resource Development

- Nuclear security educational programme in all regions
- Predictable training programme, basic and in-depth courses; modular system, delivered through regional and national nuclear security support centres
- Establish network of Nuclear Security Support Centres

Future Goals and Priorities (cont'd)

Risk reduction

- Building effective detection capabilities
- Secure major public events
- Improving physical protection at facilities, locations, stores and transports
- Improving accountability of materials
- Locating and returning lost material
- Repatriation of fuel and rad. sources

Challenges

- Lack of predictable and assured regular budget resources. In addition, conditions attached by donor States create difficulties in implementing the IAEA nuclear security programme.
- Currently, the nuclear security programme relies on more than 80 % of extra-budgetary resources.

Challenges (cont'd)

- New security requirements are simply perceived by some States as another barrier to slow down or stop the use or expansion of nuclear energy and nuclear applications by those who wish to go down that path.
- Some believe nuclear security is an issue for some people and not others. ITDB information shows weaknesses in many different locations.

Challenges (cont'd)

- Upgrade nuclear security guidance to nuclear security standards.
- IAEA impartial peer reviews and advisory services not yet de facto the norm.
- Lack of sufficient number of (NSSCs) or (Centers of Excellence) for E& T and networking among them.

For further information please visit our website

<http://www-ns.iaea.org/security/>

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window displaying the IAEA Nuclear Security website. The browser's address bar shows the URL <http://www-ns.iaea.org/security/>. The website header features the IAEA logo and navigation tabs for 'About IAEA', 'Our Work', 'News Centre', 'Publications', and 'Data Centre'. A search bar is also present. The main content area is titled 'Nuclear Security' and includes a navigation menu on the left, a central text block with a photograph of a nuclear facility, and a right-hand sidebar with sections for 'Find out more...' and 'Related links'. The status bar at the bottom of the browser shows 'Done' and 'Local intranet'.

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Our Work

- Advisory, evaluation and response missions
- Human Resource Development
- Development of methodology
- Adherence to international legal instruments
- Technical upgrades
- Information coordination and analysis
- Major public events

NS Quick Links

Nuclear Security

In March 2002 the IAEA Board of Governors approved a Plan of Activities to Protect Against Nuclear Terrorism, which enhanced and integrated the Agency's existing nuclear security-related activities. In September 2005, the Board approved a new [Nuclear Security Plan](#) covering the period 2006-2009.

The new Plan builds on existing [international legal instruments and agreements](#) to help States strengthen their nuclear security to combat the [risk of nuclear terrorism](#). The plan focuses on three key areas:

- [Prevention](#) to protect nuclear and other radioactive material and facilities and transports from malicious acts.
- [Detection of and response to](#) malicious acts involving nuclear and other radioactive material.
- [Information coordination and analysis](#) to underpin the Plan and support its implementation. This includes evaluation, cooperation with bilateral and multilateral support programmes, and information collection.

What we do

The IAEA provides [advisory services](#) to States to establish the necessary infrastructure to protect nuclear and other radioactive materials from theft and diversion, protect nuclear installations and transport against sabotage and other malicious acts, and to combat illicit trafficking in nuclear and other

Find out more...

- Fundamental Nuclear Security documents
- General Conference reports
- Nuclear Security Series
- Conferences

Related links

- Nuclear Security Plan for 2006-2009
- Nuclear Security Fund