

# Preparing for the 2012 Nuclear Security Summit: Fissile Material Security Policy Opportunities

October 21, 2010

# 10 Policy Opportunities

1. Expanding the mission beyond four years
2. Limiting and eliminating the production and use of fissile materials
3. Facilitating the consolidation and elimination of fissile materials
4. Funding global fissile and radiological material security
5. Harmonizing existing commitments, ad hoc initiatives, and new ideas
6. Increasing the priority of radiological security
7. Developing a “baseline standard” for fissile and radiological security
8. Expanding the power of the IAEA for nuclear and radiological security
9. Improving transparency and confidence building
10. Expanding science and technology training and education initiatives

# Policy Opportunities

## Opportunities for the 2012 NSS in the Republic of Korea

- Compliance with the existing nuclear and radiological security mechanisms are important, as highlighted at the 2010 Nuclear Security Summit (NSS).
- But the 2012 NSS is an opportunity to expand the scope of the discussion beyond existing mechanisms to:
  - Include new initiatives
  - Create new funding streams
  - Address gaps in the regime
  - Harmonize all elements under a driving force



# Policy Opportunities

## Expanding the Mission Beyond the Four Year Goal

- Effective nuclear material security is not a four year issue; it is a lifetime concern.
- Ensuring political support for enhanced global nuclear material security continues beyond 2013
- Continue the NSS process beyond the ROK summit
- Encourage greater cooperation among key stakeholders – government officials, private sector representatives, and civil society experts



# Policy Opportunities

## Limit and Eliminate the Production and Use of Fissile Materials

- **Highly Enriched Uranium**
  - Accelerating HEU's phase-out by creating a timetable for a ban of its civil use
  - South Africa's NECSA is demonstrating the commercial viability of creating medical isotopes without HEU.
- **Plutonium**
  - Reprocessing is a complex issue with no easy answers, but plutonium separation should be limited.



# Policy Opportunities

## Consolidation and Elimination of Fissile Materials

- Reducing the number of locations where fissile material is stored, including through down blending
- Enhancing the security at all storage locations while reducing the size of global stockpiles
- Expanding international monitoring over all remaining excess stocks



# Policy Opportunities

## Funding Global Fissile and Radiological Material Security

- Funding targets:
  - Annual global commitment of \$2.5-\$3.0 billion
  - More involvement from G-20 countries
  - Updated accounting rules for the G8-Global Partnership so all contributions are counted



# Policy Opportunities

## Harmonizing Existing Commitments, Ad Hoc Initiatives, and New Ideas

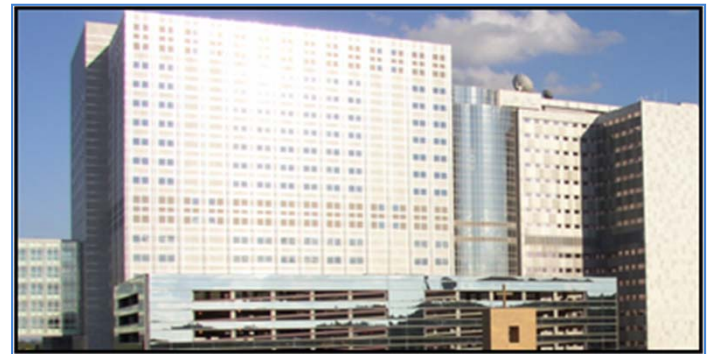
- There is no organizing force driving the nuclear security regime.
- A **Fissile Material Security Framework Agreement** could rationalize the regime and drive the agenda.
  - Possible models for such an agreement include previous U.N. Security Council resolutions and the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change



# Policy Opportunities

## Increasing the Priority of Radiological Security

- “Worldwide, terrorists have also tried to buy radioactive material for a dirty bomb.” (Rus. Security Council Chief, Oct. 2010)
- “Right now, I would suggest that the U.S. is underprepared for a dirty bomb attack.” (U.S. Rep. Jane Harman, Oct. 2010)
- Focusing on strengthening the security of high-intensity radiological sources around the world
- Initial security enhancement targets could include major metropolitan hospitals



# Policy Opportunities

## “Baseline Standard” for Fissile & Radiological Material Security

- There is no global standard for securing nuclear and radiological material.
- Creating a “baseline standard” could ensure that sufficient levels of security are maintained around the world and that improvements can be measured against a clear criteria.
  - This baseline could be developed through intensive, global best practices engagement.
- Should supplement INFCIRC/225



# Policy Opportunities

## Expanding the Power of the IAEA

- The IAEA lacks the funding and technical staff needed to expand its activities in nuclear and radiological security.
- Options include:
  - Multi-year funding commitments earmarked for the Nuclear Security Office
  - Countries could commit to training a specific number of additional specialists to be assigned to the Nuclear Security Office



# Policy Opportunities

## Transparency for Confidence Building

- Nuclear material security is a national responsibility, but there are several actions that could encourage transparency and build confidence.
- Sharing best practices
- Reporting on security improvements and exchanging information (on a confidential basis as necessary)
  - Utilizing UNSCR 1540 as a tool
- Continuing the dialogue among governments, the NGO community, and nuclear industry
  - The NGO community and nuclear industry held complementary events around the 2010 NSS.



# Policy Opportunities

## Science and Technology Training and Education Initiatives

- Education and training initiatives can be used to complement the existing regime.
- The nuclear industry could participate through:
  - Sharing best practices through the World Institute for Nuclear Security (WINS)
  - Creating a nuclear material security fund, similar to the nuclear waste fund



# Conclusion

- The 2010 NSS was important and can be viewed as a foundation to be built upon.
- The upcoming Republic of Korea (ROK) NSS is an opportunity to move beyond the agreements made at the Washington NSS.
- There is an opportunity over the next 18 months to develop new ideas and initiatives for inclusion in the 2012 ROK NSS.



**This is an opportunity for the global community to work together for positive outcomes.**